January, 1909

The New Sport of Air-Sailing
Wild Deer in Connecticut Barnyards
The Automobile and the Country Home
Lessons from English Gardens

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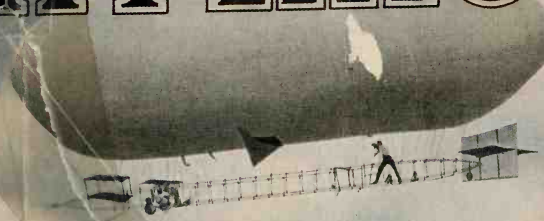
Vol. XV. No. 3

Country Life in America



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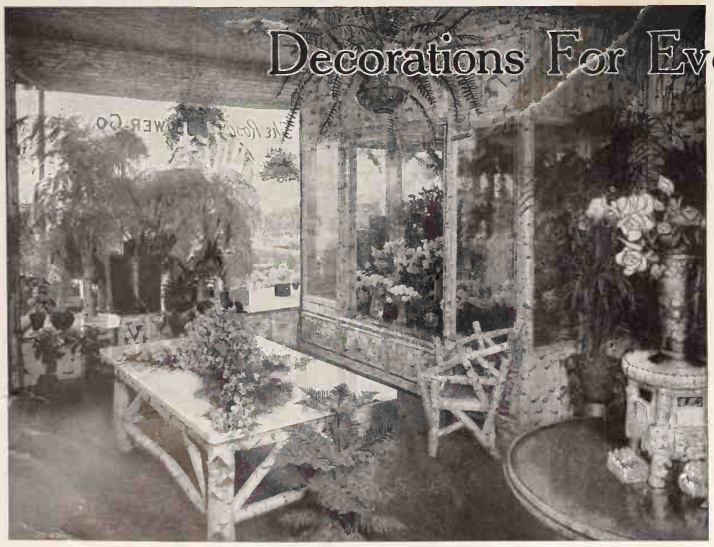

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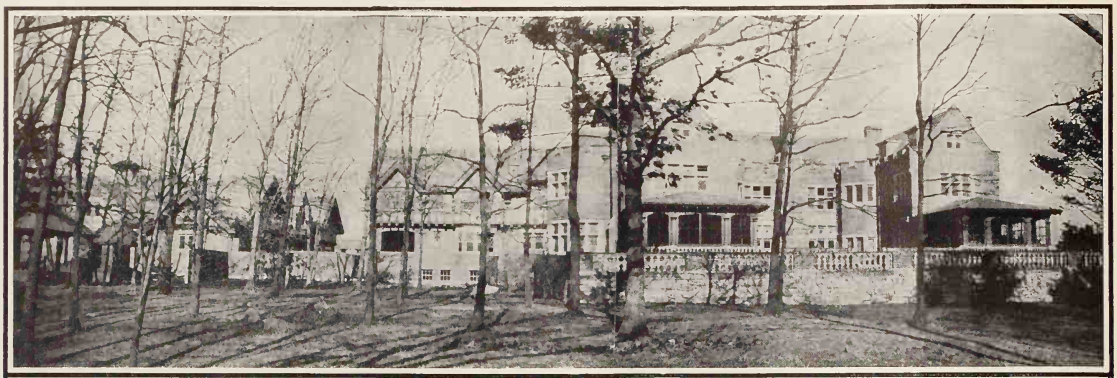

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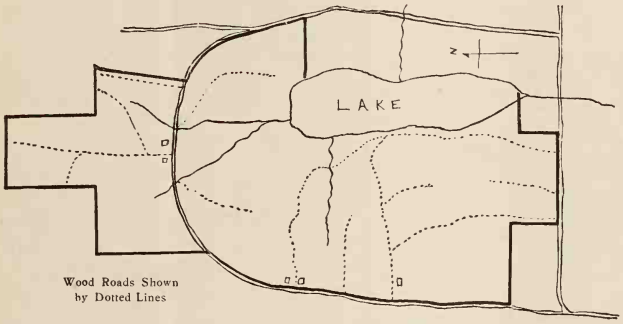

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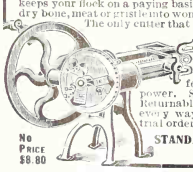

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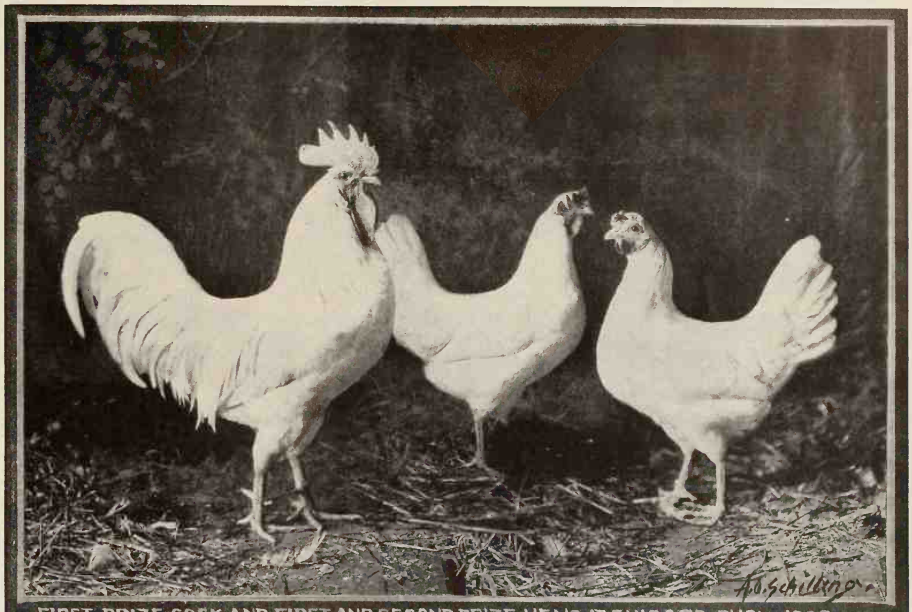

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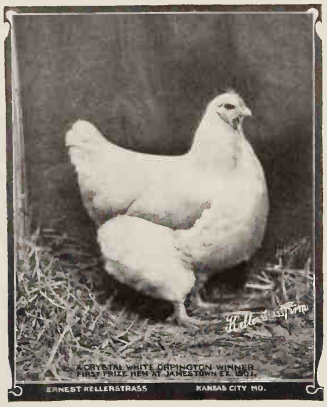

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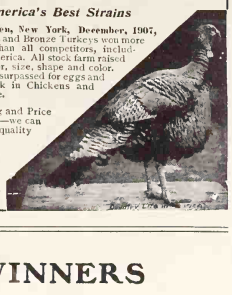

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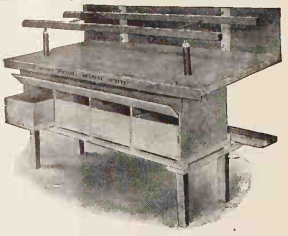

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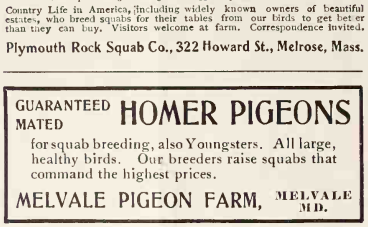

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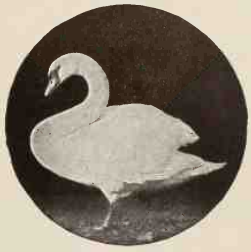

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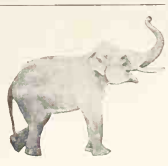

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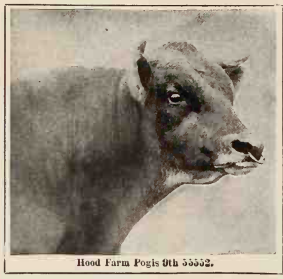

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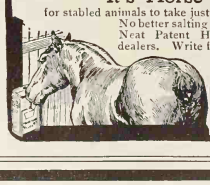

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A concise treatise of the recognized breeds of poultry, including turkeys and waterfowl, giving the history, qualifications, general appearance, and points of excellence of each. Designed as a reference book for breeders and fanciers.

Big Game at Sea. By Charles Frederick Holder. The Outing Publishing Co., New York. Illustrated; 352 pages; price $1.50 net.

Mr. Holder has had some noble battles with the monsters of the sea, and his book will be a revelation to those who think that all fishing consists in sitting in the sun baling a leaky boat and waiting for a bite.

Rod-making for Beginners. Volume I. of "The Angler's Workshop." By Perry D. Frazer. The Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York. Illustrated; 179 pages; price, cloth, $1.

Some plain and careful hints for the beginner at making fishing-rods. Of use also to the seasoned angler who has taken up the fascinating pastime of repairing, rewinding, and varnishing his own rods. Detailed instructions and working drawings illustrate the important steps.

Yard and Garden. By Tarkington Baker. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Illustrated with photographs and diagrams; 418 pages; price $1.75.

A book of practical information for the amateur gardener in city, town, or country, including an exhaustive chapter on the indoor winter window garden, and an appendix giving a list of hardy bulbs to plant to insure a succession of flowers outdoors practically all the year round, with complete planting tables for annuals and perennials.

Gardening in Town and Suburb. By Harry H. Thomas. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 17 illustrations from photographs and diagrams; 176 pages; price $1.00.

A book that is written for the climatic conditions of England, but which has in it much that is helpful and instructive for the owner of a small garden in America. The writer is definite in his instructions for cultivation and teaches well that hard lesson, not to try to grow two plants where there is room for but one to flourish.

Building a Home: A Book of Fundamental Advice for the Layman About to Build. By H. W. Desmond and H. W. Frohne. The Baker & Taylor Co., New York. Illustrated with photographs and plans; 222 pages; price $1.80 net, postage 20 cents.

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Gray Lady and the Birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright, author of "Citizen Bird," etc. The Macmillan Company, New York. 437 pages; 12 colored and 36 full pages in half-tone; price $1.75.

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Here is an extract from *English Country Life:*

"On the present occasion, the shooting was very good indeed. After three or four more drives the important function of lunch and the arrival of the ladies of the party came as a pleasant interlude, the bag amounting to just over 200 brace. The afternoon was not so quite prolific as the morning, as you cannot eat your cake and have it! But the last two drives of the day of some large stubbles added constantly to the bag which amounted to 340 brace, this bringing a most excellent and enjoyable week to an end, the combination of perfect weather, straight shooting,

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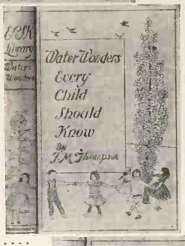

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NOT far from my home in Delaware County, N. Y., is a timber lot of sixteen acres on one of the farms. On the lot are growing hemlock, pine, maple, birch, beech, and chestnut. Last summer most of the hemlock and pine on this lot was cut and sold. I visited the owner, who has had considerable experience in the management of lumber and wood lots. The lumber and wood sold on this lot last year represented about thirty years' growth. From the sixteen acres the net receipts were $1,300. During the thirty years, he said, a minimum estimate of the value of the lumber for fuel and fencing material, taken from the lot annually, would be $50. Also, $25 worth of maple syrup was made from the trees each year for family use. This makes the total receipts from the trees in thirty years $3,550. This gives an annual income per acre, in round numbers of $8.

Here we have the actual earning of a timber lot.

It will now be interesting to figure on the income of this land, when cleared, and in pasture. A section of one of these hillsides in pasture is only a short distance from some very fine timber, showing what the land produces in wood and lumber. therefore the two present a striking comparison, This pasture has never been tilled, and will now produce poor pasturage at the rate of about five acres a cow for the season. After being reduced to a tillable condition and well seeded, the rate would be about three acres a cow, giving an average of about four acres a cow for all grades of pasturage, which, at a rental of $10 a cow, brings its income value to about $2.50 an acre.

On some of these uplands, less hard and steep, crops of corn, potatoes, grass, etc., may be grown, and the average value of these crops an acre is the next question for consideration. After deducting cost of labor and fertilizers, I think a liberal estimate of the net profit on these crops, taken together as usually grown, will not exceed $10 an acre; and, as the greatest part of these uplands is in pasturage, we cannot place the general average income value of these lands at more than six dollars an acre. My comparisons show that the timber lands on our hillsides may pay their owners $2 more per acre in forest products than the cleared lands.

Will the timber lot I have mentioned recover the loss of timber in thirty years from now and furnish the owner with his fuel? The owner's answer, based on experience and observation, is that it will do this, but the hemlock and pine that were cut will be replaced by maple and other hard woods, and the value of these for lumber may not be as great as the hemlock and pine. On every farm of 100 acres there should be twenty acres of woodland. We must in the hilly country let the timber grow on the steep hillsides and cultivate the lands along the streams, and pasture the more gentle slopes. This is nature's plan, and the cutting of this timber on the hillsides, for temporary or present gain, will entail evils that cannot be repaired by many generations. The growth of timber on his wood lot, that furnishes him with fuel, lumber, etc., is but a small compensation when compared with the influence of the timber on his water supply, drouths, floods, and as a means of preserving the birds that destroy insect life.

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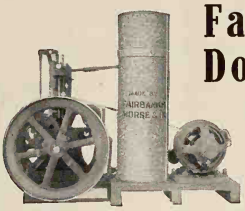

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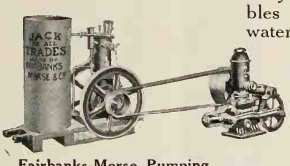

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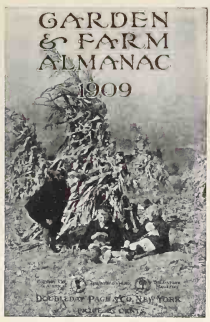

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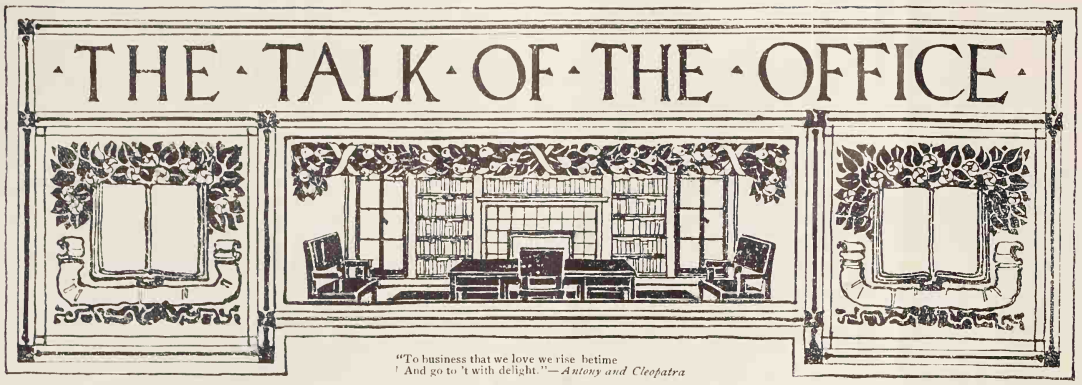

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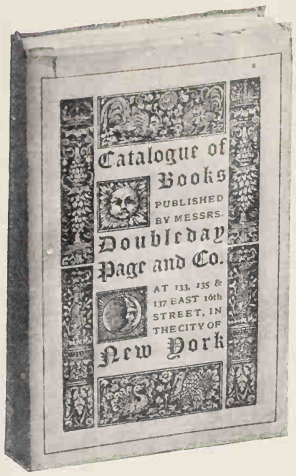
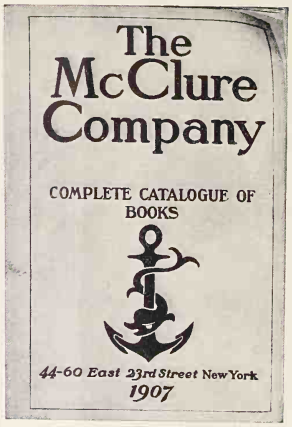
And go to 't with delight."—*Antony and Cleopatra*

An Important Announcement



On January 1, 1909, Doubleday, Page & Company begin their ninth year of business; and it happens just at this time that we purchased the entire book business of the McClure Company and will hereafter issue all the volumes formerly published by that company (except the Burton Holmes Travelogues), as well as the new works already announced by them.



Mr. S. S. McClure, who built up this fine list, including 245 writers and 411 separate titles, representing many of our best modern authors, wishes to devote all his time to *McClure's Magazine*. While we count ourselves most fortunate in being able to add this important and very active list to our own, we are equally pleased to be able to say that we shall have Mr. McClure's help in securing new writers, and the coöperation of his great magazine, which has always had among its contributors authors of fame and distinction.

The responsibility of doing justice to these writers whose work has come to us we deeply appreciate; and our enlarged staff, including the active men of the McClure book department, hope and expect to do the large list of books full justice. A very partial and much-abbreviated list of those whose works are known on both sides of the Atlantic, and whom we now have the pleasure and honor of serving, includes the following names:

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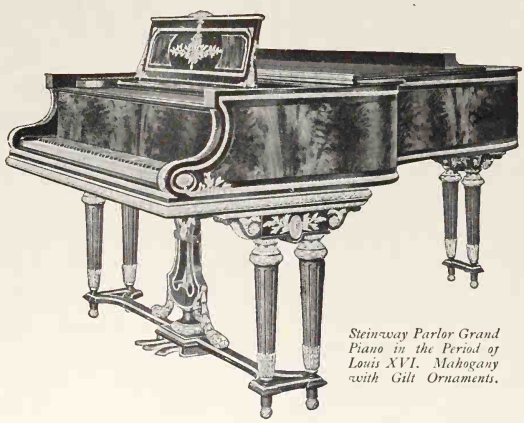

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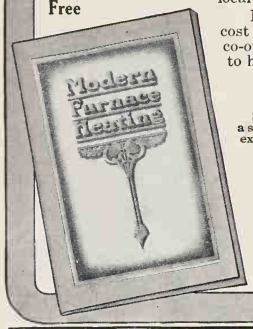

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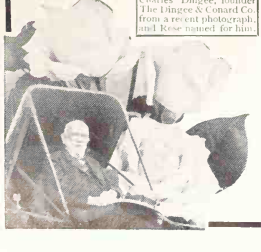
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Coöperative Burglary Protection for Country Homes

A Hollow Tree and What Came Into It

Book Reviews, etc., etc.

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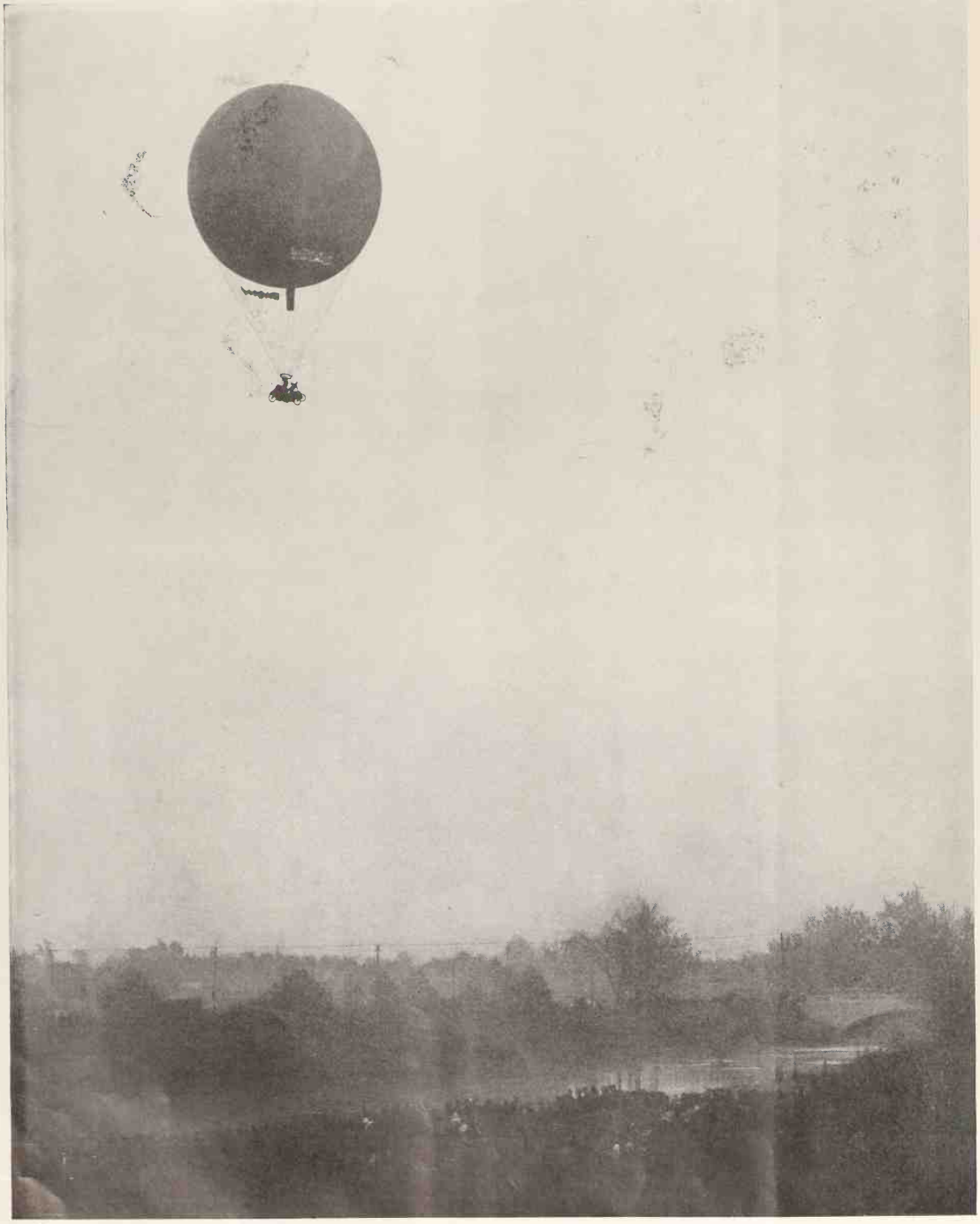

WHERE BALLOON AND AUTOMOBILE JOIN FORCES

On October 30th, Carl Fischer, of Indianapolis, accompanied by Captain Brumbaugh, the aeronaut, made an ascension, using a runabout in place of a basket. The car was stripped of fenders, running board, and rear seat, and carried 900 pounds of ballast. A height of 3,000 feet was reached. Just before dusk they alighted safely in a cornfield, the car settling as easily and safely as if on a freight elevator. The bag was deflated, rolled up, and loaded on the back of the automobile; the motor was started, and the two rode home comfortably to supper

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

VOLUME XV—NUMBER 3 January, 1909 PRICE, 35 CENTS $4 A YEAR POSTPAID

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From Mr. Glenn Curtiss's experience with his "Junebug," he says that flying is the king of sports

THE NEW SPORT OF AIR-SAILING

WHAT THE EXPERTS THINK OF THE FUTURE OF BALLOONING AND AEROPLANING, NOT FOR UTILITY, BUT FOR PLEASURE

"A balloon is no more dangerous than an automobile. Fools get killed in both." — A. LEO STEVENS

"I believe that ballooning should properly take its place along with polo, golf, automobiling, and yaching, as an adjunct to country estates." — CHARLES J. GLIDDEN.

"Within the next six or seven years the dirigible balloon will become as popular as the automobile." — THOMAS S. BALDWIN.

"It will not be at all surprising to see fifty or a hundred machines (aeroplanes) in use over the country next fall." — GLENN H. CURTISS

"The exhilaration of flying is too keen, the pleasure too great, for it to be neglected as a sport . . . . I cannot but believe that we stand at the beginning of a new era — the Age of Flight." — ORVILLE WRIGHT.

THE SPORT IN AMERICA

By ARNOLD KRUCKMAN

THE joy of speed and the sensation of flying — of overcoming space and distance and time — that has given to automobiling its thousands of devotees, is bound to make air-sailing the great sport of the future.

It is just about eighteen months since flying became an organized sport in America. During this time there have sprung up all over the country more than twenty-five aero clubs with a total membership of over three thousand ladies and gentlemen, who, either individually or in common, own more than fifty balloons, valued at an average of $1,000 each. The sport is at present limited to flights with the huge gas bag carrying the car that looks like a large wash-basket, because all other apparatus are either impracticable or unsafe. Apparently the only person who has thus far attempted to use the cigar-shaped airship, or dirigible, for purposes of recreation is Mrs. C. J. S. Miller, of Franklin, Pa. She had an aerodrome built on her estate and installed a hydrogen gas plant; but whenever she wanted to take a spin she was obliged to summon the builder to run the engine and handle the delicate steering gear. Aeroplanes and other heavier-than-air flying machines, from the sportsman's standpoint, are vehicles of exhilarating locomotion for the future. At present they are too hazardous on account of the uncertainties of equilibrium. Not until the problem of automatic balance is solved will the sportsman take up this aerial vehicle.

Do not confuse the balloon in which the gentleman sportsman seeks aerial diversion with the familiar hoist from which the parachute artist makes the leap that thrills the folks at the county fair. There is as much similarity between them as there is between a high-priced 1909 motor car and a home-made perambulator. The sportsman's balloon is put together like a delicate machine. It is built from the plans of an exact scaled drawing which indicates to the fraction of an inch where each stitch is placed and how each ounce of weight is disposed.

The one imperative need in an aerial sportsman is mental

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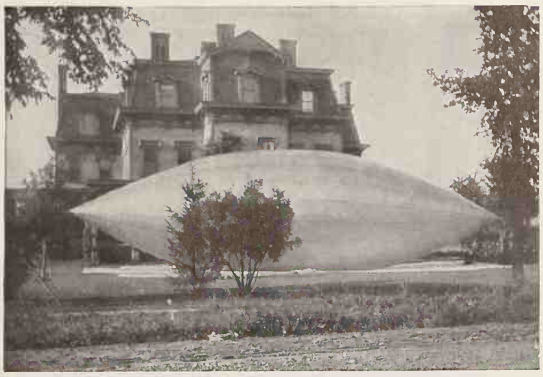


You can inflate a dirigible balloon on the lawn in front of your country house

The spherical balloon, the dirigible, and even the aeroplane now have their enthusiastic women devotees

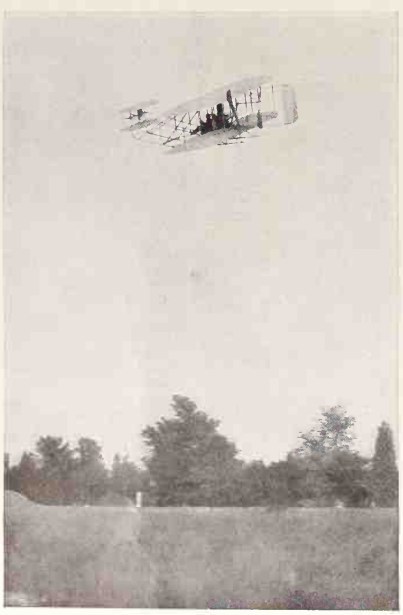
poise. The aeronaut with scatter-brained courage or desperate yearning for Sunday-supplement celebrity does not make a good pilot. If you happen to meet any of the ladies and gentlemen who follow the sport enthusiastically in this country you will make the surprising discovery that they are people with exceptional mental powers. Only a level-headed human being with a keen intellect can successfully pass the practical and theoretical examination for a pilot's license. The candidate must know his balloon as a sailor knows a ship; he must know the air currents as a mariner knows the sea; and he must know the potentialities of the various gases as an engineer knows hydraulics.

Every active sportsman is supposed to hold the pilot's license. It is conferred, after a searching examination, by the Aero Club of America, which is the parent club on this side of the water. It has among its members William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., John Jacob Astor, Harry Payne Whitney, Charles W. Gates, and some three hundred more gentlemen whose aggregate wealth is said to be more than sufficient to wipe out the national debt. There are several other clubs, including the Philadelphia Aeronautical Recreation Society, with its fifty ladies and nine gentlemen, while the St. Louis club has a membership list of six hundred which could be used as the exclusive social and mercantile register of the community.

THE FUTURE OF THE AEROPLANE

By ORVILLE WRIGHT

THE future development of the aeroplane in any line, for sport, for war, or for commerce, will be also the development of the gasolene engine. The aeroplane of to-day is more perfect than the engine which drives it. I expect that in the future — and not such a very far distant future — to see the gasolene engine so made that it is perfectly reliable. Even the best automobile engines of to-day sometimes stop running, or miss in one or more cylinders. It is of minor importance, if they do, in an automobile. But in an aeroplane, unless the engine be far more powerful than is necessary, running on one cylinder less than usual may mean coming down.

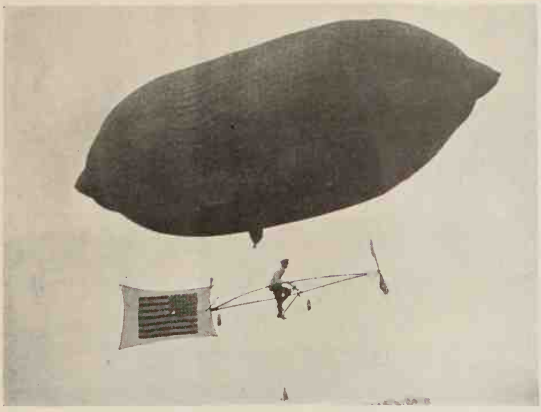


Orville Wright says that the aeroplane is limited in its development to-day only by the gas engine

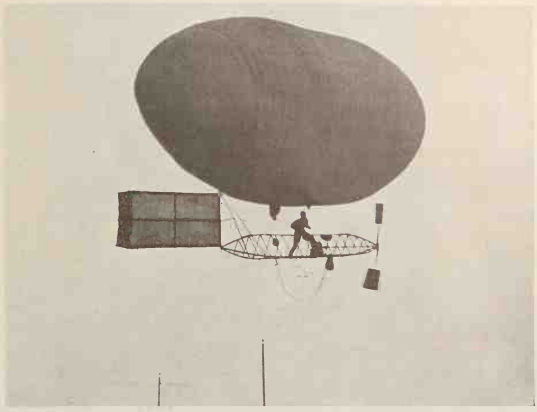
The sporting side of the aeroplane development will, I believe, speedily follow, and be continuous with, the experimental stage, in which all flying machines are at present. The exhilaration of flying is too keen, the pleasure too great, for it to be neglected as a sport. It seems to me that its use will be somewhat similar to the automobile, as far as pleasure goes; that is, that people will have aeroplanes for pleasure runs, for fresh air, and for sight-seeing — perhaps even for touring, when starting devices are either carried along, or to be found readily at stopping points. There will be races, I suppose, and contests, and many of them will be beneficial as stimulative to inventive progress, just as races and contests have improved the automobile. But the greatest development in a sporting line, as I see it, will be for the pure pleasure of flying.

The danger is less now than many people think, and the better the motor is made, the safer the sport will be, but if it is absolutely robbed of all possibilities of accident or incident, it will lose its flavor for those who love sport for sport's sake. If an automobile could go fifty miles an hour on an ordinary road with absolute and perfect safety, few people would care to go. Few people care for railroad speed as a pleasure — it is just a means of getting there. It is the spice of uncertainty, of a possible accident, which makes swift automobiling so great a pleasure, and it will be the same way with the aeroplane. While I firmly believe that aeroplaning will shortly be as safe a means of travel, of sport, or of observation as any other modern means of swift locomotion, I do not believe it will ever be a tame sport!

I have heard of a prize being offered for the first aeroplane to pass over the city of Paris. Such offers are wrong in spirit and principle. There will be, and there should be, laws made to prevent air craft from passing over large cities. The danger to those below is as great, if not greater, than to those who fly. A man who goes up in a flying-machine of any kind does so with the full knowledge of what he is doing; the



The runabout of the skies—you propel it with pedals as on a bicycle



Or you can run your sporting dirigible with a gasolene motor

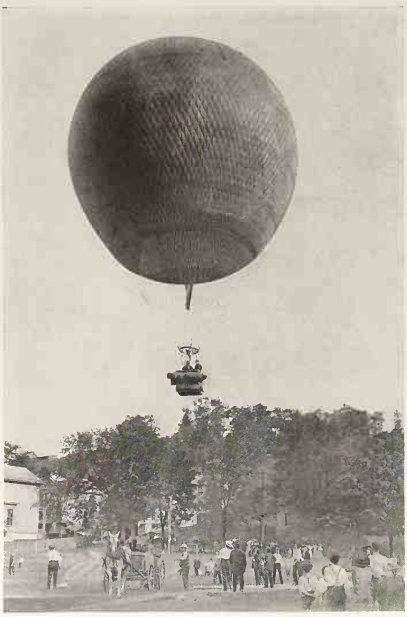
man in the street, unavoidably struck down by something dropped from the machine, or by the flying pieces resulting from an accident, is in the position of the innocent bystander struck in a shooting affray. Grade crossings are eliminated in well-governed cities, and what might be called "air crossings" should be against the law.

I believe that the time is coming when the aeroplane will be as safe and as reliable as the modern locomotive—when we can start out to go anywhere with the certainty of getting there and getting back. This time will come when the explosion engine is made as near perfect as the steam-engine is to-day, and the greatest commercial development will follow immediately. I firmly believe in the future of the aeroplane for commerce, to carry mail, to carry passengers, perhaps express. I know that it is but little more difficult to learn to operate the aeroplane with which I am most familiar than it is to learn to ride a bicycle. The experiments of to-day are but the beginning. There will be dozens — hundreds — of men engaged in perfecting the art of flying in the next decade. Those who engage in flying for the love of it, the sport they get out of it, will aid in its development as they did in developing the automobile, the bicycle, and the balloon. The army and navy experiments of France and Germany, of England and the United States, will interest many men from the financial standpoint. I cannot but believe that we stand at the beginning of a new era, the Age of Flight, and that the beginnings of to-day will be mightily overshadowed by the complete successes of to-morrow.

THE BALLOON AN ADJUNCT TO THE COUNTRY PLACE

By CHARLES J. GLIDDEN

ALMOST everyone with whom I have talked about ballooning wants to know what my sensations are. "How does it feel?" they ask, as though a balloon trip were some kind of a soul-terrifying experience that only those of extreme courage would care to attempt, the main end of it being to get through with your life. My answer is that there is nothing thrilling about ballooning, or I shouldn't be doing it.



Mr. Glidden's balloon, "Boston," with two passengers, weighs 16,000 lbs., and an ascension costs $60

A balloon trip is really a delightful experience, and as far as safety is concerned in twenty-three ascensions that I have made I have never had a mishap. This is hardly noteworthy, because Mr. Leo Stevens has made over 2,000 ascensions with 800 persons without accident. I should say, therefore, that ballooning is really far safer than automobiling, especially at high speed. Good judgment eliminates the danger.

The two points to look out for are to get away clear and to make a safe landing. The former, of course, can be regulated by making your ascension away from the immediate neighborhood of trees, wires, and buildings. In the latter case, the skilled aeronaut can pick his landing-place, and at will descend in some pasture lot.

Generally speaking, it is n't safe to make an ascension near the seacoast, unless the wind is blowing inland. The sea is the one great menace to ballooning, because unless one keeps very near the earth it is possible that a shift of wind will carry the balloon out where a dry-land descent cannot be made.

I believe that ballooning should properly take its place along with polo, golf, automobiling, and yachting as an adjunct to country estates. There is really nothing in the way of such a thing. Even the expense of a balloon is slight compared with a motor car. A small balloon of 16,000 cubic feet capacity costs but $500, and the gas generator that will produce hydrogen gas to fill it $125 additional. An additional $150 will cover statoscope, barometer, and the rest of the outfit. Maps are very important, because a balloon's-eye view of the country looks almost like a map itself, and one can determine his location with great certainty. It is far more satisfactory to consult a map than to make a descent to inquire of some native what place it is. He invariably ignores your question, and replies with an encouraging cheer to help you keep your courage up, or else makes a megaphone of his hands and replies by shouting "Where are you from?" neither of which does you much good

or compensates for the gas you lose in coming down low enough to hail him.

The mechanical details of operating a balloon are comparatively simple, and a few lessons should enable almost anyone to understand the underlying principles.

The spherical balloon which I am using has a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet of gas. Gas that tests 400-1000 — that is, 60 per cent. lighter than air — will enable the balloon to lift 1,600 pounds. The weight is generally distributed as follows: Balloon, basket and equipment, 700 pounds; anchor, 25 pounds; passengers (two), 350 pounds; sand and ballast, 525 pounds; total, 1,600 pounds.

Before starting, the balloon is balanced by adding sand to or taking it from the basket until the balloon rises gently in the air when released. It will ascend from 1,000 to 2,000 feet and, if nothing is done, immediately descend to the earth again and the voyage is at an end. This is caused by expansion and loss of gas which flows out through an opening in the bottom of the balloon; if it were not there the balloon would explode. The rate of expansion or "creation" of gas is ordinarily one cubic foot for every foot the balloon rises in the air. Expansion at this rate usually diminishes at 3,000 or 4,000 feet altitude.

To stop the descent it is necessary to lighten the load by throwing out sand in quantities varying from one to twenty pounds, and this is continued all through the ascension as the temperature changes. Cold air drives a balloon down, and warm air makes it rise. As a rule the ballast is ladled out, a teaspoonful at a time, with a wooden spoon.

If it is desired to stop the ascent, the valve at the top of the balloon is opened, but if too much gas is released a rapid descent will follow, which must be made gradual and checked by throwing out sand. If not immediately checked, the balloon will go down at increasing speed and the loss of a large amount of ballast will be needed to check it.

Mr. Glidden says that night ballooning is rather dreary at best. The picture shows the sand being thrown overboard

When a fast descent is stopped by loss of sand in large quantities a rapid rise follows, even to a higher elevation than that just left; then there is another drop and rise until one finds himself rising and falling in sweeps of a mile. While this would hardly be noticed by the passengers, the ballast would soon be exhausted and a landing made necessary. This shows the importance of the art of balancing.

In landing the greatest skill of the pilot is required. To remove all elements of danger one should have at least a hundred pounds of sand ready for quick use. On one of my voyages it was decided to come to earth from an elevation of 3,000 feet. At that time we had a supply of 100 pounds of sand. When within 100 feet of the ground over the selected spot, the anchor and a few pounds of ballast were dropped. To prevent a rise caused by the loss of so much weight the valve was opened and the gas allowed to escape. We touched the ground so lightly that a dinner-plate under the basket would not have been broken; about ten feet from the ground the rip cord was pulled; instantly all the gas escaped and the voyage was at end. The rip cord causes a rent in the balloon seven inches wide and nineteen feet long; this is used, if the wind is strong, to prevent the bounding of the basket over the ground after it has first touched.

Suitable weather should be selected for ballooning as for yachting; one would not think of going out in a squall or sailing among the rocks; so the weather map should be studied and ascensions made with the low pressures fully five hundred miles away and from a point, as mentioned before, not too close to the sea.

A clear day or a cloudy one is better than a day that is neither one thing nor the other. The sun playing hide and seek behind the clouds causes the balloon to rise and fall rapidly, at the expense of energy, and sand keeps the pilot so busy that he cannot fully enjoy the voyage.

A balloon is easily managed at night with the loss of very little sand, but a plunge in the dark is not much fun unless the moon is shining brightly, and even then the night is long and dreary.

The best time, therefore, for amateurs to make ascensions is as many hours before sunset as the balloon is likely to remain in the air. This, of course, depends upon the quality of the gas, the size of the balloon, and the amount of sand you can carry. My balloon, the *Boston*, with two people, will remain in the air from two to three hours, and generally cover seventy-five to one hundred miles and one to two hours with three persons. There is ample time before dark, if a landing is made at sunset, to prepare the equipment for shipping.

In the *Boston* flights can be made with two passengers (three in all) at an expense of $60. A balloon which costs $800 can leave the ground with two persons at an expense of $31.50.

The mountainous country of western Massachusetts, southern Vermont and New Hampshire offers weird and beautiful scenery to the aerial traveler unexcelled elsewhere. From an elevation of 9,000 feet the Presidential range, with Mount Washington as its capstone, appears like a huge terrace. There is nothing more inspiring than to ascend into an ocean of silence and watch the earth change into a map.

DIRIGIBLES FOR SPORT

By THOMAS S. BALDWIN

I DO not think I am indulging in extravagance or fancy when I say that within the next six or seven years the dirigible balloon will become as popular as the automobile as a pastime for the rich. To begin with, it is much safer and simpler than any form of navigation on land. The exciting sport of the dirigible balloon will supersede the spherical drifting balloon just as the racing automobile has taken the place of the easy-going road machine. For when the enthusiastic sportsmen took to motoring it became necessary to introduce a swifter machine. The motor balloon travels at a speed undreamed of in the drifting balloon, and yet the speed can be regulated at the will of the pilot.

(*Continued on page 300*)

"The white deer of Canaan," that came in from the lonely wilderness to find comfort in a friendly farm-yard

THE INVASION OF THE DEER

By HERBERT K. JOB

Photographs by the author

OF LATE the wild deer have been reappearing in considerable numbers in fairly cultivated and even populous parts of the Eastern states. We read of it from various quarters in the local press. This or that person has seen a deer, a pair of them, a doe with fawn, or a browsing, foraging band. They even run down the village street or cross a lawn right in broad daylight. Not long ago a pair of them appeared in our village cemetery.

Back a few miles from where I live, in a wooded, rugged tract of western Connecticut hill-country, a band of seven of these Northern deer — as the species is called, being the Northern form of the Virginia deer — is often observed. They are not shy, but stand and gaze upon those who drive along the narrow mountain road. At a certain farm a family party of three often pays visits in the summer. They nibble a little of the garden-stuff, yet not so much but what the kind people are glad to see them, they are so pretty and graceful. The ordinary fence has no restraining effect upon the gratification of their innocent desires. Over it they spring as lightly as so many birds, and out again at their own sweet will.

No doubt in some quarters they prove annoying, and inflict slight damage upon crops, but most farmers still enjoy seeing them. I say let us continue to pay out of the public funds for the slight damage which they do, and not set out to exterminate them at the first complaint that is brought. We have not yet seen nearly enough of them.

Personally, I never felt the slightest inclination to shoot one. To me it would be just as much "sport" to try the gun on the farmer's cattle. I am glad there is a close season on deer with us, and I hope it will be perpetual.

Howbeit, I did want to try the camera on this newly resurrected game, and at length there arose an opportunity. In a country hotel, in Canaan, Conn., twenty-five miles from my home, I heard a stranger address a man by a name which I knew to be that of the local game-warden. Thereupon I introduced myself to the warden, whom I had never met, and at once we began to talk and swap stories, as only outdoor enthusiasts can do.

"Have you seen the white deer?" he presently asked.

"I have never heard of any such animal," I replied.

"Well, there is one up here," he said. "Last fall it came regularly for weeks to a certain farm. It liked to associate with the cattle back in the pasture, and gradually it became so accustomed to seeing men without being molested by them that it dared to follow the cows home, and even to go with them into the barnyard. After a while it disappeared, and stayed away all winter. But recently it has come back, and every day for the last two weeks it has come to that farm, especially toward night, and fed with the cattle. It is very light in color, and it may be an albino."

This narration roused my sporting instincts to a high pitch of excitement. It was the tenth of March, 1908, and I resolved to lose no time in seeking to capture this prize with the camera. In times past the quest for nesting hoot-owls had been the great "big game" event of the earliest spring, but here, in these years of game scarcity, was actually some even larger game. Next day I could not go, but for the one following I was ready. This twelfth of March was indeed an ideal day, the first touch of genuine spring. Under fair skies and in soft air the last patches of snow were disappearing like magic. The whole country was becoming a lake, and the foundations of the frosted depths were breaking up. The mud of the country roads was almost bottomless. A whole army of early spring birds had arrived over night. The day before there had been but a few stragglers; now birds were in evidence everywhere. Robins in loose flocks were constantly in sight, and, with bluebirds and song-sparrows, made the air resonant with music, the jubilation for a safe return to a beloved though somewhat rigorous clime. Red-winged blackbirds, grackles, meadow-larks, juncos, and cedar-birds had at last joined the crows, jays, tree-sparrows, chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and others, which had possessed the hardihood to remain so far north all winter.

Three-quarters of an hour on the cars and a walk of a mile from the station brought me to the farm where the deer had so often been seen. Inquiry showed that the animal had been with the cows the night before, but had not yet appeared that day. Usually he seemed to emerge from the woods on the edge of a certain orchard, and there join the cattle. He

was not there, and the cattle were grazing in a field across the road. Thinking that he would probably join the cattle wherever they were, I watched them, and followed when they took to the woods through a gap in the fence and went down into the swamp. There I watched for the deer's appearance, making a trip back to the orchard now and then, to see if he had not emerged from his fastnesses, but all without result.

At length it seemed better that the cows should be in the regular trysting orchard, to avoid mistake or delay, as I had to leave shortly after four o'clock. So, at noon, I undertook the rôle of farmer's boy, and drove the herd of a dozen or fifteen at the point of the switch.

Time passed, but no deer came, and I began to feel anxious lest the day should be spent in vain. Leaving the cows, I went out to the road to greet a friend who had come to join me after dinner. As we returned to the cattle, suddenly he exclaimed: "Aha, what 's that! Those don't look like *cow's* legs!"

This is a European fallow deer. Most of the deer that are returning to New England are the ordinary Northern deer of the Adirondacks

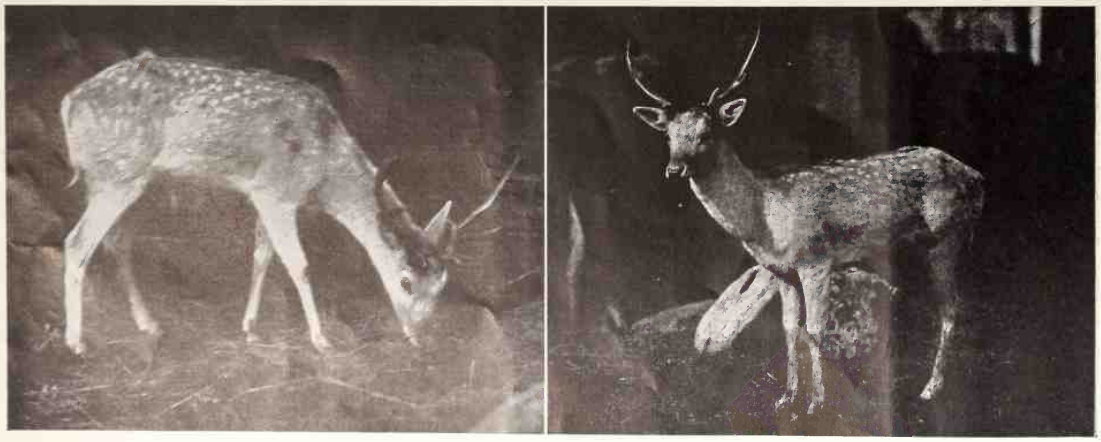
Through a clump of bushes we could see some animal standing. The legs were slender and light gray. Another good look, and my friend exclaimed excitedly: "There's your deer, as sure as you live!"

Sure enough, there he was, large as life, standing in the open ground of the grassy orchard with two cows, near the edge of the woods, all on the alert at the sight of the intruders. It was a splendid buck, with fine antlers which had not been shed, though it was more than past the usual shedding time of the common deer. I was afraid he would not let me walk up near him, so I hid at the end of a clump of trees, and my friend tried to drive him past me. This game did not work, resulting only in scaring the creature back into the woods. The would-be driver then managed to head him back into the orchard, and I decided that I would do my own stalking. He now tried to join the cows, but they seemed afraid of him, and started to run as he approached. Presently they were all racing around the orchard like mad, with tails outstretched, the deer easily keeping up with them.

There was so much confusion that there was no good opportunity to use the camera. My friend suggested that the deer always followed the cattle into the barnyard, and that it might give better opportunity for approach if they were all in that more constricted area. So we took down the bars, and the cattle trooped over into the yard. The deer followed part way, and then ran out to the edge of the pasture where I had first seen the cattle. Following him, and keeping behind a rock, I suddenly appeared from behind it within about fifty feet of him. He stood in open ground, head high in air, suspicious that something was up, and ready to bound away upon the slightest alarm. I got in my shot just in time, for when the curtain of the focal-plane shutter dropped with a little buzz, away he went, fortunately not to the woods, but to find his friends, the cattle. Following the fence, he struck into the lane to the barnyard, and in a moment he was with them. The farmer, who was watching the affair, shut the gate.

Unfortunately there was an old horse loose in the yard. It had no use at all for deer society, and, laying back its ears, it ran savagely at the little horned animal. The fence was about five feet high, but the lithe little creature, to escape its enemy, went over it with a spectacular bound, as easily as though it had merely stepped over a small log. This seemed to portend disaster, but I was delighted when the deer turned and ran back to the fence, evidently wishing to get in again and share with the cows the toothsome hay which they were contentedly munching.

Willing to oblige him, while the owner caught and put up the troublesome horse, I headed the deer down the pasture again, to the entrance to the lane, and again he ran into the yard, and as there was now no enemy to prevent him, fell to eating with the cattle. Surely it was a unique sight! I was making ready with the camera, and my friend stood guard by the fence to keep him from jumping it, if he could, but wisely prepared for sudden retreat should the necessity arise. He had learned wisdom from a previous



They often seek the companionship of the cattle, sometimes to the annoyance of the farmer

"RUSHING TO THIS SPOT, THE NIMBLE CREATURE STOPPED SHORT, AND INSTANTLY, BY A STANDING JUMP, SAILED OVER THAT TOP RAIL WITH HARDLY AN APPRECIABLE EFFORT"

occasion, when he had stood in the gateway and tried to prevent the then frightened animal from running through. It ran straight for the gate at top speed, ignoring the man in the way, who would have received the full impact of the deer had he not gracefully yielded and jumped aside to let the cyclone pass.

The gentle creature did not just like the looks of my large reflex camera, but was not really alarmed, and let me walk up carefully within about fifteen feet and snap him in various positions. Then he went to licking the salt which the farmer had put on a rock for the cattle. The next move was to have my friend chase him about, and as he did so I took various pictures of the graceful animal in action.

"I took various pictures of the graceful animal in action"

At length I had exposed all but one of the twenty plates I had brought. This last one I reserved for an attempt to catch the image of the deer as he jumped the fence. When I was ready, my companion started him toward the fence at the point where he had jumped before. Rushing to this spot, the nimble creature stopped short, and instantly, by a standing jump, sailed over that top rail with hardly an appreciable effort. My part of the procedure had to be done so very quickly that I was uncertain whether or not I had really succeeded. In the dark-room that night, when I put the plate into the developer, I fairly held my breath as I watched for the image to appear, fearing a blank, but hoping to see a deer outlined against the sky. In a few seconds the sky part began to blacken, and in a few more a horned image showed faintly in the midst of it, the deer just clearing the fence, and perfectly sharp. A shout of delight involuntarily escaped me, and members of the family rushed upstairs to see what was the matter. Oh, but these are exciting moments for the sportsmen of the camera!

Instead of running away, the deer remained just outside the enclosure, where, though plateless, I chased him back and forth, to enjoy his graceful movements.

I have not yet described this remarkable animal. It was not white, but a pale yellowish gray, slightly reddish on back and sides, on which also there were numerous white spots. In the neighborhood it was believed to be an albino, but upon consultation with experts it proved to be a very light-colored specimen of the fallow deer, a species of foreign extraction native to Europe. Thus it is probable that it had escaped from some park. Yet the creature in this case seems to be thoroughly acclimated to America, for he has proved competent to survive our winter's cold and to look out for Number One. He is still at large in the region of his choice,* and, according to an article in the local paper, his latest freak has been to become great friends with a dog, the natural enemy of the deer. People frequently see them playing together most happily. Evidently the poor fellow is lonely for society of some sort. Could he only find a mate of his own species, the fallow deer might multiply in the region as a well-established species of wild game, and doubtless prove a more valuable acquisition than has the English sparrow. Personally, I am glad of the invasion of deer in general, and of that of the locally celebrated "white deer of Canaan" in particular.

* Since the above was put in type, the animal has been lassoed and placed in a fenced game preserve in the Berkshire Hills, Mass.

"He stood in open ground, head high in air, suspicious that something was up, and ready to bound away upon the slightest alarm"

The chief joy of automobile ownership lies in the possibilities for extended touring. A stop at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE AUTOMOBILE

By C. O. MORRIS

WHEN I started out to get some facts about the relative merits of horse and automobile for the man with a small country place, I began by asking a half dozen men which they considered cheaper. They all lived in the country and presumably were in a position to know. Without hesitation, and, incidentally without argument, five of them said "horse."

The sixth man proved to be a sort of "Athanasius contra mundum." He said: "I used to think horses were cheaper myself, but I 've found my mistake. I kept a horse chiefly because I was obliged to have some means of locomotion, and regarded an automobile as out of the question.

"One day, after a long siege with veterinarians and other expenses, my horse died. He had been out of commission for a month previous, and an obliging neighbor who ran a single-cylinder car was picking me up night and morning for trains. When he heard of the death of my horse he asked me, 'Why don't you buy a machine?'

"With misgivings, I finally bought a small car (it cost $1,500), and here are the facts that I have discovered after using it eighteen months. It has answered every purpose to which I formerly put my horse. It has infinitely increased my sphere of activity and my pleasure. I can make a seventy-mile run now where I used to be sorry to go fifteen, and the astonishing part of it all is that it costs me less to maintain than my horse — in fact, not more than half as much. It may be that I am lucky, but I can't see why, with care, anyone could not duplicate my experience. I don't go after records, or eat up the roads; I don't make 'joy rides' after a wine dinner, and I don't forget to oil things when they need it, nor to tighten a nut when it works loose; but neither did I forget to feed my horse or grease the carriage. With a small car I find I can go anywhere I care to, irrespective of weather conditions or roads. When I kept horses, and the hired man left, my household was thrown into a panic. Many a time I have lost hours from business to feed and water the brute. In the winter, when I close my country place for six months, I have been forced to find the horse a boarding-place, since he would n't obligingly hibernate. He had to eat and be cared for, and a nearby stock farm boarded him for $12 a month.

"The automobile costs me nothing to board when not in use, and I have actually been able to run it some months for as little as the $12 my horse cost without any use. My man, an intelligent young German has learned to take care of it after a few lessons, but except for occasional washing, oiling, and pumping of tires, it really does n't require any special care; twice in eighteen months I have been to a garage for repairs, but the bill has n't been $5. So when I say that my automobile is cheaper, I think I can prove it.

"I don't advise a poor man to buy a big car. It is n't necessarily any better because it costs $5,000. It is simply larger and more powerful, just as a Percheron is able to pull more weight than a Shetland pony. Of course the fine car is more luxurious and has more of the refinements, but there are hundreds of small cars on the road to-day that have originally cost less than $2,000 and have given good service for four or five years."

The first few years of automobile history have left an impression of unreliability in the minds of the public that it will take considerable time to blot out, but as a matter of fact an automobile to-day is as practical and efficient a machine, for its work, as a sewing-machine or a lawn-mower.

There is still a difference of opinion as to the advantages of one, two, four, or six cylinders; there always will be. But engine and mechanical troubles are reduced to the simple working hypothesis that, if everything is in order, the

engine will run until it wears out. There is no luck or mystery about it.

Tires are the bugbear, but even the life of a tire and its behavior are largely up to the driver. A careful man can save wear and tear on tires just as on his clothing or shoes. But still he may have good or bad luck with tires, just as your horse may or may not slip and fall on the ice, or run a nail into his foot and get lock-jaw.

Admitting, then, that a car can be depended upon to be in condition to run most of the time, what does it cost to run it? Is there any basis on which a man can figure, just as he knows that a horse will eat eight or twelve quarts of oats a day and has to be shod about once a month, or is it all a leap in the dark?

The acetylene lamp has made midnight motoring safe, while fur garments make winter spins possible without great discomfort

A prominent maker of low-priced automobiles recently made a careful investigation of the performance of his cars with a view of finding out how much it cost to operate and maintain a car, how long it would last, how many miles could be made on a gallon of gasolene, how long the tires would wear, and so on. Records of the performance of over 150 cars in the hands of private owners were taken as a basis. These cars each had an average mileage of over 9,000 miles. The cost of repairs had averaged about $40 a car, which, considering their running time, was about fifty cents a week, or the cost of having a horse shod. The average distance made on a gallon of gasolene was about eighteen miles. Of course such results show that the cost per mile of an automobile compared with the horse is decidedly favorable to the former. They also show that a car is more than a rich man's plaything.

Where most men balk is on the first cost. A good car costs five times as much as a good horse and carriage, but it may be regarded as an investment. The life of an automobile is practically indefinite, with care. Few cars become so worn or decrepit that they are actually thrown into the junk heap. The point is that a great many people feel that they must have a new car every year or two, simply to keep up with the style, although the old one is in running condition.

A small car cannot make the speed of a forty- or sixty-horse-power machine. On hills its inferiority is often very apparent, but at the same time it gets there. Neither was my friend's horse the fastest on the road, nor the highest stepper, nor did he have the best harness and most careful grooming, so why should we accept one standard of excellence for one and not for the other?

Whatever argument of economy applies to the man with one horse is of greater importance to the man with two or more. I have known of cases with physicians where a car costing less than $1,000 does the work of four horses, but such cases, of course, are unusual.

A summary of the whole situation seems to be that an automobile is thoroughly practical as a station-wagon and for practically every purpose on the road to which a horse may be put. The average useful man on a country place can learn to care for one with very few lessons, and this care requires much less time than that of a horse.

The greatest danger, to my mind, of owning an automobile is not that we shall not like it, but that we shall get to like it too well, and our gardens, dogs, and outdoor sports will be neglected for it.

THE AUTOMOBILE COMMUTER

By C. M. D'ENVILLE

IF AT the same time that you board a train at one of the many commuters' stations out of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, and start for your office, your friend with an automobile starts to make the same trip in his car, the chances are about even that he will be at the other end waiting to meet you. This proposition does not involve racing on his part nor any unusual conditions. It simply assumes that he has a good car and a good road, and that you incur the usual penalties of congested railroad traffic during rush hours — a wait at the station for the train to come, stops at other stations along the road to pick up other passengers, occasional waits or slowdowns for signals, and so on. In the meantime he is rolling up the road like a ribbon, having no delays. This statement, of course, is conditional on good roads and a right of way unobstructed by congested traffic.

The point of it all is that while an automobile is presumably slower than the ordinary train, within the limits of commuting traffic — say twenty-five miles, or one hour's run — hundreds of business men are demonstrating daily that they can make the trip from house to office in less time in an automobile than under ordinary conditions by rail.

It is only a few years since all sorts of wild predictions were being made as to the place automobiles would fill in the transportation field, just as people are now predicting the future of flying-machines. As motor-cars can now go faster than it is safe for anyone to ride on a public road, we can safely say that they are already filling their predestined place. What, then, under present conditions, does an automobile mean to the commuter?

The case of Dr. Leslie D. Ward, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, is typical and summarizes the whole thing. He says:

"For over three years I have made a daily trip, usually in a limousine, from our country home near Madison, N. J., to Newark, N. J., a distance of sixteen miles, in forty minutes. I reach the office at the same hour I formerly did on the train and save twenty minutes before starting. It is particularly attractive in the afternoon when the trains are usually crowded. One can leave his office when his work is finished, be it early or late, and put in the time before dinner as he pleases. Instead of leaving the country in November, as formerly, last winter we stayed out until January 15th and enjoyed it greatly. Our place is over two miles from the Madison station and six miles from Morristown, but motor-cars have obliterated time and space to such an extent that

If you must take a train, why not a motor car as a station carriage—and someone to come down for you every night?

The roads to town are never deserted, winter or summer, now that automobile owners are learning to do without railroads

we are easily accessible to our friends, and we are seriously considering the advisability of having no definite city home, living in New York when and as we please."

Mr. Henry P. Benson is also an automobile commuter, living twenty miles out of Boston. He says:

"Since April, 1907, I have abandoned railroad travel and have come to my office, twenty miles from home, every day, summer and winter, in an automobile. This, with other trips, makes my mileage 1,800 to 2,000 miles per month. I cannot say I save much time, and I 'm sure I don't save any money, but I enjoy it and it is healthful. By the use of a wind-shield I am as warm as if in a limousine, and still have fresh air to breathe all winter. My car was laid up two weeks for overhauling and painting, during which period I hired another car rather than go back to the train. With the improvement and lower cost of tires will come an increasing use of the automobile for daily journeyings to and from the office when the latter is within a reasonable radius of the former. Any business man can do more work and do it better, keep more cheerful while he's awake, and sleep better if he uses an automobile intelligently instead of the railroad or trolley. I think he should run the car himself, and that will insure some hours of the day free from business thoughts."

If any one has any doubt that the automobile commuter is a reality it can be dispelled by a visit some afternoon to any of the main roads leading out of New York to northern New Jersey, Westchester County, or Long Island. Beginning at four o'clock, the procession continues until dark. Obviously the passengers are not on a pleasure jaunt. Day after day we see the same faces, irrespective of weather conditions, rain, snow, or ice. The cars are not all high-priced by any means. In many cases a runabout not costing over a thousand dollars will enable its owner to be absolutely independent of railroads.

The automobile commuter will tell you enthusiastically how different he feels now when it is time to go to business, with the prospect of an hour's spin through the open country, instead of the thought of the hot, uncomfortable railroad trip. He will say that now he is absolutely independent of time-tables, never has to terminate an important interview to catch his train, or to wait around when he is ready to leave. He makes his own schedule; the car stands waiting at the curb or in the garage around the corner.

Some men have substituted motoring for railroad travel to such an extent that to all practical purposes they never ride in a train, whether the trip is a few miles or a thousand. One man, who lives in Springfield, Mass., and makes frequent business trips to New York, Boston and Chicago, owns five automobiles, and is proud of the fact that he has not paid a railroad fare in four years.

Starting for town. Isn't this better than a crowded train, with possibly a delay at the ferry or in a stuffy tunnel?

"A mighty council of independent giants, robed in white." View from Inspiration Point in winter

THE YOSEMITE IN WINTER

By FRENCH STROTHER

YOSEMITE VALLEY in mid-winter! That is a sight that few have enjoyed but the hardy old pioneers like John Muir, who could risk weeks of delay in the snow to achieve it. But in the summer of 1907 a railroad was completed from Merced to the boundary of the Yosemite National Park at El Portal, and Yosemite Valley is now as accessible the year round as the Grand Canyon — a short side trip by train from two transcontinental railroads.

A party of us made the trip last February, when the contrast of the plains and mountains is sharpest. It was a wonderful transition, in a brief ten hours, from the summer mildness of the San Joaquin Valley, where almond trees in blossom dazzled white against Italian skies, to winter snow in the alpine heights of the Sierra Nevada. Leaving the treeless plain at Merced, the railroad joins the Merced River where it issues from the foothills, and thence into the Yosemite the whole trip is beside the stream, ascending a canyon that grows, at every turn, deeper and wilder and more densely forested and more beautiful.

This canyon of the Merced is romantic ground. Every foot of the river bed is heaped with stones upturned in early days in search of gold, for this river was the El Dorado Creek of California in its day. It is rich yet, and a few picturesque old miners still work with pick and pan the claims that have supported them for more than thirty years. For four miles along one side of the gorge runs a road built by General Fremont, the explorer, along the river frontage of his grant from the Mexican government — a princely domain that is still held intact by his heirs.

At El Portal the railroad ends, and the remaining twelve miles are made by stage, in four hours — just long enough to get into the mountaineering frame of mind before entering the valley. The stage driver has a joke for every turn in the road, for every peculiar rock formation, for every waterfall. He knows exactly where you will ask a certain question, and he has a particular expression of face and a dry answer all ready for you when you ask it. He will raise you expertly over ninety-nine "thank-you-marms" in the road, poising the stage an instant on their crests, and dropping you down as gently as if you were on cushion tires — and at the one hundredth he will let you down with a crash that drives your spine up through the roof of your head and the breath out of your body, while it squeezes only a grunt of galling and superlative mirth out of him. He is the picturesque, open-air, days-of-'49 element of the trip, that supplies the

Yosemite Falls, a thin stream of water, dropping 2,600 feet in all, amid frozen spray and snow

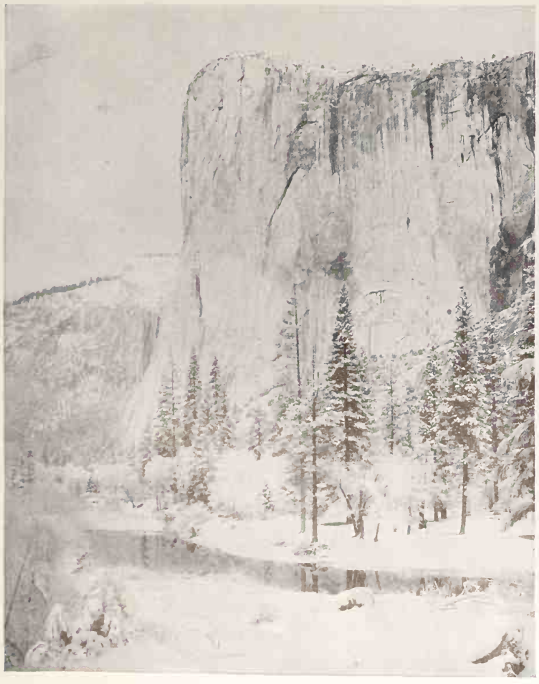
suggestion of "roughing it" without which all hill excursions would be tame and profitless.

But if you are in another mood, you will prefer to sit on the back seat of the open stage, and watch the sunlit gorge of the Merced River at El Portal grow deep and dim and darker and more roaring, and see the mountain walls grow steeper and taller and more pent-in and savage, and the trees and rocks rise to more majestic heights, and let your spirits soar and expand with the beauty and the grandeur and the overwhelming bigness of Nature.

The floor of the valley clad in glistening snow, with Half Dome towering in the distance

And then you round a curve in the road, and in a gasping instant at your left El Capitan leaps upward from the summit of your highest gaze before, and soars and soars as your head tilts farther and farther back until your eyes have climbed its sheer, bald granite front to where its crest leans over you, 3,300 feet above your head — and you are in the Yosemite.

Very few of the thousands who have seen Half Dome have seen it covered with a snow-cap on which the last sun at dusk rests in a glow of rose-pink light. Not many have seen the foot of Yosemite Falls a towering glacier of ice, a hundred feet in height. Not many have seen the boughs of its pine forest bent beneath a load of glistening snow that traced each limb out in a shimmering lacework of gorgeous white. And fewer still have slipped out from beside a roaring fire, on to the moonlit floor of the Yosemite, and looked up at stars that flamed with a light so brilliant that you could almost hear them crackling in the sky; and seen Yosemite Falls swishing white in the moonlight, and Sentinel Rock standing out clean-cut against the black south wall; and felt the creepy sensation that those sheer three-thousand-foot precipices above were whispering together a plot to nod their heads and come crashing down in a thunderous avalanche, just for the sake of adding a little excitement to the Sabbath stillness of the night.



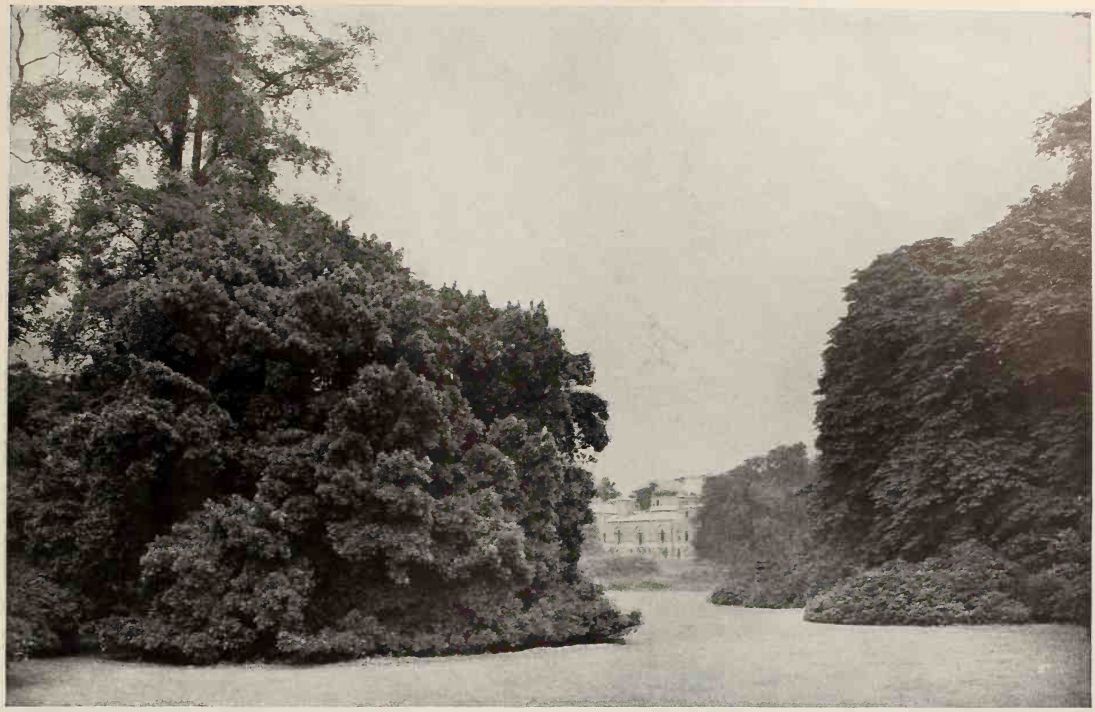
"In a gasping instant El Capitan leaps upward from the summit of your highest gaze . . . 3,300 feet above your head."

In summer, when the snow is gone and everything is green, the outlines of one mountain shade off into the color of the next, so that the effect is of a blurred and indeterminate succession of rounded woodlands. But with the winter's white carpet over all, each rock and tree and mountain profile stands sharply out in brilliant contrasts of light and shadow; each peak is an individual, solitary and apart — the distance of its separation from its neighbors clearly marked in the clean air, so that the grand effect is of a mighty council of independent giants, robed in white. This brilliancy of outline and perspective is a prime beauty of the winter view.

Bridal Veil Falls — a sheer drop of 940 feet — with a fringe of diamonds set in silver

As we took the trails a fresh beauty of the winter scene met us at every turning. Up the gorge of the Merced toward Vernal Fall, the east wall was a towering slope of white, with green pines outlined against it, and, at the centre, a misty line drawn down where Illilluouette descends; and, toward the summit, the whole was softened in a blue haze of distance. On the other side of the valley, the trail to Eagle Rock carried us up the north wall to a point where all the valley lay exposed below us, shining with snow, and surrounded by snow-clad peak on peak, that gleamed whiter and whiter until the most distant spires seemed shafts of marble glowing in the sun.

And the next morning we were back among the almond blossoms in the summer mildness of the San Joaquin.



If England is really the most beautiful country it is because there only does landscape—not formal—gardening predominate. The soul of landscape gardening is the open central lawn, flanked by trees. This is in London (Chiswick), an estate formerly owned by the Duke of Devonshire

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT LANDSCAPE GARDENING

WHY ENGLAND IS CALLED "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY IN THE WORLD"—HOW WE IMITATE HER WRONGLY, AND THE ONLY WAY WE CAN SURPASS HER

By WILHELM MILLER

Photographs made in England by E. J. WALLIS

[NOTE.—*This is the first of twelve articles on* "GARDEN EFFECTS," *while a companion series in the* GARDEN MAGAZINE *describes the* "MATERIALS OF GARDENING." *The writer made a journey to England to secure material for this series. Subsequent articles will explain what England can teach us about formal gardening, wild gardening, water gardening, rock gardening, etc.*]

AN AMERICAN'S first day in England, especially if he arrive in spring, is one of mingled rapture and despair. He is intoxicated with the architecture, the history, and the landscape. And if he be honest, all his defiant patriotism melts and runs away. For in his guilty heart he knows that we have not "found ourselves." He understands now why people accuse us of having no "American style" in architecture, in gardening, or in anything else. The charm of English scenery is explained; it is a revelation of national character.

After my first ride into the country around Plymouth I threw myself down in despair. I was gorged with the beauty of it. "What is the use of trying to describe it?" I exclaimed. "We can never have such beauty. Even if we wait a thousand years we can never equal England, for we do not have the English climate."

Then I thought of the millions of dollars we have spent in vain attempts to get English effects—what we have paid merely for roses, which do not bloom all summer with us as they do in England. I thought of all the precious things we can never have in the North, such as English holly and English ivy, the splendor of which had sunk deeply into my soul. I recalled our straight streets, wooden houses, jig-saw ornaments, and gaudy paint. I contrasted the English hawthorn hedge with the American barbed-wire fence, and I was ready to take the next boat home, hopelessly discouraged.

But I dared not go back and hand out the cold comfort which every Englishman offers us: "America will be quite as beautiful a thousand years hence, but in a wholly different way." For one thing we can't wait. Besides, our effects are all well enough, but we want these effects too. Just then I looked out of the window and saw a cedar of Lebanon. It glowed with a mellow splendor, like a prophet. It had a message for the ages. I wanted a cedar of Lebanon for my suburban home at Elizabeth, N. J. Nothing else in the whole wide world would do.

But during the next week there dawned a great light. I remembered how Professor Sargent had found a cedar of Lebanon that will grow in New England. I saw that

An avenue of cedars about a quarter of a mile long, about eighty years old, and seventy feet high. The glaucous African cedar, which has the same effect as the cedar of Lebanon, when old, is hardy as far north as New York. Dropmore, Bucks. J. B. Fortescue, Esq.

English yew has its counterpart in the Japanese yew, which thrives with us. I stood before the hundred-foot specimens of California redwood in England and exulted, because I knew that our native hemlock will give practically the same effect. And so I went about England finding out what we can grow that looks like the English material — except to a dry-as-dust botanist. In two months I think I discovered how to reproduce practically all the important English effects with native or Japanese material which will be long-lived in America. The details are being unfolded in a series of articles in the *Garden Magazine;* the gist of that story, however, I can give in two sentences: We have failed to get English effects because we have used European material. We can really get the English effects by using equivalents from America and the Far East (Japan, China, and Korea), and we can save a million dollars a year,* if we want to, by planting long-lived,† instead of short-lived material.

But I soon found something vastly more important — viz., that the old attitude which makes *age* and *climate* insuperable obstacles to progress can be swept aside. Age is not valuable for itself, but only for what it can give. Ask yourself, "What is the most precious thing that the centuries can bestow?" Is it not that serenity of spirit of which mellowness, atmosphere, personality, self-restraint, and repose are merely phases? I grant you that America as a whole may have to wait eight or ten centuries to become as mellow as England, but that is not a practical question which concerns you and me. The important thing is to find out how each one of us can secure mellowness for his home grounds without waiting even one lifetime. And I boldly assert that *anyone can get 90 per cent. of all the mellowness that age can give, and this, too, in only five years,** provided, of course, that the individual has a cultured personality or enough hard sense to follow implicitly the advice of a first-class landscape gardener who really knows the facts.

How can we do this? One way is to transplant big trees — not many; perhaps two will be enough to frame the picture every beautiful house should make. Another way is to bank some extra large shrubs about the front porch and near the corners. Do you realize that even the small bushes of ordinary nursery size reach their full height in four or five years? And the best way of all to attain mellowness is to use rampant vines, for trees can only hide ugliness, but climbers can transform it into beauty.

So, too, with that other bugaboo — climate. Ask yourself, "What is the most precious thing that climate can give to the landscape? Is it this or that plant, or is it *luxuriance?*" Perhaps you would rather reply "trees a thousand years old," or "the exquisite finish of the English landscape and gardens." But if you will analyze both ideas you will find that the root-idea is luxuriance. For if we plant the right kind of trees they will last a thousand years. Redwood has lasted that long in California and I dare say white oak in the North and live oak in the South.

* We waste this much on "Dutch stuff" alone. I mean the evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs which we import by the thousand from Holland and Belgium. That black Dutch soil never amalgamates with American soil. These trees and shrubs are really forced into an unnatural growth, because the water is only eighteen inches below the surface in some of those Dutch nurseries. Dutch stuff always looks best to the buyer, and is so much cheaper that a beginner cannot resist it, but it is likely to die after the first winter. For full details, see COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for May, 1908, pages 48 to 52.

† For example, red pine instead of Scotch pine, hemlock hedges instead of yew hedges, the Colorado form of Douglas spruce instead of the Californian, Oriental spruce instead of Norway, the Colorado white fir instead of the silver fir. I could cite dozens of such cases, and if doubting Thomases care to call at our office I can show the photographic proof that these things are equivalent and long-lived.

* If you want to see this with your own eyes drive past the home of Mr. John L. Lawrence, at Lawrence, Long Island, or of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at Westbury. Or call at the office of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA and I will show you plenty of photographic proof.

Therefore, I lay down this bold challenge: *We can get 90 per cent. of the English luxuriance in our own life-time by planting our longest-lived native trees and shrubs.**

Again, the exquisite finish of the English landscape is largely due to the extraordinary luxuriance of the grasses and wild flowers that cover every foot of the banks that line the roadsides. But we can get this same finish in our gardens, if not along the roadsides, largely by using edging plants to make a connection between the greenery of the grass and that of the trees. For this purpose we need low-growing shrubs that arch over to meet the lawn, such as Deutzia gracilis, the Indian currant, Spiræa Van Houttei and Japanese barbery. Also we should carpet every foot of the ground with shallow-rooting plants that will give us another crop of flowers instead of bare earth or unsightly manure. This last idea is illustrated by the picture of bunchberry on page 268.

I will give you two examples of luxuriance and finish already attained in America in five years or less chiefly by transplanting large trees. First the Long Island home pictured on page 268. A man who drove by this house when the place looked just as it did in the picture asked how long the house had been there. When told that the whole place was *four years old*, he replied, "You must be mistaken. It 's forty if it 's a day." I do not assert that this is a perfect place, but I do claim that it has at least 90 per cent. of the English luxuriance, while most Americans who have been to England believe we cannot get even 50 per cent. And as to finish, I have yet to see in England any greater perfection of detail than you can find in the formal garden of Captain Larz Anderson at Brookline, Mass., which was fully described and pictured in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for March, 1905, and again in March, 1906.

If, as individuals we can get so much of the English luxuriance and finish in only five years, why worry about the other 10 per cent.? Those last ten degrees before perfection are very precious, but there is such a thing as paying too high a price for beauty. I saw an Englishwoman putting the finishing touches on a perfect garden for thirty-six cents a day. Would you have American labor paid like British labor? Would you be willing to entail the land in order to have perfect estates? Would you exchange a social democracy for a social aristocracy that the loveliest gardens might be preserved forever?

The only way in which we can surpass England is by loving our own trees, as they do theirs, and by planting more American than foreign material.* While we can reproduce nearly all the most important English effects we can never equal England along those lines. She can always beat us on finish; we can always excel her on variety and on autumn colors. We have ten oaks to her one, ten dogwoods, ten viburnums, ten maples, etc. We have been on the wrong track altogether, for we have supposed that the secret of England's loveliness is that she has the best *materials* for gardening, whereas the only fundamental thing England has to teach us is the *spirit* of gardening. This spirit, it seems to me, has three great lessons for us which the nation may take centuries to learn but which we, as individuals, may understand and apply at once.

First, no country can be supremely happy, healthy, and beautiful until every foot of it is a garden of some sort. We

*If you don't believe it visit the estate of Professor Charles Sprague Sargent at Brookline, Mass., or other places nearer your home which I will cite you, if you are interested.

*The grandest proof of this is the Arnold Arboretum, which fits the New England landscape so perfectly that thousands of people drive through it without suspecting it is a collection of all the hardy trees and shrubs of the world. That is because the native oaks, elm, hawthorn, etc., are the bulk of the landscape material, instead of English oak, elm, and hawthorn, which are not long-lived in America.

A water garden surrounded by horticultural "spice." In America we scatter these conspicuous objects all over the place instead of combining them so as to make a picture. Westonbirt, Colonel Holford's estate at Tetbury, Gloucestershire

Showing how 90 per cent. of the English luxuriance has been attained in America in four years by moving a few large trees. Ordinary sized bushes have done the rest. Mr. John L. Lawrence, Lawrence, L. I.

should limit the height of buildings in our cities and bring the country into them. Every home ought to have a garden. In England it is considered a disgrace not to have one. It is impossible to bring up children properly without a garden. We ought to live in our gardens a good part of the time and entertain our friends there, especially for the week-ends.

Second, landscape gardening is better for the masses than formal gardening. The object of formal gardening is to exhibit man's mastery over nature; the object of landscape gardening is to make us forget ourselves while contemplating a glorified portrait of nature. Therefore, landscape gardening is more restful and refreshing, since it makes the greatest contrast to the artificialities of city life. In the ripe judgment of many experienced travelers England is the most beautiful country in the world. On this point I am not competent to express an opinion, but there can be no question that the distinctive beauty of English country scenery is due to the prevalence of landscape gardening. Formal gardening originated in Italy and was brought to perfection on the continent. Landscape gardening was created in England and the essence of it is illustrated by the picture on page 265.

Finally, the supreme quality in art is self-restraint. We overdo everything. We want what we want when we want it. We try to snatch the best of everything in life. We are willing to back our taste against all the architects and landscape gardeners that ever lived. We want a big show right off and our commonest fault is that we scatter showy trees and shrubs all over our home grounds with the result that they are only museums. Every tree and bush in the picture on page 267 is the kind our newly rich buy in preference to native material. I mean the golden evergreens, the purple-leaved plum and other variegated shrubs, the weeping trees, the cut-leaved bushes, and everything that has a strange form or color. But in this garden of Colonel Holford's, at Tetbury, these horticultural gems are not allowed to ruin the landscape, but are put in a garden by themselves, and they are combined in such a way as to make a picture.

And so — to make a long story short — we should be perfect beings in order to beat the British at this their own game, or else we should employ a perfect landscape gardener — not a mere architect, but a man who loves our native trees and shrubs and knows how to combine them into home pictures that are not merely for show but inspiring to live with. In succeeding articles I hope to show you a better series of pictures of English gardens than any you have ever seen. They were taken by Mr. E. J. Wallis, who is said to be one of the best garden photographers in England. You will please notice that many of the most "English" effects are produced by *American* plants. And *every garden effect pictured in this series we can reproduce in America.*

We have to go to England to see our own plants loved and used intelligently. Bunchberry (*Cornus Canadensis*)

To get the English grove effect we have only to cut out the crooked and short-lived trees and let the rest develop. We must get over the sentimental notion that the axe should never be used

We can attain the English luxuriance only by making our native trees dominant; their finish by using edging plants. Mr. Fremlin, Wateringbury, Kent, a garden distinguished for its perennials

A great variety of vegetables supplied the family throughout the summer, and many things were canned or salted down for use in the winter months

HOW A FAMILY LIVED A YEAR ON $185 AND A FARM

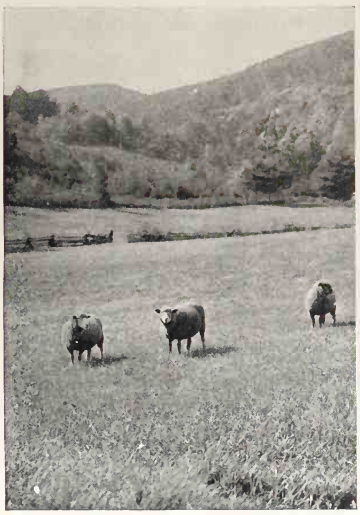
THE STORY OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY'S ENFORCED TEST OF POSSIBLE ECONOMIES IN A COUNTRY HOME — HOW THEY LIVED, AND THE DETAILED EXPENDITURES

By A. P. HITCHCOCK

Photographs by HENRY H. SAYLOR

CAN a family of three adults live on a money income of $185 a year?

This is not a conundrum; it is the peremptorily practical question which confronted John West — let us call him so, since it is not his name — a few years ago.



West had three ewes to start with; of the two lambs raised, some of the meat was exchanged with neighbors for other kinds

Circumstances which are not necessary details of the story suddenly shut off his main source of income and left him with a hundred dollars in his pockets, and the prospects of from $85 to $100 more during the year. He was fairly sure of the $85; he might get the $100. Beyond that nothing was even to be hoped. It is my privilege to tell you how John West met this question; how the family lived for the year; how much they spent and what they spent it for; and what the total money cost of their maintenance was, for a little over twelve months.

Let it be understood, at the outset, that this happened in the country. There is no pretence that what is feasible in the country must be possible in the city. Let it be understood, too, that West owns a small farm, with house and barns and a garden. There is no pretence that what is practicable on an owned farm is possible in a rented city tenement. If people must live in the city, John West's experience contains little suggestion for them as to the cost of their living; most people, however, can live in the country, if they choose, and what he did others can do, under similar compulsion.

To begin with, it was evident to him that he must stop buying his groceries twice a week from a delivery clerk, and must buy, as nearly as possible, his year's supply in one lot, so as to get wholesale prices. Accordingly, he made as careful an estimate as he could, based on his knowledge of previous years' consumption, of what groceries would be absolutely necessary for the family for a year. Going to the neighboring city, he had no difficulty in finding a jobber who, when the itemized list was laid before him, was willing to fill it at wholesale rates. In a table, which is given later, will be found this itemized bill.

Next came the meat problem. The family was not vegetarian; it was used to a moderate meat diet. West did not believe that deprivation was necessary. Instead, he resorted to management. He had a cow, three ewes, and a dozen hens. He bought two pigs, paying $5 for them. The hens furnished him not only with what eggs were needed, but with sixty chickens. Some of these were used during

A dozen hens furnished the family with what eggs were needed and with sixty chickens. Surplus eggs were put down in brine against a famine

Fuel was brought down from the mountain; all stoves were adapted for wood burning

the year as broilers; twelve were kept to replace the hens, which also went to the pot; others were exchanged with neighbors for other forms of meat. Thus, when a neighbor with a flock of turkeys, but no hens, wanted some broilers, West "swapped" broilers for a turkey, and thus got the regulation Thanksgiving dinner. When the calf was killed, he exchanged portions with three other neighbors, who were glad of the veal and returned the same weight to him at intervals, as they, too, butchered calves. The same method was followed with the two lambs which came from his ewes. This system of exchanges kept the family larder well supplied with fresh meat, of the very best quality, nine-tenths of the time during the summer and fall. When an interregnum occurred in the process, beef was bought of the butcher at regular rates, but, it is needless to say, with careful regard to the economy of the purchase. Sirloin steak was enjoyed but two or three times, a rib-roast once. In the main the beef chosen was that suitable for stews or "pot-roast," thus securing not only economy in price, but also the highest nutritious value of the meat. One of the pigs was killed in late November, when the weather had become cold enough to make its keeping possible; the other in February. The hams were cured and smoked at home, and used as required. About an equal weight of bacon was cured and smoked at the same time and in the same way. The fresh pork was packed with snow or ice in old tubs, and thus kept perfectly sweet till wanted for the table. Sausage and "head-cheese" were made of the portions not available for other use, and kept during the winter by the same process of snow-packing. This plan solved the meat problem in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. As West has since remarked, "I never ate more meat any year of my life, and I certainly never had a wider variety or of better quality." Fresh fish was bought, several times, as a change and to gratify the family's taste. The total amount of money spent for beef was $11.87; for fresh fish, $3.28.

The question of fuel and lighting was the next to be faced. As kerosene is the most available source of light in the country, West bought two barrels, at barrel prices. As the year drew on and he found that he was not going to use it all, he sold some to neighbors who happened to "run short," so that his kerosene cost him $6.50 for the year. For occasional lights, used in going to the cellar or from room to room, candles were used. These were made from the tallow of the animals he butchered, and were "run" in a set of old-fashioned candle-molds hauled out from a corner of the attic. They are not at all satisfactory and their forced use was one of the few inconveniences which were most felt during the year. But the tallow would have been waste had it not been used this way, and they saved something in oil which otherwise must have been bought.

Fuel was had from the mountain, the only cost being that of the labor involved in cutting it. This West did himself. The kitchen stove had been bought with the possibility in view of some time using wood, and had a grate adapted for that fuel. The other coal stoves were traded off for "air-tights," in which large "chunks" and knotty sticks could be burned. A little experience proved that these were quite as manageable as coal stoves, and that fires could be kept in them over night just as certainly. The chief difficulty found in their use lay in the "back-drip" of liquid soot, which oozed out of the pipe-joints and threatened a nasty mess. But this was overcome by the simple expedient of reversing the pipe, so that each joint slipped into the one beneath it, thus leading the soot back to the stove itself, where it was burned or taken out with the ashes.

Taxes and insurance had, also, to be reckoned on. As West was insured in a mutual company, which assessed only after losses, and as the tax rate in his town varied widely, these two items had to be guessed at, on the basis of previous years' cost. West set aside $20 to meet them. That he is a Yankee and a good guesser may be inferred from the fact that the two items actually aggregated $19.73 — taxes $13.31 and insurance $6.42.

West himself was a smoker; another member of the family was very fond of candy and sweets. Both had been accustomed to use freely of their likes. They had a consultation. Both were willing to give up their "bad habits" for the common good, and so the tobacco-candy question was left in abeyance, till more important details were attended to. But, in order to keep my story sequential, let me say right here that they ultimately agreed to afford $8 for these luxuries, the amount to be divided as equally as might be between them. They actually used $7.70. West dropped his cigars and took to a pipe; the candy-eater dropped forty-cent chocolates and munched what she declared tasted just as good, "for a change," and cost much less. Home-made candy was a feature that year, and even West was seduced into eating some, now and then. This, the other spendthrift averred, was the reason why the candy and sweets cost $4.20 for the year, while the tobacco bill was only $3.50.

Not having a brick smoke-house, West revived the stove-and-barrel method of former days

West "bucked up" the wood into stove lengths at odd moments during the winter days

Clothing was the next problem to be met. After figuring up as far as he had gone to see how much wealth was available for this item, John called a family council and put the question: "Can we clothe ourselves decently for the year on $50?" This involved numerous visits to closets and bureaus and trunks. For several days the air was filled with debatings as to whether this would "do" another season, and whether that could be "made over" for second service. But the total sum conceded to be absolutely necessary was finally brought well within the $50 limit. As a matter of fact, the amount actually spent for clothing was $46.22. This, however, did not include the white goods, which called for $6.64 more.

There remained the possible expenditures for doctor and drugs, for postage and stationery, for new dishes and tools to replace those broken, for traveling expenses, for papers and magazines, and for unpredictable incidentals. The itemized cost of these for the year I give in the following table:

INCIDENTALS

Doctor's bill and medicines	$4.98	
New dishes, etc.	4.18	
Traveling expenses	10.73	
Postage and stationery	2.19	
Papers and magazines	7.25	
Incidentals	8.33	= $37.66

In the tables below will be found the separate schedules of expense, grouped together so as to show their relations to each other and to the whole outgo. First is the schedule of

GENERAL GROCERIES

Brooms (2)	$ .50	
Cheese (20 lbs.)	3.00	
Codfish (40 lbs.)	2.80	
Oat-Flakes (20 lbs.)	.80	
Raisins (4 lbs.)	.48	
Molasses (2 gals.)	.70	
Rice (20 lbs.)	1.20	
Salt (large bag)	.35	
Soap (100 bars)	3.00	
Matches	.70	
Baking powder, soda	1.40	
Starch (4 lbs.)	.32	
Cornstarch (4 lbs.)	.20	
Lamp chimneys (12)	.80	
Spices	1.68	= $17.03

If an exact statement of the spices is desired, it may be said that they included one pound each of ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; two pounds each of nutmegs and mustard; and a half-pound of black pepper.

The next table shows the larger items, such as flour, sugar, oil, and the like,

Butter was had throughout the year by putting up a supply in jars while the cow was "fresh"

The over-supply of berries, grapes, pears and plums was preserved in jars in the form of jellies and jams to provide the table throughout the winter

The tallow from the butchering was utilized by pouring it into an old-time candle-mold

all bought at the same time and place with the "general groceries":

FLOUR, SUGAR, ETC.

Flour (2 bbls.)	$9.90	
Sugar (200 lbs.)	9.50	
Tea (4 lbs.)	1.00	
Coffee (12 lbs.)	1.80	
Kerosene (net cost)	6.50	
Tobacco	3.50	= $32.20

The way in which the table was kept supplied with fresh meat by a judicious system of neighborly exchanges has already been explained. Here follow the actual expenditures for

MEATS AND FISH

Fresh beef	$11.87	
Fresh fish	3.28	= $15.15

DRY GOODS

Clothing	$46.22	
White goods	6.64	= $52.86

FIXED CHARGES

Taxes	$13.31	
Insurance	6.42	= $19.73

ET CETERA

Two pigs	$5.00	
Candy and ice cream	4.20	= $9.20

To sum up the various groups here is the

GENERAL STATEMENT

Groceries	$17.93	
Flour, etc.	32.20	
Meats, etc.	15.15	
Dry goods, etc.	52.86	
Taxes, etc.	19.73	
Incidentals	37.66	
Et cetera	9 20	= $184.73

This leaves a number of important items thus far unexplained, because to West, who was used to country living and knew his environments, they gave no trouble in advance.

His cow furnished him milk for ten months of the year, and butter for the entire year, simply by having a couple of dozen pounds made while the cow was "fresh," put down in jars for use when she should be dry. The two pigs made all the lard the family required, though it had to be used sparingly. The hens supplied him with eggs for the entire year. In April and May when they were laying more than could be used to advantage, he packed two stone jars full, covering them in the jars with a brine of salt and lime, which kept them perfectly sweet for use during the late fall and winter, when egg production dropped off. For vinegar he relied successfully upon the cider pressed from "windfall" apples in his small orchard. Yeast was made in the old-fashioned country way dating from the days before yeast-cakes, namely by setting aside a part of the yeast after each "rising," to be used as the "starter" for next bread-baking day.

He had always been fond of gardens, and he determined that they should furnish the family with vegetables for the year. How well he succeeded may be seen from the following list of vegetables gathered and consumed, *ad libitum*, in their respective seasons:

Asparagus	Green peas	String beans
Rhubarb	Cucumbers	Cabbage
Lima beans	Green corn	Tomatoes
Cauliflower	Muskmelons	Radishes
Celery	Parsnips	Spinach
Turnips	Carrots	Beets
Squash	Onions	Potatoes
Lettuce		

Of course, however, most of these vegetables could be had fresh for only a very limited season from any one garden. So tomatoes and green-podded string-beans were canned while they were bearing in profusion. Small cucumbers were not only made into pickles, but packed in salt, to be freshened out later and then pickled as if just grown. Corn, too, was put down in salt; all that was needful during the winter being to freshen it by soaking, and cook it, exactly as if it were newly broken. Other vegetables, like potatoes, beets, carrots, onions, squash, turnips, etc., were put in bins in the cellar and kept in the usual way.

There was a fairly good assortment of fruits on the place. West picked and cellared three barrels of sound winter apples. The other fruits included raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes, pears, and plums. Some of the currants were exchanged for a peck of cherries, and some of the pears for quinces. Whenever there was an over-supply of any fruit, the surplus was canned for winter. From the currants, quinces, crab-apples and grapes, quantities of jelly were made. The table lacked nothing in the way of such delicacies the whole winter long.

A great deal of use was made of the dried beans, both marrow and lima beans, which ripened on the vines after all that were wanted for immediate use had been picked. They proved themselves capable of being made into a score of palatable as well as highly nutritious dishes. But they were not used to the point of satiety, nor so frequently as to make their appearance on the table dreaded by any one of the family.

As to what the veal, pork, and lamb; the milk, butter, and eggs; the vegetables and the fuel, would have cost him had he been compelled to buy them, West neither made at the time, nor has he made since, any attempt to estimate. They actually cost nothing except his own labor. The work required in caring for the garden and the animals was looked upon simply as needful exercise. The cutting of fuel on the mountain was also done as exercise, and he found it not only a pleasant form of activity but phenomenally health-giving. He "bucked up" the wood into stove lengths during the winter days, a little at a time, making the onerous-seeming task a pastime. But he admits that he would have been glad to have traded work with some other fellow, a bricklayer or a coal-passer, say, during the conversion of the last cord into stove-wood! The thing had become a trifle monotonous.

John West's one cow supplied the family with milk and cream for ten months and with butter for the entire year

At the close of the year, the family "took stock," to see how they had come out. They found:

First, that they had kept within their income, had incurred no debts and had a few cents left over with which to start another year.

Second, that they had passed a rather pleasant twelvemonth, the careful thought necessary every day to see that the most was made of every available resource, and the constant occupation involved in conserving these resources to the utmost, having kept them too busy to permit any hankerings for what they did n't have.

Third, that they had been well nourished, were in quite as good condition physically and as bright, mentally, as if they had spent ten times as much on their table.

Fourth, while the necessity for living upon less than $185 a year was no longer upon them, they were so well satisfied with the year's experience that they determined to continue to live in about the same way.

A "cubby" camp, where two trappers can keep comfortable, if a bit cramped

A temporary camp of hemlock boughs is practicable except during a rain or thaw

The ordinary log camp can be made warm enough for anybody in mid-winter

WINTER CAMPING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS

Photographs by the author

Practical snowshoeing clothes suitable for moderate weather

THAT any one should care to live in the forest depths when the snow lies from four to seven feet deep on the ground, and when the trees and lakes snap to the tang of 40 to 50 degrees below zero, is likely to be surprising to most "summer people" who find city winds so piercing and city streets abominable in January, and long for the blue depths and unresting waves of the Gulf of Mexico. Yet many woodsmen and an increasing number of visitors find the Adirondack wilderness at its best in January and February. The woods are "wilder" when the swirling snow strikes through the bare-limbed hardwoods and clings to evergreen tops. The heart feels the uplift as one hits the loose snow on web shoes.

One must carefully prepare for braving the wilderness heart when the snow lies deep. It is no light task to visit a camp in the deep snow miles beyond the end of the broken road. In those depths a little lack of caution may mean frost-bite, lung-wracking colds, and "bushing" — tiring out on the trail. It is easier to walk thirty miles in the woods in summer or autumn than to traverse twelve miles of the same course on web shoes in loose snow. Thus the mere destination must be considered first of all.

Of course, the inexperienced must have a guide, and most Adirondack guides are willing to take parties into the woods in winter. The cost, it may be said now, would include guides' wages, driving as near the camp as broken roads allow, and food supplies. Guide expenses are likely to be considerably heavier than in summer, because packs cannot be made so heavy by half, and it takes longer to get in and out of the woods. A pack weighing forty pounds is as heavy as one ought to ask a man to carry on loose snow. If there is a good crust, a toboggan is excellent. If there are several in the party to go ahead and break trail through loose snow the sled will carry more than four men can carry, while two can haul it. But the toboggan's value, as I found last winter, varies according to the country traversed. On a woods road, with two breaking trails, it was much easier than packing in splint baskets. Through swamps, hardwood, and up creek valleys in loose snow, it required the utmost strength of two men to lug it over the hummocks. Thus if there is a wagon road, or cut-out trail to the camp, the toboggan is very useful, and on a good crust it is excellent, but 'cross lots, through the woods, in time of loose snow, the toboggan is likely to stall one on the way.

We packed most of our duffle — ninety pounds — in a regular pack-basket. On the toboggan we laid a rectangle of painted canvas about nine feet square. Most of the weight — in the basket — was packed at the stern, to keep the bow up. The canvas was folded over the basket, blankets, etc., and lashed with stout cotton trot line. On a sleigh road or ice we could pull the toboggan with one hand. In hummocky loose snow we moved it a mile and a half in three hours.

A toboggan six feet long costs about $6; a pair of snow shoes from $3.50 to $5. Guides are likely to charge fifty cents a day more than in summer, or about $3.50, while the cost of supplies is likely to be less, the winter having the effect of making people eat plainer foods and far more of them than in summer. Bacon, ham, salt pork, beef, pancakes, beans, and similar articles of diet taste much better and "go further" than many of the fancier articles found in summer camps.

Woodsmen making a winter trip always carry an axe. Trappers usually carry short-handled ones because they can be carried in the basket without catching overhanging limbs, but only a woodsman can use a short axe without danger of scalping a foot. A long-handled axe is bad enough for the unaccustomed, especially in the snow, and it cuts faster.

Of course, one must have matches in something water-tight. A vaseline bottle full will keep dry under water. Here is a list of the articles two men took in the woods, thinking to stay two weeks last February: Sugar, 2½ lbs.; ham, sliced, 6 lbs.; bacon, 4 lbs.; salt pork, ½ lb.; graham flour, 3¾ lbs.; crullers, 3½ lbs.; unsweetened chocolate, 2 lbs.; baking powder, 1 lb.; milk chocolate (to eat as we walked), 2 lbs.; 2 cans condensed milk; oatmeal, 4 lbs.; salt, ½ lb.; butter 1¼ lbs. — 33 lbs. in all. This was ample for two weeks. There are several items in the list which are articles of personal choice. Crullers, oatmeal, graham flour, and ham are matters of taste. My brother says ham is extravagant because it tastes so good one eats twice as much of it as he would of salt pork or bacon. We drink chocolate with condensed milk in the woods, winter or summer, prefering it to tea, coffee, beef tea, or any other drink. On the trail we frequently stop to make chocolate, which is better than cocoa. One summer day, when my brother and two college companions walked fifty miles, with packs, they stopped four times to make hot chocolate. On a twenty- or thirty-mile tramp under a pack, one or two stops long enough to make chocolate save one's strength and courage. In winter, nibbling sticks of sweet chocolate as one tramps is most encouraging.

My other duffle consisted, besides what I wore, of a flannel shirt, 1 lb.; a woolen undershirt, 1 lb.; a pair of woolen drawers, 1 lb.; two pairs of socks, 1 lb.; sweater, 2 lbs. My brother's outfit consisted of three pairs of woolen socks, 1 lb.; suit woolen underwear, 2 lbs.; sweater, 1½ lbs. We had two double blankets, sewed up the sides, to make a sleeping-bag, 9 lbs.; axe, 4½ lbs.; vaseline, matches, physic, ½ pint gin; sewing kit, 1½ lbs.; camera, 5 lbs.; 4 doz. plates, 6½ lbs. — total, 37 lbs. Grand total weight carried (canvas cover, 8 lbs.; basket, 4 lbs.), 82 lbs.

It sometimes happens that the snowshoer has to sleep out over night. He may be "bushed" (tired out), or on a long trail, or lost. Woodsmen sometimes seek a dry, dead stump and set it afire. When it falls, they gather up the broken chunks and make a big blaze — this if they have no axe. Oftener, they dig a hole in the snow, line it with evergreen boughs, make an arching roof of boughs, build a fire in front, and so pass the night. A gang of woodsmen, scorning shelter, chase one another around trees all night long. The rectangle of canvas with which one wraps the toboggan load will make an admirable lean-to

The long-distance snowshoe stride. If one must carry a pack, web shoes are better than skees

camp. One digs a hole in the snow, lines it with boughs, and stretches the canvas leaning toward a rock. By covering the canvas with layers of boughs, and keeping a fire going, one can pass the night with comfort, especially in a sleeping-bag.

If one does not dig the hole for the camp through to the ground, the fireplace must be made of several layers of green balsam, or other slow burning wood. If this is not done, the fire melts away the snow and sinks in its self-made grave. That gives the snow camper experience.

One can make a camp of evergreen boughs for snowy weather. Long branches are cut and laid on a framework of poles in a layer several inches thick. A well-made brush camp is snug and

warm, especially when it is covered with snow, but a thaw passed in one is memorable chiefly for its discomfort.

The best camps for winter visits are those built of logs by woodsmen for their own use. These camps are low, enclosed, and usually very small, bark-roofed and chinked with sphaghum and other moss. The deep snow literally covers such a camp, and one must dig away the snow on the roof to let out the smoke in the chimney pipe. Low, dark and damp in mid-summer, it is warm, comfortable and cozy in mid-winter. Compared to ordinary board camps through whose thin sides the cold pierces, the little log camp is far superior. Of course, a well-built cottage, furnished with huge heaters, building-papered, and containing all the conveniences of a house, need not be discussed here. With the choice to make between a camp on a wind-swept point or in dense woods, the swamp camp is better and more cheerful in winter.

The best camp I know is in a dark little evergreen swamp. A spring flows near the doorway. The deep snow rises above the eaves, and weasels chase mice among the four layers of spruce bark roof. One little window lights it, a little cook stove heats it, and the bunks are a foot deep with balsam boughs. One stoops low to pass through the doorway, but within it is the delight of the weary, sweaty snowshoe man.

This camp is only ten miles from a main highway, and usually a hay road or logger's road approaches it within three or four miles. It is the first camp on a trapper's line. Three miles from it is another log camp, larger, less comfortable and yet useful as a stopping place on a first night, in case the trapper gets an early start. Beyond this, seven miles away, is a little "cubby camp," so small that only two men can sleep in it, so low that one lying down can reach within a foot of the ceiling. It is fully equipped, nevertheless, containing a small sheet-iron stove, blankets, cooking utensils and extra "grub." The smallest enclosed camp I ever saw, it is also the warmest. It was built in a day, of debris around a deserted logger's camp. Sixteen miles beyond this little cubby is a club camp that has high board walls, stands on posts, has many windows, and is rather open at the seams. This camp took several men several days to build. It cost several hundred dollars. It contains two stoves — good "wood eaters" — but it is so cold that on many a winter day the trapper is obliged to go to bed to get warm.

Very much of one's enjoyment on a camping trip into the deep-snow woods depends on what he wears. When one crosses openings, such as the ice-bound lakes, the burnings and choppings, the wind is cold and biting, but these openings are so few that they figure but little on a hundred-mile snowshoe jaunt through Adirondack woods. If one tramps hour after hour, it is better to wear medium-weight woolen underwear, woolen trousers of medium weight, and a woolen outside shirt, covered by a vest. The footwear is important, because if it binds, the foot freezes, and if it is too loose, chafing results. Woodsmen wear several pairs of heavy woolen socks on their feet, over which they wear rubber overshoes. Moccasins go very well, but if they have heels, the nails cut the webbing, and most makes soon rip.

Sweaters are not good garments to wear when on the woods trail. The loose wool catches and holds the snow; the snow melts and the water freezes. A sweater is too warm for walking, is not wind-proof and is exceedingly unhandy. They are excellent, however, for night wear in a camp. The same weight in two or three closely woven woolen overshirts gives all the advantage of air spaces, with the other advantage of shedding snow. Woodsmen seldom carry a sweater into

A canvas lean-to is tolerable if located in a sheltered place, and the fire is kept going

the woods, preferring all-wool overshirts. In this way the woodsman can have the tremendous advantage of being able to adjust his covering to the temperature. The ablest woodsman I know wears on a cold or snowy day a medium-weight suit of underwear, a woolen overshirt, a vest, and then an outside shirt hanging loose like a Chinaman's, for an interesting reason. One tramping through the woods during or after a snowstorm is constantly bombarded by falling snow from branches and clouds. If the shirt is tucked in, the snow catches on the trousers band, melts, and saturates the waist. But the flapping outside shirt sheds snow as shingles shed rain.

The matter of headgear is important. Toboggan hats are pretty but objectionable. Branches snatch them off, and snow strikes the face. Other headgear that covers the ears is likely to be too warm. The best hat is a soft felt hat with the leather sweat band torn out, for the reason, as Stewart Edward White says, that the hat clings better to the head. Trappers have long worn these hats in the woods, because their brims shed rain and snow, and shade the eyes, and do not cover the ears, shutting out sounds. They are warm enough with the air 40 degrees below zero, if there is no wind. On a lake or in burnt timber, one's mittened hands shield the ears easily enough.

Thick woolen mittens are worn on the hands. At night it is always best to change one's socks immediately for a dry pair from the pack. After the camp is well warmed up, it is worth while to get dry wool next to the skin after a good rub down. A pair of felt shoes, or slippers, are worth the extra lug to get them to camp.

A pound or two of maple sugar and a pound or two of stick candy should be taken along to meet the craving for sweets. Chocolate should be regarded as a necessity because a few sticks of it will give one the courage to "make camp" when without it the night might be passed in the woods far from camp. It is better than dried meat because it does not make one thirsty. Common cooking chocolate, whittled into shavings, mixed with an equal weight of granulated sugar and eaten dry, is a good substitute for sweet or milk chocolate.

In making up the load, keep the weight down. It is not worth while to carry a weapon into the Adirondack woods in mid-winter. One seldom sees anything he would want to shoot; the squirrels, blue jays, porcupines, and weasels give more pleasure alive than dead. A camera, with plenty of films or plates, is the best toy.

If one carries a pack, an elm splint basket seems best to an Adirondack man. In Maine a leather pack is usually carried, but the basket makes a better seat on the trail. It should hold about three pecks, and have a wide mouth, covered with a waterproof cloth.

The use of skees in the Adirondacks is increasing among visitors for the reason that on a down grade they carry one along. If one has no pack to carry, the skees are good sport even in the woods. But there is a great objection to them: they slip back so easily on up-grades and it is so difficult to go over logs, hummocks, and up the sides of gullies. I found lots of pleasure on skees one winter when I lived alone for two months in a logger's camp, but when I had to carry a pack up hills or through trailless woods, the web snowshoes were far better. Falling is very easy on skees, and getting up with a pack on the back is a severe strain.

When several are going into the woods together, all should wear either snowshoes or skees, so that each can take his turn breaking trail.

A snowshoe cannot follow a skee trail in loose snow because the track turns the web shoe over. Skees cost from $3 a pair up. Maple and ash are used in making them. If one choses snowshoes — and they are better in the Adirondacks for all-round travel — get stout ones. The fancy little bows and fiddle-string webbing are pretty to look at, and light on the feet, but a 200-pound man must have stout bows and coarse strings. Caribou strings are best, because when they get wet they shrink instead of stretching, but caribou strings are not easy to get. My snowshoes are

(*Continued on page 294*)

A snow-covered log camp in a balsam swamp, at the close of a long day's tramp in the woods — that beats a city flat

A neglected arborvitæ hedge. If you have n't time to care for an evergreen hedge, don't plant one

A thick, well-filled hedge of white spruce (*Picea alba*). Unless needed for seclusion, a lower hedge is better

A PLEA FOR EVERGREEN HEDGES

By PHILIP SNYDER

FENCES are going out of fashion, and for once fashion is right. Fences are costly, and, in our day, nearly useless. Division marks between adjacent properties are not needed when the owners are good neighbors, but circumstances demand them at times. An ornamental division line, costing little, has merits not to be overlooked. In villages where space is abundant, and in the residential parts of cities where space-cost is not prohibitive, evergreen hedges are the best possible substitute for fences, because they have beauty at little cost and serve every purpose of the discarded fence — when it has a purpose. Along country roads nothing speaks more highly of the owner's taste than a handsome hedge to mark the boundary of his farm, or to enclose the grounds adjacent to his home. Well planted, well kept, well trimmed, it is beautiful summer and winter; it adds to the value of property; and to a family of taste seeking a new location, it is an invitation to come and settle where good taste and enterprise have fair appreciation.

Where a hedge is wanted to serve the purpose of a fence — that is, to restrain live stock — it is best grown of something that bears thorns, like the honey locust (*Gleditschia triacanthos*) or the osage orange (*Toxylon pomiferum*, known in the trade as *Maclura aurantiaca*). When well cared for and trained to five or six feet, these make barriers impassable to man or beast. After planting, the only cost for many years is to cut back annually, or oftener, so as to keep them at the desired height, and then to collect and burn the debris. A primary cost of all hedges is in the land their roots appropriate, but that does not greatly exceed the space wasted by a worm fence or a stone fence with stakes and riders. In the West, where timber is scarce, these thorn fences have often been grown, but the annual or semi-annual cutting back being often too much of a tax for the neglectful farmer, they become straggling and irregular, with big open spaces here and there, and finally worthless and destructive.

The hedge for division lines, or along the highway, or as a border to driveways, should be of evergreens, and, all in all, the Norway spruce (*Picea excelsa*) is the best. The hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*) is a close second, and, some people think, exceeds the other in beauty, but its growth is slower and its strength is less. Animals can push through it more easily than through the Norway, but they are not likely to try it with either sort if the hedge is so well grown as to present a full and rounded surface down to the ground, so that they cannot see through it, and if the height is four feet or more. Four feet is high enough for a hedge proper and for a border not easily to be crossed. At five feet it becomes a fence rather than a hedge, and at six feet both a fence and a screen, as well as a windbreak. For nearly all purposes four feet is enough; and, merely as a handsome border to a driveway, three feet is sufficient, and better than if higher. With a length of limb three feet on each side, the hedge about six feet wide at the bottom and about four feet high, makes a barrier that few animals, besides dogs and cats, will try to scale, unless driven to it by desperation. Carefully grown, it can confine even hens, and at six or seven feet high it would be about as good as a board fence to keep fowls in confinement.

For the farmer or the country gentleman, hedge-growing need not be expensive if properly managed. As I have planted and grown a number of hedges with excellent results, my experience may be of some value. After studying various nurserymen's price-lists for young stock, I sent an order to a dealer who offered plants of the Norway spruce twice transplanted, and twelve to fifteen inches high, for eighteen dollars a thousand. With freight added, the cost was two dollars more, or just two cents each. The order was for myself and a club of neighbors. They took about half, and I the rest. My first step was to give temporary culture for a season, and then to select those of the same size as far as possible. I struck a furrow across the lot about ten inches deep, filled it half full of swamp muck, and set the plants about a foot apart or less. I planted them

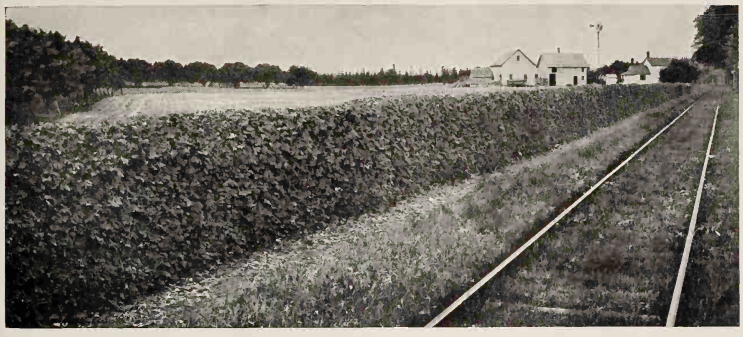
Arborvitæ makes a good hedge if carefully tended. The rounded top shown here sheds snow better than the square top

Weeping hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis pendula*). Interesting as a lawn specimen, perhaps, but not a good hedge tree

Hemlock, well grown, but more of a screen than a hedge

deeper than they were in the nursery, so as to have the lower limbs close to the ground. They did not reach me in the best possible condition, and perhaps 20 per cent. died, but I had plenty left. During the season of growing I cultivated them very much as farmers do corn, keeping the earth loose and killing the weeds. They grew nicely, and passed the winter without harm.

When planting time came in the spring, I made a trench with my horse-plow, shovel and subsoil plow on the line where the hedge was to stand along the highway. When done it was a ditch, with the earth thrown each way. On the bottom, where the plants were to stand, dry muck was distributed. Then I took what farmers call a "stone boat" (a low sledge for hauling stones



As a farm boundary how much more attractive this is than a fence. Arborvitæ (*Thuya occidentalis*)

without much lifting), hitched my horse to it, cut out the young evergreens with a long-handled and round-pointed shovel, with a small ball of earth and muck attached, put them on the sledge and hauled them to the trench. There they were carefully set two feet apart. The trench was filled in around them, the earth pressed down and watered, and they were left to grow. Out of 250 planted only three died, and they were easily replaced. I "snipped" the tops of the tallest, so that the size of the plants as a whole was nearly uniform; then at periods of two weeks I cultivated with a horse-hoe three feet on each side to keep down weeds and to keep the soil porous. This was continued for four or five seasons. The pruning, too, was annual, and consisted in cutting back straggling limbs on the sides and top to keep the height nearly uniform, but increasing the height slightly each year until the hedge was four feet high. There I kept it as nearly as possible, but a thrifty hedge will advance a trifle each year unless you cut into the old and hardened wood, and that is not advisable. It is the new growth that is to be cut or sheared each year, and not the old wood. The time to do this is in the fall, winter, or early spring; never in hot weather, if you want a beautiful hedge.

The man who "has no time" to prune his hedge from the start, and to continue that work each season, had better not plant a hedge at all. It is neglect that makes failures and abominations of so many hedges. Like children, it is all-important to train hedge plants when young, and very young. The cutting back then dwarfs the plant, (which is necessary), and secures a heavy growth of new short limbs from the ground up, which will fill the whole space and present a solid mass of foliage. A hedge is beautiful the whole year, but in the spring, as the new foliage puts out, it is exquisitely beautiful, exceeding anything that Solomon in all his glory had to show. This alone will repay a man of taste for his work and care, while its practical use in defining boundaries and preventing trespass on the enclosed grounds, will be an additional reward.

In the care of hedges, as well as of trees, it requires nerve to do judicious pruning at the right time, and the man who is unwilling or afraid to do it is not likely to be a successful farmer. A hedge ever so well planted will not become a good hedge without regular attention. It must be compact from the bottom up, and, to become so, it must be cut back. Branches are not to be cut back at the trunk, but at the extremities, and this in the season of suspended growth. When a branch is cut off, three, four, or more short branches will take its place. By this treatment open spaces will be filled and a solid mass of foliage greet the eye. This work should begin with the planting. The little trees or plants will not be of equal size. The tall and spreading ones should be cut to obtain approximate uniformity. A clipping at planting will not be sufficient; there must be another at the end of the season, and at each succeeding season, until uniformity is secured. It will take four or five seasons to grow a hedge four feet high, carrying a smooth and solid mass of foliage. At the same time, all weeds and grass must be kept down to insure rapid growth. A space of three feet on each side is sufficient at the start, but as the lower branches extend, the cultivation is crowded farther and farther away. Cultivation may cease when the hedge is four feet high and well rounded, but weed-fighting never! Yet, not many weeds will invade a hedge when it is well established.

To hasten growth, it will be well to spread some well-rotted stable manure on each side of the hedge for three or four feet. This will act in part as a mulch, and the frequent cultivation will make it fine and incorporate it into the soil. A heavy mulch of straw, salt hay (where it can be obtained), or any vegetable would be important if cultivation could not be given; but mulching tempts to neglect and rarely keeps down all weeds. Besides, if fowls have access to it, they will scratch it away in search of insects; while if not disturbed by fowls, mice and other vermin will sometimes burrow under it. The best mulch is frequent cultivation. That kills weeds, stirs the soil, and promotes the retention of moisture — and moisture is often a crying need of vegetation when the sun beats down fiercely and rain is infrequent. The farmer who uses the cultivator frequently in his crop or tree-growing is reasonably sure of success.

I have said that my hedge plants stood two feet apart. Some growers plant eighteen inches apart, and others three and four feet. The closer they are planted, the sooner one has a tight hedge, and the less the chance that fowls or animals will open passages through it. But very close planting is not necessary when good care is given. At two and three feet apart the branches will soon interlace and form an almost impenetrable barrier, and that is what is wanted.

Some growers make the sides perpendicular and the top flat. That cannot be commended as the best plan. Snow will lodge on the flat top and stay longer than when the sides are rounded to a point or to an oval at the top. Besides, the hedge with perpendicular sides does not get the full benefit of rain and sunshine, and each is a benefit. Give the hedge an oval shape, and you have something beautiful, rather than prim, stiff and ungainly. The extra width at the bottom is itself an additional barrier to animals trying to leap the hedge.

Hedge of Norway spruce, about six feet high. Perhaps the best of all.

FOR CUTS AND WOUNDS

THREE things that every housewife should always keep on hand in case of accidents are a spool of adhesive plaster, a package of carbolated absorbent cotton, and a bottle of boracic acid.

A weak solution of boracic acid is excellent as a healing lotion for slight cuts or wounds. Several thicknesses of clean cheesecloth or old soft linen saturated with this solution and placed over wounds is a fine antiseptic and cleanser, and is often all that is needed.

A fresh cut, or other wound, should be bathed thoroughly with a weak solution of boracic acid, and then well wrapped with soft cloths to prevent any dirt getting into it. If you have no boracic acid on hand, use very weak borax water. As soon as the bleeding stops draw the edges of the wound together and hold them in place with strips of sticking plaster, covering the whole with absorbent cotton before putting on the bandage.

To remove plaster after a wound has healed, apply turpentine or alcohol. A. M. H.

THE BIRD DOG IN ACTION

The pointer—a breed descended from the "pointing hound"—possesses great speed and ground-covering ability, and is especially desirable in open country. In brush and briers his ill-protected skin is vulnerable

English setter is a general name for all setter strains in which white is the predominating color. The second picture, a point on woodcock, while crossing a stream, shows a typical pose

A well-bred hunting dog possesses the pointing instinct naturally. Breaking merely gives him good manners and teaches him to resist his impulse to rush in and chase the birds. When perfectly broken he will hold stanch even if shoved or pusned about

GARDEN & ORCHARD

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS McADAM

NOTES FROM OUR TRIAL GARDENS

I. AN EVER-FRAGRANT GARDEN

AMERICAN gardens are generally deficient in fragrance, and a garden without fragrance is like home without a mother. Somehow our gardens are too often made for show instead of sentiment. The delights of color and form are merely sensual, but odors stimulate the imagination and recall precious memories.

Of course, every garden contains some fragrant flowers, but in many cases one can detect the odor only when the flowers are cut or one stoops down to smell them. This is very different from a whole garden being flooded with the odor of golden-banded lilies or of jessamine.

It would be intolerable to have a garden flooded with perfume all the time, but there is little danger of any enthusiast accomplishing such an extreme result, for flowers are fragrant only when they bloom and even if a garden were designed wholly for fragrance there would doubtless be many days and even weeks when one might pass through the garden without being conscious of any all-pervasive odor. Clearly, great gusts of odor are only for the poetic moments of a garden's history, as when spring reaches its climax and the mock orange or syringa seems to strike high C.

It occurred to me that the cheapest way to make a garden fragrant all the time would be to use the homely, old-fashioned culinary herbs for edgings. I say "cheapest," because leaves are fragrant from April to October, while flowers are fragrant only for a fortnight or so. Moreover, anybody can afford five cents for a packet of seeds and the herbs are ridiculously easy to grow.

So I got every kind of "sweet, pot and medicinal" herb I could find and sowed the seeds last spring in the open ground. Whenever I felt like it I transplanted the young plants to some other part of the garden. I edged one walk in the vegetable garden with lemon balm, so that a lady's skirts would be likely to brush against the plants when they grew large.

In the back corner where the boys are tempted to break in and steal the fruit, I am raising some big clumps of tansy.

I have a good deal of privet hedge and, like every other privet hedge in the country, it makes a bare patch on either side where neither grass nor flowers will grow. I lined about fifty feet of this with mint. When I come home in the dark after a hard day's work in the big city my feet trample upon some outlying sprigs of mint and the fresh odor suggests the pleasures of home life. All last summer this made a pretty edging, supplementing the natural deficiency of green at the base of the hedge and next summer I believe it will cover the ground completely, for nothing multiplies more rapidly than mint.

It is a pity that lavender is not hardy in our Northern states, for the lavender walks in old England are a delightful institution. Indeed, I venture the assertion that lavender is dearer to the universal heart than any other plant grown for its fragrant foliage.

The medicinal herbs, as a class, are more pungent, bitter, and exciting; the culinary herbs are sweeter and more soothing. Of all the herbs I have tried I like best lemon balm, thyme, mint, sage, sweet marjoram, and rosemary, all of which belong to the mint family. They are all valued primarily for their leaves and, being low growers, are the best for edging.

The other great family among herbs is the carrot tribe or Umbelliferæ, including anise, basil, caraway, coriander, cumin, dill, and fennel, nearly all of which are valued primarily for their seeds. While they are interesting in a collection I do not care to use their products or multiply them for edgings.

But the most delightful way to use herbs I have never seen mentioned in print. If you have a garden where children are allowed to romp they will surely cut the corners and few flowers can stand their trampling. But a garden without children in it is hardly worth having. So I put herbs at the corners — those tough old customers that can stand a good deal of trampling and never want to grow high anyhow. Thus no damage was done and the only effect of the little feet was a fragrant reminder of balm or mint borne homeward by the vagrant breeze.

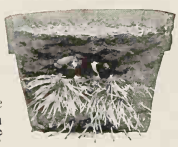
Moreover, the best way to keep children from picking things in *your* garden is to let them have things to pick in *their* garden. They dearly love a sprig of mint, and it is better for them to put mint into their mouths than most of the other things they want to.

A FLOWER OUTDOORS IN JANUARY

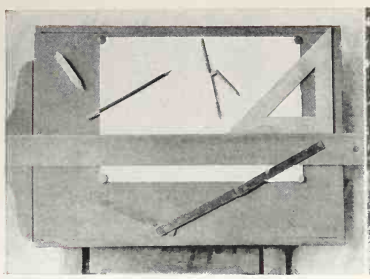
IT IS hard to believe that any flower can live outdoors in the North in January, but here is the portrait of one which has opened in January on Long Island. It is a strange green and brown flower with a spicy fragrance, called "winter sweet" or *Calycanthus præcox*. It is not generally considered hardy as far north as New York, but I should not be afraid to try it anywhere in the Hudson Valley, provided I had a sheltered place for it. The surest way to have blooms of it in January is to cut some twigs about New Year's and bring them indoors. Put them in a vase of water, and in a few weeks they will unfold. The flowers are more interesting than showy, but they are an inch across or more. If you want to try this bush, look in the catalogues for *Chimonanthus fragrans* or the name given above.

STRAIGHT TIPS FROM UNCLE WILLIAM

I. DON'T BRING BULBS UPSTAIRS TOO SOON

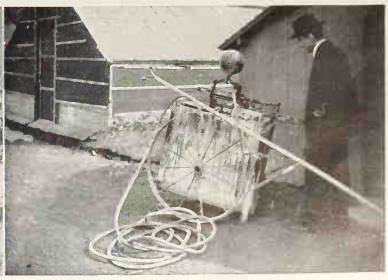


YOU will surely fail to get satisfactory tulips, hyacinths, daffodils and other bulbs if you bring them into light and heat before the pots are well filled with roots. How to tell this? Put one hand over the surface of the soil, turn the pot over, tap the rim gently on some hard object and the whole ball of earth will come out nicely. Then see if the pot is well filled with roots. If not, put the pot back in its dark, cool place, where the tops won't grow and the roots will.



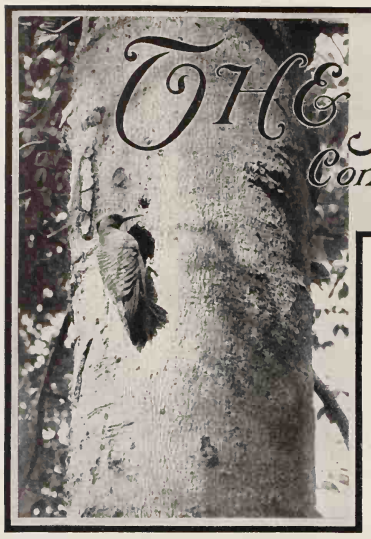
Plan your vegetable and flower gardens and send for catalogues and books

On pleasant days mend old trees. Don't let them die for lack of care



Get after the San Jose scale. Now is the time for wholesale destruction

THE THREE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS TO DO THIS MONTH



THE NATURE CLUB

Conducted by Julia E. Rogers

The world outdoors is worth knowing, even in winter. Let the Director help you to clear up mysteries you uncover. Letters of inquiry are coming in. They show that this department has stimulated fresh interest in Nature and has led some readers to ask for helpful suggestions. Some local clubs are asking for guidance in their winter programmes and excursions. To help those who desire a more intimate first-hand acquaintance with the life of the fields and woods, of park and dooryard, is the Nature Club's reason for being.

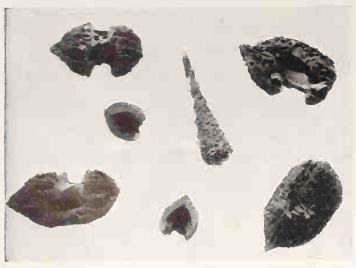
IN THE WOODS IN JANUARY

I BELONGED once to an outdoors club, whose members took a walk together every Saturday afternoon. Our motto was "Nebber min' de wedder." It will cheer some conscientious, energetic Nature Clubs to know what we did, and how little we accomplished on any one tramp, how unprepared we were at the start, and yet how much we learned — how familiar we came to be with the woods and fields.

One January day the snow was deep but the roads were broken, and we followed the highway to neighbor Stevens's wood-lot. We appointed as leader the bird man, so we did not expect many birds to escape our notice. Outside of that, we were looking for anything and everything.

We paused on the border of a weedy pasture, for a cloud of tree sparrows and juncos were feeding on the abundant seeds of sedges, foxtail grass, and ragweeds. What a conversational tourney was going on! As much noise as a sewing circle in session. We stood by and enjoyed the busy scene, then passed so discreetly that the company took no notice of our movements.

In roadside thickets of sumach and shrubby dogwoods were more winter birds filling their little crops with berries, and telling each other how perfectly splendid it was to have these extras in such abundance. Did you ever taste sumach berries? Not very juicy, nor so very tasty either. But then, were there not wild grapes, and rose hips, and cedar berries to raise the average, and justify this joyful clamor?



Can you read the story these empty nut shells and the little "pine cob" tell?

One surprise of that afternoon was the finding of the picnic ground of the furry four-footed brotherhood. Tracks of squirrels in the snow, and the faint, delicate trail of woodland mice, all led to an open bit of bare ground under a tree. (How well Miss Dickerson's photographs show the characteristic tracks of all these creatures in this magazine for December, 1907.)

"What are these?" inquired one, stooping to pick up a curious-looking object under a pine tree.

"Pine cobs," came the ready answer. "The cones are stripped of all the scales that have seeds under them by red squirrels."

All about were the discarded cone scales. Among the pine cobs were butternuts, cut where the shell wall is thinnest, and the kernels gone. Hickory nuts similarly opened were abundant.

One of the party lifted a long flake of loose bark from the side of a hickory trunk and the revelation was astonishing. The hard wood was scored as if an engraver had worked out on it an elaborate pattern, which was duplicated, again and again — Medusa's head, the hair flying away from a median parting, and each hair a writhing serpent with its broad head at the extremity.

One brood of engraver beetles cut this intricate Medusa's head pattern, feeding on the chips

"This is the characteristic pattern of a common engraver beetle. Each kind is known by the pattern it makes. The mother beetle does the central groove, making also a set of notches along both sides, and in each notch she lays an egg. The grub hatches and at once begins to burrow outward at right angles with the parental burrow."

The wood-carver went into raptures over this insect carving. The tree lady bewailed the death of a fine young hickory to make such a Roman holiday. The bird man held, meanwhile, the centre of the stage, carrying on an animated dialogue with a blue jay whose challenge rang out, clear and harsh, rowdyish and insulting as ever a bird's note can be.

The warmth of the afternoon soon coaxed from its winter sleep a creature whose appearance surprised everyone. A butterfly lit before us on the limb of a maple, and dipped its tongue into a damp streak that proved to be sweet sap. The rusty black velvet wings with yellow borders marked it at once as the Mourning Cloak, but nobody seemed to recall that adults of this species sometimes winter here, in hollow trees, and similar shelters, coming out on warm days for exercise and food.

On the homeward trail, the leader stopped short and addressed a long, soft, hissing whistle to the upper branches of an aged willow. Conversation ceased at the signal, and we strained our eyes and ears. A bird somewhere up there answered. After a while we saw the solitary chickadee flit to a lower twig.

Then the bird man began to whistle "Phœ-be," the first syllable two notes higher than the second — very clear and sweet, but not loud. The bird replied to each call, and came gradually nearer, until its nervous little body perched within a foot of the whistle that had enticed it to come down. It was a pathetic little question mark, as it poised and stretched nearer the mouth which concealed its new acquaintance. We held our breath — the whistle came out with a little tremor — a false note — and off into the blue disappeared the lonesome little chickadee.

"I said the wrong thing," said the whistler sadly.

"Oh, well, it could n't go on — a flirtation like that — much longer," remarked a practical maiden, and we came to the outposts of the town.

There is no use in denying that in every three hundred and sixty-five there are some nasty days — some come in January. This is also true, however, *every day is beautiful in the woods*. The trees are a shelter from winds; they temper the cold. A clammy atmosphere brightens into richer beauty the colors of bark and of lichens and mosses. The dampness underfoot and overhead, can never get through waterproof shoes and a whole umbrella. Nature students should keep up their outdoor habits. "Nebber min' de wedder!"

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED

The difference in appearance between a live and a dead tree in winter?

The bracket fungi on tree trunks?

The state of health of a tree that has large fungi growing on it?

A dead tree that rots while standing, and depends on its bark for support?

(*Continued on page* 296)

Don't miss the rare joy of knowing at least one chickadee this winter

one dog-lover made some pin money and graduated from the canine kindergarten class with honor.

I am a busy housekeeper suffering with the prevailing trouble of intermittent and more or less competent "help" in my little country home, but I was tempted to try my hand at "dogs," little appreciating at the time how both my pleasures and cares would be increased.

After selecting our favorite breed, the Airedale, my alter ego watched his chance to get me a pair of young dogs from champion strains. These came to us one at a time and were duly cared for and petted till we thought it well for them to be bred. The sire, a strenuous, husky fellow, I kept outside on a trolley for a watch dog, and the dam, which was a rather timid and affectionate but not a demonstrative pet, used to sleep under or at the foot of the bed.

When the litter was expected I put a large packing case, with an opening cut out for a door, and containing plenty of good rye straw, on a second-story porch off my room, and there one morning in June we found one little pup, and he was dead.

This was apparently all that was to be realized from my expectations, and I concluded that I had not made the compartment large enough and that doubtless the puppy had been rolled on or smothered. You may judge of my surprise and pleasure on calling again after I had accorded the dead puppy a decent burial under the grape-arbor, to find six lusty little beggars all squirming around looking for a free lunch.

Now in addition to my family meals three times a day I had the extra task of preparing nourishing food for the fond parent on the back porch. About the time the eyes were opening the puppies were transferred to a colony house, borrowed from the hennery, which was pressed into service for a kennel, and an ideal house it made for them.

Soon after this a veterinary was called to dock their tails in the proper fashion, and as soon as possible the youngsters were taught to lap from a saucer so that they might be weaned as easily as possible.

The appetites of a lot of schoolboys were not more clamorous than these little terriers, and from the time I began to feed them, six meals a day, of scalded milk with puppy biscuit crumbled in it, occupied nearly all of their waking hours and half of mine. These meals were shortly reduced to five, and then to four, when broths were used alternately with the milk to soak the crumbled dog biscuit.

On sunny afternoons the puppies would toddle out and play about, drinking in the fresh air of the hillside farm and growing so fast one could almost see the difference from day to day.

Now an advertisement in a well chosen medium was deemed advisable, and brought us a buyer for one or two just after they were weaned, and a third rode off in state at a tender age in a big red tonneau one fine Sunday afternoon. Number one was so much liked that he brought a purchaser for number four, who by this time was a husky fellow of some twenty pounds.

The two that were left were apparently the least promising, but soon was brought home the truth of the advice never to sell a puppy (at least of this breed) till it is five months old, for one has turned out to be the truest to the standard of them all, and the runt has changed to a very promising young bitch and would doubtless claim considerable attention at a bench show.

I found housebreaking easy after the first day or two, and short walks on the leash about the grounds soon taught them to follow. Now comes the practical side of the venture.

Our sire was picked up for a paltry $10 where he had outlived his welcome, and the little dam was bought for $30 in New England where she was whelped by one from old England. This made an initial cost of $40.

I figured other outlays as follows:

Express and railroad fares	$5.00
Veterinary	3.00
Feed and bedding	20.00
Two registrations	2.00
	$30.00
Cost of parents	40.00
Total	$70.00
Receipts for puppies 1 and 2	$65.00
Receipts for puppies 3 and 4	70.00
Stud fees	20.00
Total	$155.00

The Airedale is a hardy breed, comparatively easy to raise, and much in demand

This shows a profit of $85. Added to this was $25 paid us for the board of two dogs by friends while on their vacation, and a quick $20 profit I made on a chance purchase.

Thus our total profits amount to $130, and we own the two old dogs and two young ones besides.

H. L. A.

Fads in dogs come and go, but the bulldog holds his own with a select group of devotees who have come to know his unsurpassed virtues

PUMPERNICKEL FOR DACHSHUNDE

THE feeding of dogs and puppies has always been a serious proposition with breeders, and as I have recently made what I consider a valuable discovery along this line I am glad to pass it on.

Near my home a German from the "old country" started a rye bread bakery about a year ago. He makes a pure rye flour bread, and a bread called "pumpernickel" out of the whole rye berry, of which my entire family has become very fond.

I noticed one day when one of the children was dividing her pumpernickel lunch with the dachshunde that the dogs, both old and young, devoured it greedily, although they were then on a fresh beef diet. This gave me the idea of substituting rye bread for beef, which I acted upon and which has proved a complete success. I cut off meat entirely, and the dogs are doing finely and have grown much faster than they did when fed on beef, while the expense has been about one-fifth that of a meat diet. Not one of my dachshunde has been sick since I put them on rye bread, nor have I given them a drop of medicine, and they are fat and their coats sleek and shining.

This rye bread is not the common, gray-looking rye bread which most bakeries and grocery stores retail, but is a very dark-colored, heavy bread with a malty flavor which both people and dogs seem to relish. I presume any housewife can make it as it is simply made from the *whole* rye flour — not bolted or refined in any way. It certainly beats any food I have tried for dogs, and I have been breeding and feeding dogs for thirty years.

C. A. RICKERT.

FASTING AS A CURE

IF YOUR dog gets off his feed and nothing seems to tempt his appetite, don't get alarmed and dose him with medicine, but instead let him fast for two or three days. I have let my dog — a Great Dane — go without food for four days at a time, until he began to show signs of being hungry and begged for something to eat. Then I fed him sparingly to begin with. This gives the digestive organs a rest and renews a jaded appetite. It is an especially good regimen for dogs that are pampered too much. But during the time of fasting, do not leave food around where the dog can help himself if he gets hungry. Keep it entirely out of sight. DAVID PHELPS.

DRY ECZEMA IN DOGS

SOMETIMES a skin disease develops on a dog which is readily mistaken for mange, but which is really dry eczema, a disease much less dangerous and much more amenable to treatment than mange. Many of the symptoms of the two diseases are the same, but if there is no irritation except scales from the skin, it is probably the eczema.

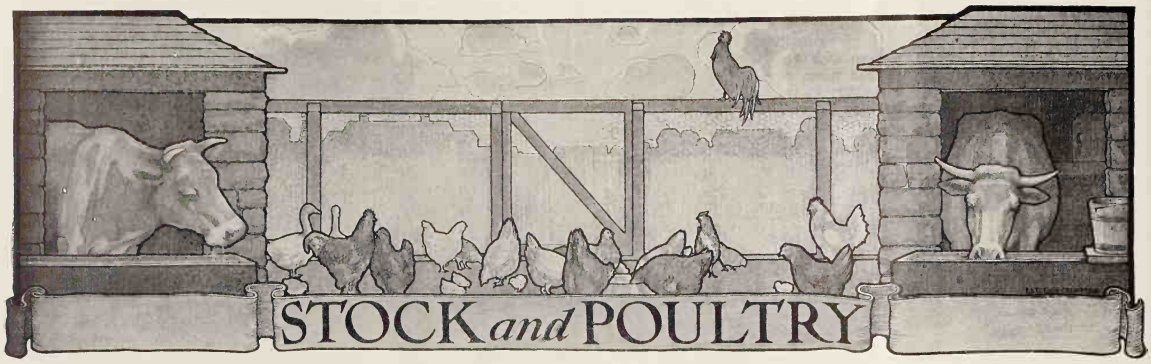
All forms of this disease are caused by internal trouble. Usually a change of diet has a beneficial effect. Keep the bowels in good condition; use syrup of buckthorn once in a while. Make the principal diet chopped raw meat and meat scraps from the table. Avoid fats, greasy gravy, and potatoes, as fats and starches promote all forms of eczema. An occasional spoonful of black New Orleans molasses, say once a week, will act as a laxative and help the poor blood.

Apply the following salve to the affected parts; melt two tablespoonfuls of vaseline and mix in an equal portion of flowers of sulphur. As soon as hair starts to grow on the bald spots, it would be advisable to use olive oil and sulphur instead of the salve.

Keep the dog away from children until it is cured. Some forms of mange or eczema are contagious if there is contact with the human skin. SHERWIN HAWLEY.

BUYING PUPPIES

IN BUYING puppies it is always better to purchase a couple, as they will do much better kept in couples. In choosing them, select the ones that are keenest after food, and that seem the most vigorous and fond of play. P. D. EARLE.



COLONY HOUSES FOR PIGS

THE value of the colony house plan has been demonstrated in raising poultry, but its use is not so common, although equally valuable, in raising hogs. With this system accommodations can be enlarged as the herd increases, and the mud and filth which are sure to accumulate around a large hog house can be easily avoided by occasionally moving the small houses to a fresh spot. Where it is necessary to keep only a few hogs together, or where several animals must be provided with separate quarters, the colony house is indispensable.

A house 8 feet wide by 10 feet long, 6 feet high in front and 3 feet in the rear will accommodate from seven to nine animals, and the construction is very simple. The floor is built first, with 2 x 4 stringers, and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. The house is provided with two doors in front and a temporary movable partition in the middle, so that the cot can easily be adjusted to accommodate two lots of swine at the same time. On a level with the glass windows there is also a drop window, preferably hung on hinges, fastened at the top for ventilation and sunlight.

The lumber required, including floor, is as follows:

Twenty pieces, 2 x 4 in., 10 feet long, for frame and stringers.

Two pieces, 2 x 4 in., 16 feet long, for frame in ends.

Twenty pieces, 1 x 12 in., 16 feet long, for roof and ends.

Five pieces, 1 x 12 in., 16 feet long (rough), for floor.

Fifteen O. G. battens, 16 feet long, for sealing cracks between boards.

The material, including the door, hinges, and glass, will cost between $16 and $17.

A smaller house, 6 x 8 ft., with one door, to accommodate from three to five hogs, can be built for about $12.50. The lumber required is as follows:

Twelve pieces, 2 x 4 in., 16 feet long, for frame.

Four pieces, 1 x 12 in., 16 feet long (rough), for floor.

Thirteen pieces, 1 x 12 in., 16 feet long, for roof and ends.

Ten O. G. battens, 16 feet long, for sealing cracks between boards. J. L. TAMBLIN.

A Cheshire barrow that gained 1½ pounds a day and weighed 353 pounds at 8½ months

THE DAIRY COW'S RATION

TO THE EDITORS:

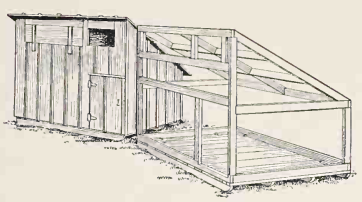
After some study and reading on the subject, I have figured out the following daily ration for feeding my cows:

Eight pounds of grain, made up of four pounds of wheat bran, two pounds of corn meal, one and one-half pounds of ground oats, and one-half pound linseed meal.

This is mixed dry and fed one-half (four pounds) in the morning and one-half (four pounds) in the evening.

I add to the above mixture about five pounds of cut up mangel beets or turnips, morning and evening, making ten pounds of roots each day; ten pounds of clover or alfalfa hay, five pounds in the morning and five pounds in the evening; dry corn stalks, one sheaf, fed in the barnyard during the day.

Now, may I ask a few questions? First, is the above assortment of grain a properly balanced ration? Second, should it be fed dry or in a mash? If in a mash, should it be mixed with hot or cold water? Third, would it be better to cut the hay and dampen it with cold water, and mix the cut hay and the grain and roots together? Fourth, would it be better to mix the grain and the cut up roots together dry, and feed the hay in the manger? Fifth, how many times a day should cows be watered?



Movable colony house for pigs (smaller size) and framework construction. The larger house has two doors

I am an amateur, but interested, of course, in getting the best results for the least expense. I have two good cows, but am not getting as good results as I think I should. Have been allowing my man to have his own way about feeding, but propose to do the directing myself as soon as I am satisfied I am right.

I have also three horses which in the winter on my farm have very little work to do, and if you can give me some practical suggestions as to their proper feeding during the winter I would very much appreciate it. EDWIN H. BURR.

The following table gives the approximate digestible nutrients and a suggestion as to the proportion of the different feeds to use:

	Dry Matter	*Protein*	*Carbohydrates (plus fat x 2.25)*	
4 lbs. wheat bran	3.52	.488	1.812	
2 lbs. corn meal	1.78	.158	1.528	
1½ lbs. ground oats	1.33	.138	.852	
½ lb. linseed meal	.45	.141	.232	
Total grain	7.08	.925	4.424	(1:4.8)
10 lbs. mangel	.90	.110	.560	
10 lbs. alfalfa	9.20	1.100	4.230	
10 lbs. corn fodder	6.00	.170	3.440	
Total	23.18	2.305	12.654	(1:5.5)
10 lbs. clover in place of alfalfa	9.50	.680	3.960	
Total	23.48	1.885	12.384	(1:6.6)

The first estimate gives ten pounds of alfalfa hay, which brings the protein content a little higher than when ten pounds of clover are substituted as in the second figures. The nutrient ratio of the grain is 1 to 4.8. The nutrient ratio of the whole feed, including the hay and fodder and roots is 1 to 5.5. Substituting the clover for alfalfa hay the nutrient ratio is 1 to 6.6. This would make a very fair ration for the average cow in full milk.

It might be best, if clover is used instead of alfalfa, to increase the linseed meal to a pound, or substitute cottonseed meal. It would best be fed dry. Mash feeding is not desirable, particularly in cold weather. For economical feeding, if you have a feed cutter, it might be better to cut the hay. This might be mixed with the grain, and in that case it is questionable whether it is desirable to moisten the mixture.

The best practice in regard to watering is to have water always accessible, otherwise very often the animals will suffer for water because they will not get it until the dairyman is ready to turn them out into the lot or carry water to them, as the case may be. ED. H. WEBSTER.

TO PRODUCE EARLY MOLTING HENS

WHEN a specialty is made of producing winter eggs, it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers early in the fall, so that the new plumage may be grown before the cold weather begins. In case molting is much delayed, the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few if any eggs are produced until spring; while if the molt takes place early in the season the fowls begin

Calf raising for profit, on a small scale, may be made possible by a neighborhood-owned bull

winter in good condition, and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter.

We made a test on two-year-old Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns of promoting early molting by withholding food for a few days. This method stopped egg production at once and reduced the weight of the fowls; thereupon we fed heavily on a ration suitable for the formation of feathers.

Beginning August 5th, the chickens received no food for twelve days, except the very small amount they could pick up in their runs. They were then fed liberally on mash, beef scraps, corn, wheat and oats — a ration rich in nitrogenous matter, which is considered especially valuable for promoting the growth of feathers as well as muscle. The hens stopped laying the seventh day.

Thirty days after the test began, the hens had a complete coat of new feathers; they had begun to lay, and within a week from that time one-half of the hens were laying regularly. The remaining hens, which had been fed continually, were just beginning to molt, and the egg production had declined considerably.

The result seems to warrant the conclusion that mature hens which are fed very sparingly for twelve or fourteen days and then receive a rich nitrogenous ration, molt more rapidly; and they enter the cold weather in better condition than other fowls which are fed continually during the molting period on a regular egg-producing ration.

P. C. HENRY.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS

WE FEED our fowls as early as possible in the morning. Their breakfast always consists of a mixture of grains, and it may be made up of wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, or any other small grain. Not so very much is fed, and it is all thrown into a deep litter composed of straw, cut clover, or any other equally loose material. Dinner is fed in the same manner as breakfast, and consists of a few handfuls of oats to each pen. By feeding grain scattered in litter for both these meals, the birds are compelled to take plenty of exercise, and keep busy and contented nearly all day scratching and hunting in the litter.

A mash is fed in the evening. It is composed of two parts each of cracked corn and wheat bran, and one part each of middlings and ground beef scrap. The fowls are given about all of this mash that they want to eat, as supper has to last them much longer than any other meal. It is fed early enough in the afternoon to allow the birds ample time in which to partake of all the food and water they want before it is time for them to go to roost.

Clean, fresh water that has been slightly warmed, is taken around to each of the various vessels three times a day, immediately after each meal. It is not merely added to that already in the vessel, but all the old water is thrown away and replaced entirely with fresh.

A head of cabbage or a big beet is fed to each pen in the middle of the day. A good plan is to suspend it in the air so that the fowls will have to jump just a few inches in order to get at it. Chopped potatoes or turnips may be fed instead of cabbage or beets if they are more easily available. If it is very difficult to secure these vegetables, clover or alfalfa meal may be substituted and fed in the mash with excellent results, although it is always well to give an occasional feed of vegetables by way of variety.

R. B. SANDO.

THE WHITE KING PIGEON

THE White King pigeon is a large, pure-white bird of knightly bearing. It has red feet and legs, pink eye cere, and black eyes. Among white pigeons it has no superior.

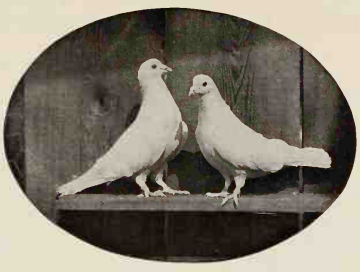
Like the American Beauty rose, we may proudly claim that the White King originated in this country, being bred for the first time about eighteen years ago in Southern New Jersey. It is a cross between the White Runt, the Florentine, and the Duchess, and combines the excellent qualities of each of these three remarkable breeds. It ranks next to the Runt in size and is a close rival of the Homer or Carneau in breeding qualities.

The White King is a fine bird for either the pigeon fancier or the squab raiser.

M. L. SUMNER.

HOW I STARTED WITH HENS

I AM a boy, thirteen years old, and have always been very fond of farm animals, especially chickens. I like the White Wyandottes best for all-round, general-purpose fowls. They lay well, and when they are



White King pigeons

dressed for market there are no dark pin-feathers to spoil their looks.

In April, 1905, I purchased two sittings of White Wyandotte eggs at the Rhode Island College, and borrowed two broody hens. I bought one of these hens later, but she soon died. I fixed up an old pig-house that was on the place, and set the hens in this house.

While they were setting, papa helped me make two coops and pens for them. For the coop I took a dry-goods box, about four feet by one and one-half feet by fifteen inches, and made a door in one corner large enough to admit a hen. In one end I bored some holes and covered them with wire netting, for ventilation.

White Wyandottes in their scratching pen. Part of the flock that made a profit for a boy

For the pen I took four pieces of scantling and a good supply of laths. I used the pieces of scantling for the corner-posts and nailed the laths on the sides, top, and one end. I did not put anything on the other end except the top and bottom strips. The pen is just the length of a lath, but the width is a little less. The open end is placed against the front of the coop; the hen can then come out into the pen, and the chicks can go anywhere.

After a while the chicks hatched and there were sixteen of them. At first I fed them a mash of corn meal and bran and later a little cracked corn and wheat. They grew finely, but I raised only thirteen of them, eight of which were pullets.

I fed them in the back yard for a while, but they dug the grass up so that I had to stop it. Then I built a scratching-pen by the wood-shed, to feed them in.

In the summer the chickens were roosting in the trees, and when cold weather came and I wanted them to roost in the henhouse they would not do it. I tried feeding them there, and driving them in; but that did not work very well because I could not drive them all in at once, and when I drove some in and tried to get the rest, the first ones would come out again. So I had my brother help me, and every night we would carry them down to the henhouse. After a time they learned to roost there.

The pullets began to lay early in November and laid well all winter. I am proud of one of my hens. She laid 238 eggs from the 8th of November, 1905, to the 5th of August, 1906. I think this is a very good record, considering that during the most of that time she was fed nothing but cracked corn.

During the first part of the winter of 1906–7, the hens did not lay very well, and I asked one of the poultrymen at the Rhode Island College what to feed them to make them lay. He told me what he had fed with good success, and as it made my hens lay, it may make somebody else's hens lay.

GRAIN

Equal parts, by weight, of . . . . . { Whole corn. Wheat. Oats.

MASH

Equal parts, by weight, of . . . . . { Bran. Middlings. Corn Meal. Beef Scraps.

This means that they will get more wheat and oats than corn, and more bran and middlings than corn meal. I feed the grain morning and night, and the mash at noon. The mash may be fed either wet or dry. I have tried it both ways but I like to fed it dry fully as well for two reasons: First, the hens cannot gobble it up so fast and all get an equal share; second, the hens lay just as well and it saves labor.

Feed is expensive here and it cost me $3.39 for 100 pounds of both kinds. I think I shall continue to feed it till I find something better, and I would recommend it to anyone who desires a good, satisfactory feed.

My poultry record for one year is as follows:

POULTRY ACCOUNT

Dr.		Cr.	
Jan., feed	$3.15	Jan., eggs	$2.63
March, feed	.24	Jan., roaster	.75
April, shells	20	Feb., eggs	2.28
May, feed	1.85	March, eggs	1.88
June, feed	1.26	April, eggs	1.41
July, feed	1.28	May, eggs	1.96
Aug., feed	3.38	June, eggs	2.32
Oct., feed	1.24	July, eggs	1.85
Nov., feed	1.24	Aug., eggs	.63
		Sept., eggs	1.12
Total	$13.84	Sept., roaster	.65
		Oct., eggs	1.32
		Oct., premium	.75
		Nov., eggs	.38
			$19.93
Profit			$6.09

Two of my hens died during the first year, leaving six, hence these six paid a profit of $1.01½ each, above cost of feed.

LESLIE E. CARD.

PREPARING MARKET POULTRY

IN PREPARING fowls for market, remember that they should not be allowed any food for at least twenty-four hours before killing, but give them all the water they will drink. They will dress much better, look fresher, and retain their natural color much longer if this is done. If you dress fowls with full crops they are apt to turn dark and will sour quickly, especially if the weather happens to turn warm. Begin picking before the fowl gets cold — the sooner after it is dead the better — and in packing, fill the box so snugly that the contents cannot shuffle around. Do not begin to pack until all the animal heat has escaped.

P. D. EARLE.

SEEN FROM A COUNTRY WINDOW

HELPFUL GOVERNMENTAL WORK

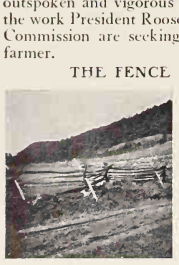
FEW country residents realize how much the Government is already doing toward the improvement of rural conditions, or how much more it is willing to do and capable of doing, if only it is given the chance. Twenty-five years ago the work of the Agricultural Department was generally alluded to with ill-concealed contempt by ruralists. It was theoretical, ill-digested, inapplicable to every-day country needs. All that has been wonderfully changed. With the possible exception of the postal service there is not one branch of the Government's work which is now so intensely practical, so business-like, so directly helpful to the country dweller — if he will only ask its help — as that of the Agricultural Department. Its experts stand ready with costly information gathered from all quarters of the earth, with technical skill gained by years of arduous study, with practical experience won in the solution of hundreds of field problems — they stand ready with all this to aid the puzzled countryman in any line of outdoor work. And it need cost him nothing except a postage-stamp and the writing out of his need.

The apathy of a great majority of the farmers of the country before the opportunities thus afforded them must sometimes be exasperating to the zealous public servants at Washington who are willing and able to help them out. But there are signs that, as they come to appreciate the difference between the work of the Department to-day and that of the not far distant past, they are going to avail themselves of its offers.

An illustration of this is afforded in a letter from Mr. S. S. Deemer, of New Castle, Del. Mr. Deemer describes himself as "a man who knew absolutely nothing about farming . . . who recently purchased a badly run down farm that was producing only twelve to fifteen bushels of corn per acre." He wrote to the Bureau of Soils for advice. In answer an expert examined his soil, had it analyzed at the bureau, ascertained the character and quantities of fertilizer demanded, gave advice as to draining, cultivation, etc., etc. As a result of this practical, down-to-the-soil help, the corn crop last season averaged over sixty bushels to the acre, and, says Mr. Deemer, "the ground that was formerly sour and wet is now good, fertile land and is going to pay a handsome profit."

It is needless to say that such men as this are outspoken and vigorous in their commendation of the work President Roosevelt and the Country Life Commission are seeking to do for the American farmer.

THE FENCE CONUNDRUM



WILL some inventor kindly sit up and take notice that there's a fence problem not yet solved in these United States?

Baldly stated, the thing desired is a fence which shall confine native and exclude foreign animals; which shall stay put; which shall not cost more than the fenced land is worth.

Every land-owner must use some form of fencing. If he has n't stock of his own to keep in, his neighbors have stock to keep out. Hundreds of sorts are in use throughout the country, but there is not one which is even fairly satisfactory. The inventor who could get up a fence at once effective, durable and economical would be a benefactor, whether his invention made him rich or not.

The old stake-and-rail fence is obsolete. It took up useful land in its zigzaggings; moreover, timber is too scarce now to make it economical. The stone wall, when properly built, has as much to be said for it as a fence, but the labor-cost of gathering and laying the stones is practically prohibitive. The cost of lumber is too great to make picket or board fences any longer feasible for general use. Furthermore, they depend on posts set in the soil, and wooden posts rot off disgustingly fast, while iron and concrete posts are constantly breaking.

More wire fence is now used than any other sort, but this, too, is no more durable than the posts to which it must be fastened. The alternate contraction and expansion of the wires under seasonal conditions usually put any wire fence out of commission, by reason of sagging and breaking, even before the wooden posts decay. Hedges of living shrubs are possible only under exceptional conditions. They occupy expensively wide strips of land, and the borders on either side into which their rootlets reach are removed from usefulness for other vegetation by reason of the shade they cast and the demands they make, for their own growth, on the fertility of the soil.

Fundamental, in all cases, is the question of cost. A fence which is to inclose pasture and grazing and forest lands must not only be a good fence, but it must n't cost more than the land inclosed. The other day a certain farmer, in a certain up-river county of New York, found it necessary to do something for the fences around his hilly pasture. The line to be followed was exceeding tortuous, as is usually the case with lands lying against woods and on rocky slopes. Eliminating all interior divisions, cutting off corners wherever possible, contenting himself with only two gates in the whole circumference, he found that the cheapest "horse-high, sheep-tight" fence he could put around that wretched pasture would cost him about $25 more than he could sell the land for. And there is little doubt that to keep the said fence "horse-high and sheep-tight" would have involved in the coming fifteen years a cost quite as great as the original outlay.

LIVING ON $185 A YEAR

MOST people have to live within their incomes, and most people find it a troublesome job. If we all could live on nothing a year and save money, life would be simplified.

The article printed elsewhere in this magazine tells how a family of three adults, in a rural New York town, maintained themselves for a year sanely, nutritiously, and, in the main, comfortably on a total expenditure in money of $185. That is about as near to living on nothing as can reasonably be asked.

The gentleman called "John West" in the article is not wholly a country bumpkin, whose highest idea of table luxury is corned-beef hash for breakfast and pork and beans for dinner. He is a graduate of a leading New England college. Nearly all the years of his strenuous manhood were spent in a city, where he filled a responsible and well-paid position. He liked good things to eat, and to drink, and to smoke. He was a clubman, and generally considered of fairly "clubable" quality. For twenty years his personal maintenance — table, lodging, and clothing — was at the rate of $2,500 annually. What he did when confronted with the necessity of changing from $2,500 a year for himself alone to $185 a year for himself and two others the article tells in ample detail.

The account is not intended as advice. It is something different and, perhaps, more useful. It is the story not of what might be done, nor of what ought to be done, but of what actually was done. It is a bit of real life which was really lived, a translation into plain Arabic figures of a lesson in domestic economy. In a worthy way it is sensational, by reason of its full and candid details, given so as to show, step by step, how the result was attained.

"John West" himself sees nothing wonderful about the year. It was simply an onerous task laid on him, to be borne as best he could. He would be the last to set himself up as a model economist, or his course as an example to be exactly imitated. But the simply told story of what he did ought to be better than mere advice; it ought to serve for others who must face the daily problem of a more or less insufficient income as spur, suggestion, encouragement.

Of especial interest to many will be the fact, suggested but not over-emphasized in the article, that a much higher degree of comfort and healthfulness is feasible in the country than in the city on any such niggardly outlay as "John West's." Yet it must not be overlooked that a vitally important factor in his success was his farm, with its gardens to supply free vegetables, its orchards to provide the vinegar, its pastures to feed the cow and "cossets," its woods to furnish fuel. Without the farm the problem would, indeed, have been desperately near hopeless. Assuming all this, it is by no means the least claim of the article on the attention of people of small means that it sets forth, without preaching but by the plain logic of facts, in what direction and by what degree country life on a farm would reduce their worriments.

No one, however, must get the idea that rural living on an insufficient income is all plain sailing. The confirmed city dweller who goes to the country for a higher degree of comfort and healthfulness will need courage and patience to overcome the inertia of habit and the many difficulties due to inexperience in the new surroundings. Many of us, nevertheless, believe this to be the road to those adventures in contentment which tend toward a fuller life and a broader point of view than city work and living under similar limitations of income.

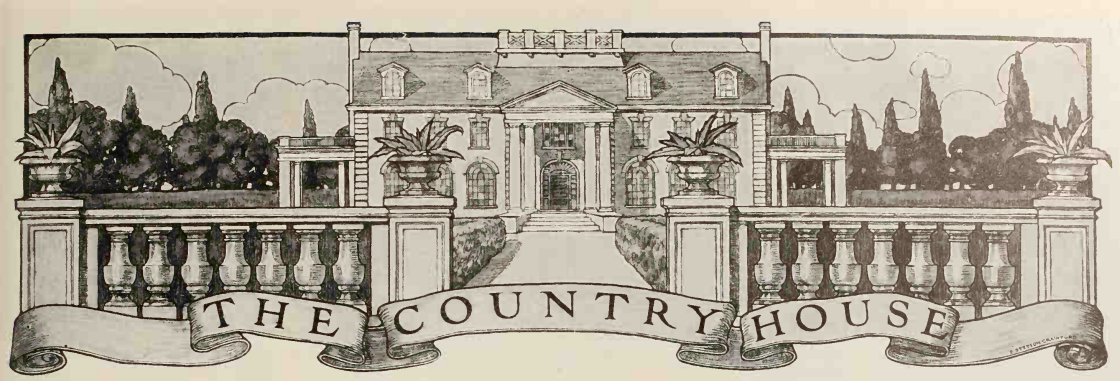
As, fortunately, few families are restricted to a money expenditure of less than $185 a year, other papers which will follow this will illustrate the details of country living on larger incomes. The next, which will appear in an early issue, will tell how a working farmer lives, spending about $500 a year for maintenance. Others will set forth some possibilities of country living on still larger and more comfortable incomes. All will be reports of actual experiences which have been or are being lived, crammed with detail, itemized in accounts, illustrated, as far as possible, with photographs of the scenes and conditions described.

ORNAMENTAL TOMATOES

WHO' D think of tomatoes as ornamental plants? In a corner of a prosaic truck-garden, not a thousand miles from Broadway, was a tomato plat last fall which would have taken first prize over many a professedly ornamental border on many an ambitious lawn. On it were growing, besides the common kitchen-garden nearly a dozen vari-colored and diversely shaped sorts. There were plants loaded down with pink and crimson and yellow as well as plain red tomatoes. Then the "freaks" consisted of three plants each of the red pear, the yellow pear, the red cherry, the yellow cherry, the red currant, the peach, the plum, the apple and the strawberry tomato — thirteen kinds, all unlike in shape or coloring, all profusely laden, grouped in a very riot of beauty. The gardener set the plat "as a joke," he says. Next year he will set one "a-purpose." When beauty weds with use the family is worth encouraging.

LET'S USE OUR WATER POWER

GOVERNMENT experts tell us that every year sees $28,000,000 worth of water-power going to waste in the Appalachian mountains alone. We are stripping the hills of their wood and undermining the foundations of the continent after coal for fuel to create power — and $28,000,000 worth a year is running uselessly to the ocean in the brooks of a single mountain system. This is not so much a criticism of any governmental failure as it is an indictment of private business methods.



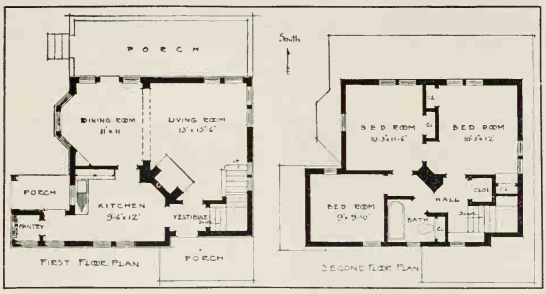
A HOUSE FOR $2,500

HOW seldom it is that one finds a very small house that is really well designed. One reason is that when a man wants to build just a small house he feels that the services of an architect can readily be dispensed with. The 10 per cent. on the cost that a reputable architect would charge for such a small job seems almost a reckless waste of the meagre funds at hand. Then again, there may be a fear in the prospective owner's mind — and it is too often well grounded — that the employment of an architect means greater elaboration of the plans and a building that will cost twice as much as he had anticipated.

The photograph and plans on this page show that a small house surely can be well designed, both as to convenience of interior arrangement and attractiveness. The $10,000 house has no monopoly of pleasing proportions nor of the skilful use of harmonious materials. This seven-room cottage was built at Rose Valley, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, for less than $2,500. It is substantially built, plastered within and on the outside, heated by a furnace, and equipped with first-class plumbing. In the living-room and dining-room, which are so planned as to form, when desired, one large room, the plaster is sand-finished and tinted, the second-floor joists are exposed, with plastered ceiling between them, and the fireplace is built of rough gray stone. Throughout the interior everything in the way of finish is of the simplest character. Carved wood-work and moldings are conspicuously absent. Doors and windows are of the simplest stock patterns.

Everything about the little cottage agrees with its fundamental idea — the most straightforward and substantial thing which shall be attractive and not costly.

JARED STUYVESANT.



Living-room and dining-room are practically one large room, separated by portieres. One chimney serves for kitchen range and living-room fireplace

THE DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE

THE accumulation of garbage goes on constantly in every dwelling. To get rid of it is often a difficult problem. In large cities thousands of cart loads are removed yearly at enormous cost. Much of the material can be burned, as for example old newspapers, wooden and pasteboard boxes, excelsior, even potato parings, tea leaves, bones, oyster shells, cabbage leaves, celery heads, and scraps of meat and fat, that cannot be used for stock. Old bottles are saleable to the junk dealer.

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate, nor old tin cans, which soon smell offensively. A cellar should not be a store-room for trash.

In early days household refuse was thrown outdoors and the custom still prevails in many places. "Kitchen-middens," as they are called, are found in all parts of Europe, and have been carefully raked over and their contents sorted by antiquarians and archæologists for the light they throw on the habits and food of primitive man. They resemble the Indian shell-heaps and contain oyster, clam, and mussel shells, bones of wild animals and birds, cracked to get at the marrow: scraps of charcoal, horns, fish bones, and fragments of pottery and implements of flint, but no metal articles.

Garbage may be buried or carted away. Much of it can be burned with a little care. After the garbage can is emptied, scald it out thoroughly and add chloride of lime. Line the bottom with newspapers and wrap each collection of garbage in old newspapers, unless the authorities require paper to be kept in a separate receptacle.

CHAS. F. WINGATE.

The Rose Valley house is of stucco on a wooden frame. The architects, Price & McLanahan, have increased its apparent size by breaking away from the square box-like form of the usual small house

SERVANTS AND SANITATION

HOUSEHOLDERS should reflect that their own welfare and that of their children is involved in the health of their servants. More than one serious outbreak of sickness in families has been traced to the failure to care for their dependents. Those who live under the same roof form part of ourselves, and we cannot escape their influence.

The contrast between the accommodation for domestics in many houses and that of their employers is most suggestive. When one finds damask and solid silver in the dining-room with cheap furniture and uncarpeted floors in the attic, it is not surprising to learn that in such a household a beloved child has died from a disease contracted from a nurse, or that two others were poisoned by food kept in a refrigerator connecting with the sewer. The best kept houses which the writer has visited are those where the servants' accommodation is most carefully regarded; therefore in planning the house do not forget Bridget and Dinah. Take care that the kitchen is not dark, damp, and dingy. Don't expect domestics to bathe in a cellar nor leave them without any resources for cleanliness except the laundry wash tubs; neither require a servant to toil up three flights of stairs with a pitcher of water every day when a set basin can be placed close to her room. Again, don't fail to supply hot as well as cold water for servants' baths, as the average domestic does not appreciate the virtues of cold water bathing. Finally, every housekeeper is urged to regularly visit her servants' surroundings and, to use the old Yankee term, to "poke around" a little occasionally in her servants' bedrooms, and she will learn a good deal that may surprise and which will doubtless prove mutually beneficial.

Householders should be warned against the risk of sickness being contracted through servants visiting the houses of their friends where contagious diseases prevail. Too much care cannot be taken to avoid such catastrophes. There is no doubt that many cases of sickness have been thus imported, the source of which has always been in doubt. Servants should be warned of the risk they incur in this way and not allowed to take children with them when visiting their friends or relations in tenements or other dwellings.

CHAS. F. WINGATE.

A hallway in Germantown, Pa., where the architect and owner, Mr. Mantle Fielding, has closely followed an old Southern staircase on the James River

The stair-hall in Mr Cheney's house at South Manchester, Charles A. Platt, architect, shows Italian influence in restrained Georgian architecture

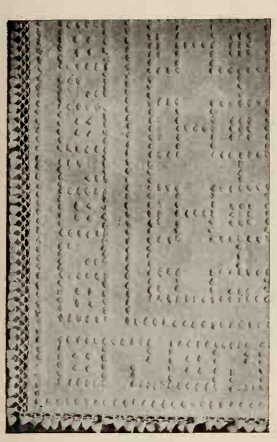
In this old house at Portsmouth, N. H., rails, posts, and balusters are of mahogany, the latter carved in three repeating designs, as was common in the more elaborate old work

White balusters, stairs and wainscoting, with a mahogany rail, is a satisfactory and less expensive combination that is often employed in the modern adaptations of old work

There is a curious feature in this old stairway — the presence and treatment of the high window. Notice how the railing is carried across and how the hand-rail is continued along the wainscoting

In place of a newel post it is a common practice in the best modern work to end the railing in a volute, the line of balusters ending its corresponding curve in a central support on the lowest step

SOME COLONIAL STAIR-HALL SUGGESTIONS



A tufted counterpane that is particularly becoming to an old four-poster

Flowered cretonne is a convenient material for bedspreads. It is used here as a border to a plain white centre

A bedspread of twilled piqué bearing an Art Nouveau design darned with cotton

HOW TO MAKE DECORATIVE BEDSPREADS

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO AVAILABLE MATERIALS AND EFFECTIVE METHODS—A BRANCH OF HOME DECORATION THAT AMPLY REPAYS EVEN THE SLIGHTEST EFFORT

By MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

Photographs by EMMA E. FRANCIS

I AM afraid that many of us fall short of our ideals in home making when we come to the beds. It is so easy to go to a department store and get a ready-made Marseilles quilt, after which we salve our conscience by telling ourselves that, after all, there is nothing like white on a bed. We do not honestly believe this, as is proved by the way women gush over decorative bedspreads made of colored materials that they see in the homes of their friends. We have expended so much energy in getting the right wall papers and rugs, and in evolving successful curtains, that by the time we come to bureau covers and bedspreads our decorative energy is used up. Another reason for carelessness in this direction is that in the spring we think we will put it off until the autumn, and in the autumn we think of the dirt made by the furnace, and decide that we will put it off until the spring, and so we delay getting pretty bedspreads.

There is no end to the variety o beautiful things that we can buy from which to make them. The bedspread should either match the bureau covers or the curtains, or be a thing to itself, in which case it must centre the decorative qualities of the room. Several very pretty materials sold for bedspreads can be obtained. Cream madrases, 70 inches wide, make beautiful bedspreads when a deep frill is added to form a valance. These are very pretty over a cream sateen slip. They also come in pretty floral designs in many dainty colors, the ground usually being cream. Inner curtains to match the bedspread would be appropriate if one of these madrases were selected.

A unique bedspread comes from Java. It is made of a coarse open material, not unlike madras, and has narrow crinkley stripes woven up and down. The widths are only basted together in true Oriental fashion, and the whole is bordered with a beautiful hand-made fringe. These are called the Anatolian bedspreads, and can be bought by themselves, or with the 3½ yard curtains. They are very inexpensive, as a bedspread costs only $5, and this amount is also the price of a pair of curtains. It is necessary to remake them, and when the edges are neatly seamed by hand, the bedspread, to all intents and purposes, is in one piece. These come in cream with white fringe and white stripes. They can also be bought with red stripes, blue stripes, or yellow. The fringe, of course, is always white.

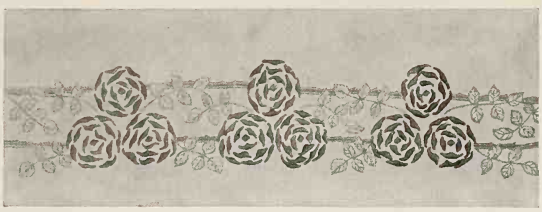
Linen sheets can also be utilized as bedspreads, and can be trimmed with the Anatolian fringe, which is sold separately at thirty-five cents a yard.

Another very attractive material is a dimity which is to be had in dainty little designs. This comes in white with stripes of colored flowers, and has a very old-world appearance. This material is a yard wide, so that the cover m st have two seams for the three widths. If the bed is a small one, one width can be split in two and joined to either side of the middle width.

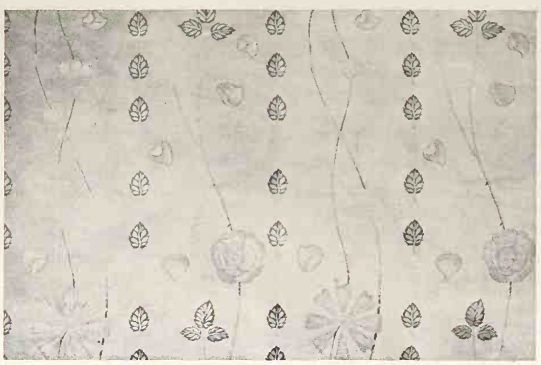
Fresh white swiss can also be used for bedspreads It is a yard wide and would need to be made in the same way. A deep frill of the same material is a pretty finish, and a counterpane hangs better for having the frill. These are usually made over a colored slip carrying out the predominating color of the wall paper. White swiss with spots as large as twenty-five cent pieces can be used, instead of the plain material. A touch of color may be introduced by outlining the spots with herring-bone. If preferred, each spot could be outlined with crewel stitch, but the other method is more decorative. This also would have a frill, the hem of which would need a touch of herring-bone.

The most serviceable bedspreads are made of linen, as they do not require ironing so frequently, and can often be bought fifty inches wide. Linen bedspreads can be embroidered or darned, and, when well designed, are among the most effective of the decorative bedspreads. One effective bedspread of cream linen had a conventional design, the leaves being outlined with green, while the bell-shaped flowers were outlined in yellow. The room for which this bedspread was designed had curtains, table covers, and bureau covers to match, the design varying in size according to its use. An accompanying illustration shows the design for the bedspread, which was very bold, extending nearly to the centre of the bed.

Another cream linen bedspread was decorated with a border of "love-in-the-mist," mostly in outline. The

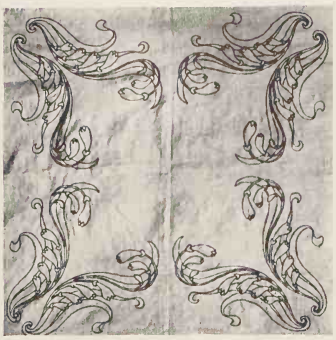


A good border which might outline a square on top of the bed or could be used above a broad hem hanging over the edge

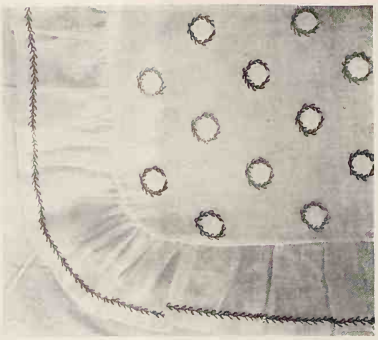


Cream linen, embroidered in long and short stitch, makes an excellent counterpane

A charming modern adaptation of the patchwork quilt—odd pieces dyed three shades of blue



This design in outline embroidery on cream linen involves comparatively little labor



There is an attractive freshness in this Swiss bedspread, the spots outlined with feather stitch

flower was worked in a turquoise blue, while the leaves were in two shades of willow green. A slightly gathered frill of linen formed a deep valance, and was finished off with a piping of blue. This is one of the most beautiful bedspreads I have ever seen, and did not take as long to embroider as would be imagined from its elaborate appearance.

An effective counterpane, with the border hanging below the bed, was made of embroidered roses. The stems formed two straight rows with a group of three roses half an inch apart. The petals and the stems were worked solid, but the leaves were only outlined. It was worked in old rose and green and the strong touch was added by the stems being in brown. It was embroidered on a very heavy quality of cream linen. Such a bedspread would last a lifetime. Of course there would be a good deal of work, but it would be a pleasant undertaking for the summer months.

A very original all-white bedspread was made from piqué. This was darned and outlined with white crochet cotton in a bold Art Nouveau design, and was quite out of the general run. There is a field for the designer of good inexpensive bedspreads, and this clever conception is worthy of being copied.

Many clever ideas come to us from Germany and England. In these countries bold decorative effects are aimed at and much of the work is only an outline, which is usually done in a heavy linen twist, relying on the design rather than on the amount of work put into it. The simplest kind of motif is frequently employed. A bedspread may have outlines of embroidery stitch at least an inch apart, crossed again by horizontal lines possibly a foot apart. Accent would be given to the corners by introducing a checkered design on two sides of a square. Another design has a series of cubes in solid color, four or five inches apart, above a deep band of colored linen with which the cream counterpane is outlined.

Another simple form of decoration for a bedspread is a design formed by a vine leaf scattered above the hem line as a border. This could be outlined with coarse linen thread or worked in cross stitch, or darned, according to the choice of the worker.

A guest-chamber with a pretty mauve floral paper, plain green linen curtains and hand woven rugs, contained a very pretty brass bed, over which a beautiful bedspread was laid. The ground work was cream linen. A conventional design was formed of roses, leaves, and stems, with a mauve flower introduced at intervals. The roses were worked in long and short stitch, leaving the inner part of the petal unembroidered. The leaves were worked in the same way, the stem

There is a suggestion here for many an effective bedspread—darning a border in silk from an original repeating motif

lines being formed by the material itself, instead of the usual veining in color. This proved itself a clever and original way of embroidering a bedspread and was quickly worked. The large flowers were sketchily embroidered in mauve, and gave almost the appearance of a painting. The design was worked all over the bedspread and was simply finished off with a broad heavy hem, hemstitched. The pillows were covered with a strip a yard in width, which was outlined with a broad hem and had a design especially made for it, introducing the flowers and color of the bedspread, but crossing the pillows in a direction opposite to that on the bedspread.

There is a long-felt want for something suitable for bedspreads covering old four-post beds, and for these nothing is prettier than a white bedspread with hand-made fringe. I saw a very pretty one at a recent Arts and Crafts exhibition. A design of white crochet cotton in tufts formed the decoration. Two or three strands of heavy crochet cotton are threaded through the needle at once, and the thread is brought up on the front side and firmly knotted. When the design has been formed all over the bedspread, the crochet cotton is cut with a sharp pair of scissors, and a soft tuft is formed. This is an old art revived and has much to recommend it. It can be made either on white sheeting or on dimity, or linen sheets could be utilized for this purpose, and looks well in a modern room, but its chief value would be in Colonial furnishing, in connection with old mahogany, rag rugs, and white paint. Such a bedspread would take a long time to make. I would suggest that it would be an opportunity for giving work to some one who had to earn her living with the needle. The Shut-in Societies frequently would be glad for the opportunity of doing this kind of work, as it is purely mechanical, and only needs neat and careful handling. Such a bedspread would take time, as it would entail a lot of measuring to get the spaces evenly divided. These bedspreads should always be trimmed with hand-made fringe.

A modern comfortable folded at the foot of such a bedspread, would seem inharmonious, but here again an old-time patchwork quilt could be used, and, if the colors were suited to the room, would be splendidly in keeping with the old-time rag carpets and Colonial furnishings. This should not be made of old materials, for scraps of new silk can be procured by taking a little trouble to get them from friends who do much dressmaking at home, and some milliners are glad to sell scraps for a small remuneration.

When such delightful coverings can be evolved for our beds by a little forethought and industry, is it not worth while for the home-maker to spend the little needed time in this work? The results seem always to more than repay the little effort and time expended.

AN INVITATION TO OUR READERS

We are constantly receiving letters from COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA *readers telling about all sorts of curious facts and happenings. For example, one man writes to tell us of the extraordinary pleasure he had this past summer through the erection of several roughly made bird houses about his country home. Another reader sends us a photograph and a few words to call attention to the marvelous way in which roses thrive out in Portland and Seattle. Some of these letters suggest subjects of such wide appeal that we set about preparing articles upon them. Others, however, while lacking nothing in interest, are complete in themselves, yet too short to bear a headline's weight. It seems to us that we have been losing something here, and that the time has come when some place in the magazine must be found for it.*

For this reason, then, a Correspondence Department will be a part of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA *in the future. Send along your observations, or your queries—with a photograph if you have one—and if the subject is of interest it will be published. Moreover we will pay for what we use. Try to limit yourself to 300 words, and tell us whether you want your name, initials, or a pseudonym signed to it. Address* THE EDITORS, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

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FIRE ETCHING IN HOME DECORATION

A TREATMENT OF WOOD SURFACES THAT MAY BE LIFTED FAR ABOVE THE PLANE OF ORDINARY POKER WORK TO THE LEVEL OF A FINE ART

By J. WILLIAM FOSDICK

WHEN we come to decorate our country home there at once arises the feeling that the character of the decoration must be far different from the sort we would use in the city. There must be in it a feeling for the informal, and a closer sympathy with the undeveloped surroundings.

It is but natural that wood suggests itself at once as being the most obvious material to use. It is a part of the surroundings and its use will help to put the country house into closer harmony with the out-of-doors.

There are a number of ways to use wood decoratively. It may be left quite rough, depending entirely for its charm on its texture and the color of the applied stain. Or it may be planed and worked into panels for use in a more

The Landing of the Lotos Eaters. Fire-etched panel in the Lotos Club, New York City

formal part of the house. There is still another way of using it, however — one which has not been employed to the extent to which its merits entitle it. This is the decorative burning of it. Unfortunately there will probably arise at once in the reader's mind a vision of Gibson girls burned by an inexperienced hand, in basswood panels, but before judging the real value of pyrography as a means of home decoration, let the reader remember that an art is known by its monuments rather than by its travesties and abortions. We value the art of wood carving through the work of the great carvers of the Renaissance and of to-day, not by the work of the amateur or the machine carvings of the factories.

The very character of wood burning is in keeping with the simplicity of the country home, as against the more elaborate work which might be used in the city house What could be more simple and direct than the charring of a design in wood with a hot point? "Fire etching" it may best be called. The word etching has its origin in the Dutch word "etzen," to eat, so fire etching is literally eating out a design with fire.

Where the simple charring or burning of panels is the sole means of decoration, such panels should be set into the darker toned woods—chestnut, coca-bola, and Flemish, Dutch, or Old English oak. It is well to remember, however, that the less expensive woods such as yellow poplar and even pine, may be filled, stained, and waxed to give the dark tone. So much for the structural woodwork and the outlines of panels. For the panels themselves pyrography may be employed in its higher phase. For these basswood possesses the close, even grain which most easily permits the free use of the sharp burning needle. Incidentally, it is least likely to check or warp, and it contrasts well with any of the harder woods of more pronounced grain. Although it cuts like cheese it is tougher than the more resinous woods. Being free from resin the hot etching point will char the fibres, producing carbon, which helps to make the design permanent.

While living in Paris the author burned panels of French poplar, which is of similar consistency to American basswood, of the linden family.

In using fire etching as a means of interior decoration it is always well to remember that the receding surfaces, such as panels of wainscot or frieze, are the ones on which the more elaborate work should be placed. It is poor taste to ornament columns, projecting woodwork, or moldings. In the decoration of furniture it is safer to use it in the panels of buffets, dressers, wardrobes, chair backs, chests, etc., avoiding semi-detached and protruding members such as chair arms, legs, and columns.

Mr. Havemeyer's library at Seabright is heavily paneled in dark chestnut, the only piece of decora-

The Lady of Shalliott. Fire-etched lunette mantel decoration in the home of H. P. King, at Pride's Crossing, Mass.

tion in the room being a huge overmantel panel measuring about 4 x 7 ft. The panel shows a decorative adaptation of Durer's portrait of himself, flanked by heraldic designs against an elaborate diaper background.

Mr. George Gould's library at Lakewood is in very dark coca-bola wood, and above his book-

The Glorification of Jeanne d'Arc. Size 10 x 15 ft. Said to be the largest piece of work of the kind in existence

cases, which stand about five feet high, there is a series of panels illustrating decoratively the book plates of famous authors.

A lighter key in decoration is found in the hall of Mr. Edward D. Adams, which is paneled to the ceiling in light golden hued Mexican mahogany. Running about the top is a burnt wood frieze of the sixteenth century Renaissance.

The Adoration of the Kings. Incised line-painting overmantel panel in the dining-room of Wentworth Manor, Montclair, N. J.

Balancing a big chimney piece, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" occupies the whole end wall of the library in the country home of Mr. Oscar Iasigi, at Stockbridge, Mass. The two kings, Henry VIII. and Francis I., with their legions, are seen against the cloth of gold, the texture of cord and thread being produced with the burning needle.

In the billiard-room of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn the entire background of a German Renaissance overmantel panel is beaten in gold, which offers a striking contrast to the deeply burned heraldic mantling. A decorative head of a woman of the Durer epoch occupies the centre of the panel, which is about 4 x 6 ft.

Needless to say, these large original figure compositions are expensive, but there is the alternative of using detached panels in the form of quaint inscriptions, heraldic devices, or foliated forms. A series of these panels, framed in the wood of which the wainscot is built, nailed flat to the wall in the free space above a high wainscot, will give a very satisfactory decorative effect at comparatively small cost. Of course everything depends upon good taste and judgment in spacing and in that most important part of design, scale.

One way of making a dining-room interesting is to adapt from old prints a series of mediæval portraits, treated decoratively without any attempt at being realistic. These portraits can be toned to the quality of an old painting. Framed in the same low-toned wood with which the room is

Albert Durer. Fire-etched overmantel decoration in the library of William F. Havemeyer at Seabright, N. J.

finished, and with a heraldic device over the mantel, a series of this kind would make a most distinctive dining-room decoration.

It is well to bear in mind most clearly, however, the fact that these panels are most effective when treated quite flatly. The essence of fire etching is the incised intaglio line. The success of this sort of decoration depends almost entirely upon good drawing, for this wonderful line must express three-fourths of what the artist has to express.

From the work of the masters of the Renaissance the wood burner can often gain inspiration. The tracing of pen and ink drawings on wooden plates is one thing; the designing of a head to fill an architectural space with that gracious refinement and subtlety of line which we find in Donatello's St. Cecelia, is another.

Perhaps the illustrations will give some idea of the higher plane of this work. For instance, "The Adoration of the Kings," is a rather elaborate overmantel decoration in the country home of William T. Evans, Wentworth Manor, Montclair, N. J. This picture is fire etched, carved, gilded, painted, and glazed. It is far from the ordinary conception of burnt wood work. Technically it can best be classed with the mediæval painted religious panels whereon much gold was used, the backgrounds, halos, aureoles, etc., being often modeled or chiseled. Inasmuch as it is painting of irregular surfaces the author has called the art "incised line painting." Since the browns of the burnt wood are lost by the overlaying of color, elaborate gold work, etc., it might be better to call it what it really is, namely, painting rendered decorative by means of incised lines.

Needless to say, this art calls for all the knowledge of drawing and color necessary to the painter on canvas; and in addition a facility in the working of wood, gilding, and in wood-carving.

The church of St. Johns, Montclair, N. J., contains a retedos decoration executed in this same medium, entitled "St John at Patmos." The composition is rich in gold, but toned to a dull antique lustre.

Of course the tonality of these color panels is the all important thing. Garish color and the unguarded use of gold can only make wood burning and carving vulgar and banal.

If this article and the accompanying illustrations, small as they are, should help to convince those who live in the country that there is a wonderful field in this simple art for the decoration of country homes, it will have been well worth while.

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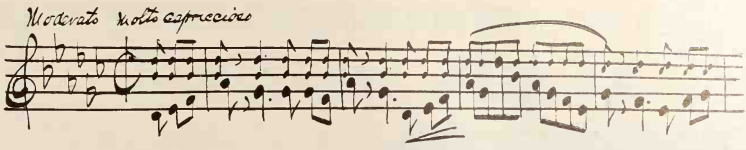

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THE FIVE PRINCIPAL BREEDS OF DRAFT HORSES

By W. D. ALBRO

Photographs by E. J. Hall and others

OF THE numerous kinds of pure and cross-bred draft horses which we see to a greater or less extent in all parts of the country, the Percherons, Clydesdales, Shires, Belgians and Suffolks are probably the best known. As with every other class of animal, each breed has its own following which believes fully in its own type, and, of course, in some respects each is right.

The popularity of the Shire, England's favorite draft horse, is growing gradually in this country

Because of their long, good record and their popular standing in this country the Percherons undoubtedly deserve first mention. This is a comparatively old breed, but although in more recent years the blood has been kept pure, originally it was of very mixed breeding. For many centuries horses of a draft type were bred in the region of La Perche, France, and it is commonly thought that the Percheron has been developed from these. However, it is very evident, that foreign blood played an important part in their make-up. There are clear records of several different crosses. About 1820 the French government used two gray Arabian stallions at their studs for crossing with French mares, and no doubt this had a great influence on the color. To-day grays predominate, though blacks, roans, and bays are becoming common, and occasionally there is a brown or chestnut.

In the United States, Percherons have been known for many years, but more particularly since 1851, and are now widely distributed, their strength, weight, docile dispositions, sure-footedness and unexcitable natures fitting them for all kinds of heavy work. No other breed is raised pure in this country on so large a scale. They have also been used with great success for cross breeding, $500 often being paid for crosses. Up to $10,000 has been paid for exceptionally pure bred stallions, and $1,000 and upward is not an uncommon price.

The Percheron is compact and blocky in form, with full chest and broad back. The eyes and feet are quite distinctive of the breed. No more shapely and well-developed feet are found on any draft horse. The bone of the leg is usually superior, and the clean limbs, free from long hair, account for much of their popularity in America. The action at a walk is true and snappy and the trot is carried with vim and life. The head is comparatively small, the forehead broad and full, eyes prominent, and jaws strong. The neck is graceful, well arched, smoothly blended with the body and clearly attached to the head, with profuse mane and foretop.

Princess Handsome, a champion Clydesdale mare. The national breed of Scotland

The average weight of a mature stallion is from 1,700 to 2,000 pounds; of a mare, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds. There have been exceptions, however, running as high as 2,300 pounds. The height of stallions ranges from 15½ to 17 hands; mare, 15½ to 16½. Tall Percherons are not usually regarded with favor; height in a draft horse is not essential provided there is the proper weight.

The Clydesdales are the great Scottish draft breed and were originated about 1715. A Scotch farmer brought from England a Flemish stallion which he bred to several of his mares. The new strain was found to be quite superior to other draft horses and came into favor in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

The first Clydesdales in America were brought to Canada by Scotch settlers, but these were few in number. Along in the seventies they were brought over in a small way, but in the eighties, especially in 1881, thousands of stallions and mares were imported and distributed all over the country. Now they may be found almost everywhere, but are most popular in Canada and the Northwest. In England, and more especially in Scotland, where there has been much interest in breeding, as much as $15,000 has been paid for stallions, but in America similar prices are not so common.

Half-bred Clydesdales are fairly numerous in some parts of the country. The crosses from pure Clydesdales on native mares make good, active, medium-weight horses for farm and light city work.

The point for which the Clydesdales are most noted is their excellent action. Great attention has always been paid to this in breeding, and now they easily surpass all others in length of stride and ability to keep the hocks together, walking or trotting.

Pink, a champion Percheron stallion. This French breed easily stands first in popularity in America

There are several distinctive Clydesdale characteristics upon which breeders and loyal Scotchmen lay much emphasis. The leading ones are feet, bone, and action. The feet must be large, round and open, with a well-spread, clearly expressed heel; the pasterns long; the cannons short, hard and cordy, and the forearms, thighs, and quarters notably muscular and strong. At the pasterns, on the back side of the leg, grows an abundance of long, fine hair. This is a striking feature and shows quality. The chest is narrower than with some other breeds, but too wide a chest is liable to give a paddling gait, rather than a smooth, true movement.

The color markings are bay or brown, with a white star or blaze on the forehead, and all or part of the legs white up to the knees or hocks. Other colors are black, gray, and chestnut, but gray is unpopular and chestnut is not favored, as it indicates Shire blood. The stallion generally stands about 16½ hands high and mares an inch or two less. The weights average 2,000 pounds for the stallion and 1,800 for the mare, or a little less.

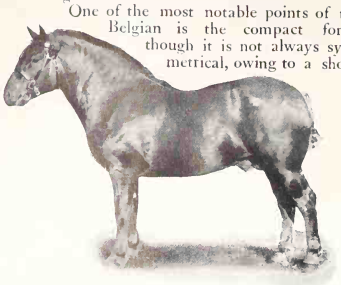
The Shire horse, the national draft horse of England, as Clydesdale is of Scotland, is known far back in history. They were not always draft horses, however, for in times when heavy armor was worn, their great strength, size, and endurance made them much in demand for the saddle. They generally weigh from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds and stand close to 17 hands high. The old-fashioned Shires were large, coarse, and slow, with excess of hair and big heads, but the modern horse has far more action and life and is more uniform in type. The color is quite variable. Bays and browns are most common, with white markings on the face or forehead and on the legs below the knee or hock. Gray, black, sorrel, chestnut, and shades of roan are also found. The barrel of the shire is very large and deep, giving greater weight. The legs are large and powerful, with fairly flat bone, and the backs of the cannons, knees, and hocks are covered with long, fine, flowing hair. Excess of leg, hair, and heavy bone are objected to as indicating sluggishness.

A prize-winning Belgian stallion. The Belgian's great weight makes him a powerful draft animal

The Shires have been in America many years, but an extensive popularity has never been gained, though the demand for them in the city is always good. They are found chiefly in the Central states and in the corn belt. A good authority states that the use of the Shire for crossing on large mares is to be commended, the only objection being probable transmission of the hairy leg.

The Belgian, which is the largest of all draft horses, comes, of course, from Belgium. The Belgian people were among the greatest horse-breeders of mediæval times. In America the history of the Belgians is very brief. The first notable importations were made in 1860, and comparatively little has been done with them. They have shown much improvement here lately, however, especially in the legs and feet, and will probably become better known in the future, for they possess the weight necessary to move the heaviest loads with the least exertion and are without superiors in temperament. Wherever produced, the crossbred Belgian has met with a favorable reception here, but crossing has not become general.

One of the most notable points of the Belgian is the compact form, though it is not always symmetrical, owing to a short,



Suffolk stallions have recently been imported, and their offspring will soon be heard from

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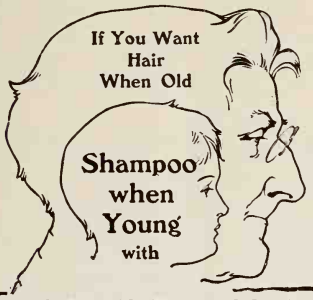

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steep rump, with the tail set low. The body is very full in breast and broad and deep in back The head shows much refinement and is carried with spirit. There is no long hair on the legs, which are unusually short for this style of horse. In action the Belgian is sometimes a little slow, but some specimens show a most unusual stride and style. Chestnut color is most popular; bays and browns are more or less frequent. Although height and weight vary, most of the stallions weigh about 2,000 pounds, and stand nearly 17 hands.

The history of the Suffolk, or Suffolk Punch horse, as it was once called, dates back to about 1700, and it is believed that in purity of blood it surpasses any other breed in Great Britain. Owing to the fact that their weight is considerably less than that of the Clydesdale or Shire, their use has always been, to a great extent, farm work, where less weight is desired. They make high-class animals for heavy farm and express-wagon work. In England they have the reputation of doing a greater amount of work on less feed and for longer periods than any other breed. As yet they have not been used in this country to any great extent.

The Suffolks are very prolific and long-lived. A certain mare had sixteen foals in as many years, and there is a case on record of a mare foaling at thirty-seven years. The head and ears of the Suffolk are comparatively small; the forehead broad and eyes not very prominent; jaws strong and cheeks deep and full. The body has great depth for the size of the horse, and is well rounded. The legs are clean and small, but of superior bone.

The action of the Suffolk is very good, ranking next to the Clydesdale. Too great a weight is undesirable; 1,800 to 1,900 pounds is ample, though exceptions have gone much higher. A common height is 16 or 16½ hands. Chestnut color only is allowed, a bright shade being preferred.

Farmers and country gentlemen might well secure the services of breeding stock and breed high-grade draft horses for use on their own places, while the business of draft-horse breeding is one worth considering. Mares can be worked on farms and a stallion owned by half-a-dozen neighbors. These breeds are all hardy, so that breeding and rearing colts it not difficult, while there is at present an excellent market in the cities for animals of this type, with prices steadily advancing. Cross-bred colts from the better class of mares, weighing 1,100 pounds and up, sell readily for $40 to $75 at weaning time, and from $50 to $100 as yearlings. Well bred Percheron male colts often bring $150 to $300 at eighteen months to three years, and there is always the chance of getting a blue ribbon winner.

WINTER CAMPING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

(*Continued from page 273*)

31½ inches long, 12½ inches wide and have coarse, cowhide, three-quarter-inch mesh. The bows are ash and three-fourths of an inch thick on the outside edge, tapering to something more than an eighth on the rounded inner edge. They are "tail shoes," having a rudder-like projection behind. I prefer them to the oval muleys because they don't kick up snow behind, to melt on the back. They are better on the stride, too, for they are steadier underfoot, being less likely to dive toe first, or slump sideways into the snow. I use string ties, but the ordinary leather and buckle fastenings are probably better. The snowshoes cost $3 a pair from the woodsman who made them. The price varies greatly.

Woodsmen usually rest often on the trail, but they stop only for a minute or two at a time. One should never wait till he feels the chill of the wind, however tired he may be, for it is easy to catch cold. At camp, build a fire the first thing. When one finds kindlings and a few chunks of wood under the stove, while the frost glistens on the rafters and walls, he realizes why woodsmen are so careful to leave wood kindlings and matches when they break camp in the fall. A handful of kindlings may save life in mid-winter.

Keep the fire roaring for an hour or two, and get plenty of wood for the night — several armfuls. Green birch warmed in the oven burns hottest, dead spruce limbs making excellent kindlings. Body maple and beech last longest, and therefore serve best for night wood.

Finally, it is worth cautioning one not to be too ambitious. If snowshoes are familiar means

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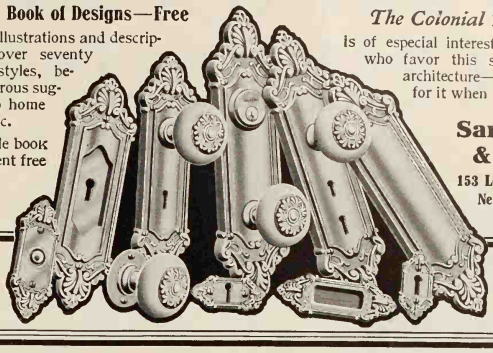

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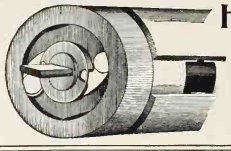

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of traveling, well enough, but if they are novelties or if one only walks two or three miles once in a while, then it is better not to undertake fifteen or eighteen miles under a pack the first day. Five or six miles is a long first day's jaunt under thirty pounds. After four or five days of woods snowshoeing, however, one can safely undertake as much as he feels like doing.

Last winter, it is worth mentioning, several men almost froze to death in attempting to go to an Adirondack camp only seven miles from a railroad station. The snow was loose and deep, and the men were overloaded with packs.

It is worth suggesting that wet clothes be not hung directly over the stove, nor rubbers or moccasins put under the stove to dry.

I have seen burned shirts and trousers in camp, and once cooked my own moccasins under a stove, and should not care to repeat the experience I had cobbling up old blanket footwear.

The wintry heart of the wilderness repays the visitor over and over again for all his outlay. A few days' tramping to and in the neighborhood of some snow-buried camp in the forest, following rabbit, fisher, marten, porcupine, deer, and other tracks, is perhaps the woodsiest experience the Adirondacks now afford. Many a woodsman is unable to resist the attraction of the snow-covered mountains, while visitors with the love of the real wild in their hearts feel the call of the deep snow even to the Sunny South, as I know from experience, for flowers and gentle zephyrs can hardly replace in the heart the rush and roar of a blizzard among the tossing, buoyant branches of mountain hemlocks.

THE NATURE CLUB

(*Continued from page 278*)

The loveliness of the coloring and patterns of lichens growing on wood and stones?

What trees still have seeds dangling on flexible stems in January?

What oaks have half-grown acorns on the bare twigs?

The pin-like twigs that give the pin oak its common name?

Rabbit tracks in the snow. The prints of the hind feet, close together, always appear slightly in front of those of the fore feet.

What birds feed on the berries of mountain ash? Dogwood? Pokeweed? Arrow wood? Sumach? Hawthorn?

Nests of little mining bees in stems of sumach and elder?

Nests of mud-daubers on rafters of attics and barns, and under eaves?

Chrysalids of the cabbage butterflies on walls and fences near the kitchen garden?

How well their color protects them from discovery by hungry birds?

What kinds of trees hold their leaves?

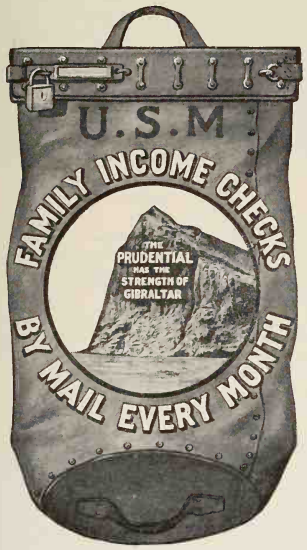
What relation the situation of the tree bears to this habit?

JULIA E. ROGERS.

[NOTE.—All communications should be addressed to the Nature Club, 133 East 16th Street, New York City. Nature students are invited to contribute records of their work—photographs and brief articles—like the following.

THE EDITORS.]

The Very Newest Idea in
PRUDENTIAL
Life Insurance



A Statement by the President:

THERE is no other business which bears so important a relation to the welfare of the family as that of Life Insurance. The Prudential's object is to provide for the men and women of the United States the most practical form of Life Insurance Protection — that which will contribute most completely to the welfare of those for whose benefit Life Insurance is taken.

With this sincere purpose in mind, The Prudential is issuing a Life Insurance Policy which, it is believed, meets more closely the necessities of the family — those who are left behind when the breadwinner dies — than any other form of Life Insurance before the American people to-day.

It is called the **Monthly Income** Policy, from the fact that the proceeds, instead of being payable in one sum, are paid to the family in a **series of checks** on the first of each month,— and continue for a period of 20 years or for the lifetime of the Beneficiary if it has been so selected.

The great advantages of this plan are apparent. Think of being able to leave your wife a **Monthly Income,** — a guaranteed sum which nothing can disturb — not affected by hard times, bad judgment in investments — which cannot be lost, depreciated or stolen — but which will come to her regularly **every month for twenty years, or her lifetime,** — thus enabling her to adjust the family expenditures, relieving her from all worry and putting poverty out of reach.

This is just what the new Monthly Income Policy accomplishes — it pays the rent, the household bills, provides food, clothing, education for the children — perpetuates your salary in fact — all by a monthly Income which cannot fail.

THE COST of this policy is low. For example, if you should be 30 years old you could, by paying The Prudential $167.35 per year (which means a saving of only $13.95 per month, or about $3.50 per week), assure to your family after your death — **$50 Every Month for 20 years,** or $12,000 in all! At slightly higher cost, you could make this Income payable to your wife or daughter **for her entire lifetime.** This is called the Whole Life Plan.

You can also arrange to confine all your payments to the Company to the first 20 years after taking out the Policy. This is called the 20 Payment Life Plan.

Now suppose you would like to arrange to **protect your own old age** — to assure yourself of an Income which would start 20 years from to-day, if living, and last for 20 years longer, or — for you as long as you live and your wife as long as she lives if she survives you. This can be done, too, under the Endowment Plan.

Suppose you and your wife were both 40 years of age: $214.20 per year (a saving of $4.12 weekly) paid to the Company for 20 years would provide a **guaranteed Income** of $25 per month, beginning at age 60 and **continuing as long** as **either you or your wife should live,** — and in any event for not less than 20 years.

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The success already attending this new Monthly Income Policy proves that it is striking the keynote of popular demand. You cannot afford to ignore a method of providing for your family or for your own old age a protection so sensible, so sure, so convenient, and so inexpensive. We wish to tell you what The Prudential can do for **You** in this matter. Write now while the subject is fresh in your mind. We will furnish you full Information — just adapted to **Your** particular case.

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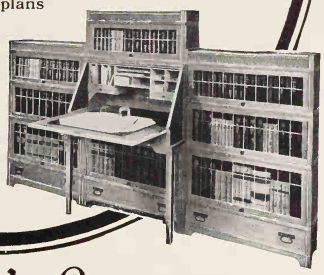
Our new catalogue illustrates 25 original library plans as well as the different styles and finishes in which these cases can be obtained. The original drawings of these plans cost over $500.00.

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book-cases are carried in stock by nearly 1500 authorized agents. Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid. Uniform prices everywhere.



Write Department C for Catalogue of Plans

The Globe-Wernicke Co., CINCINNATI

BRANCH STORES: New York, 380-382 Broadway. Chicago, 224-228 Wabash Ave. Boston, 91-93 Federal Street.

House in New Jersey. F. L. Tubby, Jr., Architect, N. Y. Stained with Cabot's Shingle Stains.

For Outside Woodwork

—shingles, siding, half-timbers, trellises, pergolas, fences—

Cabot's Shingle Stains

will give more appropriate and beautiful coloring effects, wear better, and cost less to buy or apply than any other colorings. The only Creosote Stains, and "wood treated with Creosote is not subject to dry-rot or other decay." —*Century Dictionary.*

Send for samples on Wood and name of nearest Agent.

SAMUEL CABOT, Inc., Sole Manufacturers
147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

A Lamp-Chimney

is naturally a small and unimportant thing—you shouldn't have to devote much of your thought to lamp-chimneys.

But a poor lamp-chimney makes itself exaggeratedly and obnoxiously important through smoking and cracking and frequent replacing.

By devoting my mind to the making of good lamp-chimneys, I have succeeded in producing chimneys that the user doesn't have to think about.

MACBETH lamp-chimneys fit, never break from heat, and are clear as crystal. My name is on every one of that sort.

My Lamp-Chimney Book insures getting the right chimney for any burner, and gives suggestions about lamps, chimneys, wicks, oils, and tells how to keep lamps in order. I gladly mail it, free, to anyone who writes for it. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

CALIFORNIA BROWN PELICANS

Most California tourists are familiar with the brown pelicans that are to be seen flying in Indian file, all beating and sailing in unison, out just beyond the line of breakers.

One day, early in January, 1906, a friend and myself were walking along the famous seventeen-mile drive at Monterey, and on approaching the "Seal Rock" a little rocky islet a couple of hundred yards offshore, we were surprised to see it

An amateur photograph showing a rocky California island covered with brown pelicans

literally covered with brown pelicans. I had a $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ pocket kodak with the ordinary rectilinear lens, and in spite of the great distance, the resulting photograph shows the rocks, fairly shaggy with the birds.

Later on, the same day, another friend captured two adult pelicans on the beach near this place, which had so gorged themselves on small fish as to be unable to rise and escape.

PAUL J. FAIR.

MR. BROWN AND HIS PETS

On the top of Mount Lowe, near Pasadena, Cal., lives an old man who feeds the wild birds of the mountain from his lips, and the tree squirrels from his hand. James T. Brown has in eight months become so acquainted with the birds that they will take food from him at any time, no matter where he holds it. The birds

The wild birds will take a nut kernel from Mr. Brown's lips, clinging to his beard

He got acquainted with the squirrels first.

To Advertisers
Who Want the Ablest Help

You who reap less than you sow. You who fall short of your full possibilities.

You who use arrows where grape-shot is needed, then wonder why others succeed better than you.

You who seek ability—here is something you should know.

There is a New Way in advertising which is responsible for scores of the greatest successes.

A New Way, created by us, which has made our business the largest of its kind, solely by astounding results.

A New Way which often makes one dollar do the work of ten. Let us explain it to you.

The Many-Man Power

We employ in our offices, both in New York and Chicago, an Advisory Board. These two boards together consist of twenty-eight men.

Each of these men is a master of advertising. Each is a man of vast experience and of proved ability. Each has won his place here through brilliant successes in many hard-fought campaigns.

All are high-priced men. It costs us about $1 a minute to keep one of these boards in session.

These men, in conference, work out the campaigns which we undertake for our clients. We bring to bear all their experience, all their ideas.

The astounding successes for which we are famous are due to this co-operation.

One-Man Power

Under the Old Way, such problems were left to one man's solution. Most agents do that today.

Sometimes the man is able, sometimes experienced. Still it is one-man power.

One man never learns all the pitfalls. The ablest of men has limited knowledge, limited ideas and experience. And human nature is too varied for any one man to average.

But our Advisory Boards, in conference, rarely make mistakes. And they rarely fail to get from advertising every latent possibility.

Under the one-man way, too many campaigns failed to return their cost. We know that from our own experience. Under the New Way, most of our clients succeed.

Under the Old Way, we made but semi-successes. Under the New Way our successes are the wonders of advertising.

Free Service

One duty of our Advisory Boards is to answer for anyone any such questions as these:

Can this article of mine be successfully advertised?

Can this advertising of mine be made more effective?

Such questions involve no charge, no obligation. You are welcome to submit them.

Another duty is to solve all selling problems. The success of a campaign often depends on that.

We Pay One Ad-Writer $1,000 Per Week

The head of our Copy Department receives a salary of $1,000 per week. He divides his time between New York and Chicago.

With him are the ablest men we know. We attract them by salaries such as no one else pays, and by opportunities such as no one else can offer.

Then each learns from all others. And here there are pace-makers who inspire the utmost effort. The good man becomes a master, and the genius a wizard here.

We employ more than 200 people. But our greatest asset, and our main expense, is this brilliant copy staff.

No Extra Charge

This sort of service demands no extra charge. We handle advertising on the usual agent's commission.

We get our return in the increase in advertising. For every success expands. It is cheaper for us to increase accounts than it is to solicit new ones.

The Old Way costs you just as much as the New. The difference in results is tremendous.

We issue a book which tells what the New Way has done. Every man who spends a dollar in advertising owes to himself its perusal. The book itself is a brilliant example of our advertising powers. Please send this coupon for it.

A Reminder

To send to Lord & Thomas, New York or Chicago, for their book, "The New Way in Advertising."

_____

_____

_____

Please state name, address and business. Also the position that inquirer holds in the business.

LORD & THOMAS

NEW YORK
SECOND NAT'L BANK BLDG.
FIFTH AVE. and 28th ST.

NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE AND OUTDOOR
ADVERTISING

CHICAGO
TRUDE BUILDING
67 WABASH AVE.

Both our offices are equally equipped in every department, and the two are connected by two private telegraph wires. Thus they operate as though all men in both offices were under a single roof. Address the office nearest you.

Horticultural Directory Information about trees, shrubs, flowers, plants, etc., will be furnished upon request.
Address HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, 133-137 East 16th Street, New York.

LINKING OF GREENHOUSES AND FORMAL GARDEN

You can't do this sort of thing satisfactorily with the usual type of greenhouse—yet you should be able to, for most certainly the two gardens—the outdoors and the indoors—should be the complement of each other.
In these days when greenhouses have become an absolute necessity, you are bound to consider them in connection with your ground scheme, and it is then that the U-Bar houses, with their extreme lightness and grace, undeniably meet the problem successfully. They are constructed radically different from any others. Grow more and better flowers. Are freer from repairs.
Our catalog explains it all fully. Let us send you one.

U-BAR GREENHOUSES

PIERSON U-BAR CO.
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS 1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK

Greenhouse Building Made a Pleasure

By that we mean with our method of getting out all materials at the factory, and cutting and fitting them there, ready for immediate erection—the usual vexatious building delays and difficulties are overcome. Your work goes ahead rapidly. Send for illustrated collection of various houses we have built.

Hitchings & Company
1170 Broadway New York

5 Grapevines $1.00

Strong, Hardy, Three-year-old Vines

Any five of the following well-known varieties:
(Red)—**Brighton, Delaware, Lindley.**
(White)—**Niagara, Diamond, Pocklington.**
(Black)—**Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Wilder.**
These vines will grow anywhere and will bear the year after planting. We guarantee them to be as represented or money refunded. We also offer **10 strong, hardy, two-year-old vines for $1.00.** This is a remarkable collection of grapevines at an exceedingly low price. Order now, vines will be shipped proper time to plant.

With every order we send our valuable book how to plant, cultivate and prune. Grapes are easily grown and should be in every garden.

T. S. HUBBARD COMPANY
Grape Vine Specialists. FREDONIA, N. Y.
Established 42 Years.

Gregory's Seed Book

Sent FREE to Anyone

Let us help you make your planting a success by sending you our new catalogue. It contains our seed experiences of over fifty years, gives expert advice on the raising of various vegetables and describes the best of the old and new varieties

This book is worth dollars to you, as it has been the means of turning many a failure into success. Write to-day for a free copy.

We sell all kinds of flower and vegetable seed, from five cents' worth up to the outfit for a farm.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1909

Plant for Immediate Effect

Not for Future Generations

Start with the largest stock that can be secured! It takes **over twenty years** to grow such Trees and Shrubs as we offer.

We do the long waiting—thus enabling you to secure Trees and Shrubs that give an immediate effect. **Price List Now Ready.**

ANDORRA NURSERIES Box C CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WM. WARNER HARPER, Proprietor

bring new ones that come to the mountains and show them how the trick is done.

About a year ago Mr. Brown began to experiment with the tree squirrels, and by dint of much patient work at last succeeded in getting them to trust him and to come to his lap for food. Then he scattered grain about him in wide circles and began with the birds. He was a long time in training

The squirrels climb to his knees and eat from his hand

them to trust him, but now they will eat from his hand or his knee.

The prettiest and oddest picture is made when the old man holds a nut kernel in his teeth. Any one of a hundred wild birds in the trees will fly to him, cling for a moment to his snowy beard and pick the kernel from between his teeth. Then the bird will fly chirping away to his mate, or will sit calmly on a high limb and peck the kernel to pieces.

CARTER CLARKE.

DIRIGIBLES FOR SPORT

(*Continued from page 254*)

In my opinion the popular-sized balloon for recreation will be built to carry two passengers. The cost of such a machine will range from $4,000 to $6,000. The expense for a time will keep the motor balloon a toy of the man of unlimited means.

Within the next year a number of such balloons will be owned by sportsmen all over the country. The ability of the dirigible balloon to steer in all four directions — right and left as well as up and down — gives a sense of pleasure and freedom that is almost beyond the imagination. When you come to a tree and have to choose whether you will go to the right or left, or over it, a new element is introduced into your ordinary calculations which is quite interesting and decidedly novel.

The sensation of ballooning is one of delight, and once a man has had the experience he has a desire to repeat it, and usually does. The control of the motor makes it possible to meet the wind or to regulate the speed exactly equal to its resistance; you stand still or move by pointing up or down, you can rise or fall in a vertical line, and you can descend exactly where you desire at any rate of speed, stopping within a few feet of the ground.

Used as it is at the present time, the motor balloon is stripped of every comfort for the sake of the sport, just as the racing automobile is, but when it becomes more a pleasure craft for the rich it will be built with all modes of comfort. Especially will this be true of those intended for women passengers. And the day is not far distant when the woman will pilot her own machine.

Another decided advantage in favor of the motor balloon is that nature has strangely provided harbors for her landing in the most inaccessible places, among rugged hills and winding lakes. The motor balloon may even become a craft for the hunter, for at a distance of two hundred feet he can easily sight his game.

On a trip to Jackson, Miss., Mr. Augustus Post, Secretary of the Aero Club of America, viewed

A Greenhouse with a Story

SPEAKING of curved roof greenhouses, here is a charming example of just how attractive they can be if rightly handled.

This one is located in the turn of the dwelling drive, and directly across it from the living room windows. Adjoined to it at the opposite end are two straight roof compartments and a snug little, shingled work room. The curved house, because of its greater height of roof, makes an ideal growing spot for the smaller varieties of palms, and such long stemmed plants as the single bloom chrysanthemums, American Beauty roses and their like. For potted fruit, such a house can't be beat.

The straight roofed portion is divided into two compartments, one each for roses and vegetables.

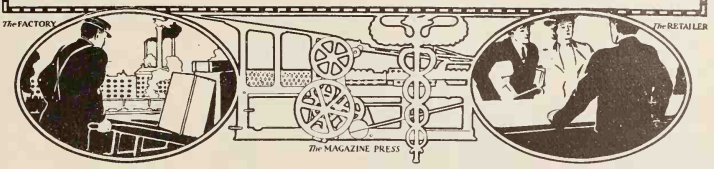
Altogether, it is a most complete little layout, with all the advantages of freedom from repairs and the unequaled growing conditions, that only our Sectional Iron Frame Greenhouses give.

This particular house, along with some fifty others—both smaller and larger—are thoroughly described and illustrated in our Greenhouse Book. This book we shall be glad to send C. L. in A. readers, at no expense. *C. L.*

LORD & BURNHAM COMPANY

Main Sales Office, 1133 Broadway, New York
Boston 819 Tremont Bldg. Philadelphia 1215 Filbert Street

The Gospel of Paint



THE Gospel of Paint as we know it to-day is distinctly an American development of the past decade or two. There is no room here to tell how paints, white lead, varnishes, stains, enamels and kindred products have been improved by the manufacturers who prepare them in modern factories, with scientific tests of materials. Let any reader who wishes to follow those details write to the big American paint houses for information.

It is through the general magazines, with their national distribution, that this Gospel of Paint has been effectively preached. Both the advocates of mixed paint and of white lead and oil have been regularly using the magazine pulpit. The mixed-paint makers advertised their paints to the public, pointing out their convenience and excellence, while the white lead manufacturers laid stress on the merit of hand mixing of oil and white lead, and indicated methods of testing paint. Booklets were published to give people information about paint—how to apply it, where quality lies, how to make painting durable and economical. To-day most paint and white lead concerns help house-owners with color-schemes, help the house-painter or architect with tests, specifications, advice.

This Gospel of Paint, as it has been preached in magazine advertising, has wrought wonders in this country. In sections where paint was seldom used it is now a matter of course. In sections where it was generally used in the old days the uses have been greatly extended. Paint brightens homes and lives. It is in many ways the cheapest decorative material. It saves property by preserving materials and fittings. The lightening of woman's work has been perhaps best of all—for paint gives better sanitary conditions and saves an enormous amount of cleaning.

In the old days a few merchants could supply all the paint materials neccessary for the annual or semi-annual painting season and the field was limited generally to the paint necessary for the exterior of house and barns. Now the economy and satisfaction in the touch of varnish here, mixed paint there, a little gilding or some enamel work in another place, have been so convincingly taught by the manufacturers of these various products that the field of the retail dealer has been greatly widened. And the painter, too, though not always called in for the little jobs, still reaps the benefit because the people have developed a taste for well-kept property and he still gets the big jobs and more of them.

What magazine advertising back of the finest products can accomplish in such an industry is shown by a few Census figures. Our paint business now approximates a hundred million dollars yearly. Each family in the United States uses an equivalent of a gallon and a half of paint yearly. The number of manufacturers has doubled since 1880, and their output trebled.

The Quoin Club Key

Sent to any Business Man on Request

Mr. Manufacturer: What is your selling problem? Do you sell your product anonymously or by name? The latter plan builds up an asset that is yours—and the magazines could make that asset large. In the Quoin Club the 30 leading periodicals in America have an organization that can focus on your selling problem large experience and trained minds. It might serve you—and will gladly undertake to do it. Address or call

The Quoin Club
111 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

THE WONDERBERRY

Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months from Seed

Luther Burbank's Greatest Creation

FRUIT blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. The greatest garden fruit ever introduced and equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall—and all winter in pots—(As a pot plant it is both ornamental and useful.) The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Everybody can and will grow it. We are the sole introducers in all parts of the world and offer thousands of dollars in cash prizes for which see Catalogue.

Send 20c. per packet, **3** packets for **50c.**

Also our **Great Catalogue** of Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and New Fruits for 1909 **FREE**. Nearly 150 pages, with colored plates and many startling novelties.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

TREE CURRANT **TREE GOOSEBERRY**

NOVELTIES THOROUGHLY TESTED

These novelties are new but they have been thoroughly tested and we commend them as being worthy of a trial by our customers. These trees are budded on very hardy stems about 5 or 6 feet high, of the Ribes family, to which the Currant and Gooseberry belong. Just as hardy as in the ordinary way of growing them from the bush. Will do well wherever Currants and Gooseberries grow. They have been propagated for years in Europe and

Are In Almost Every Garden

You will find the berries on the trees larger and sweeter, and of course easier to pick than from the ordinary bush. Very ornamental in garden, lawn or along walks. Our catalog gives full description and prices, write for it today. Mailed free. We carry a complete line of best Nursery Stock and Seeds.

WANTS 6 MORE

Chicago, Ill.

"The Tree Currant received from you has done very well; it is a great ornament and something quite out of the ordinary. I want six more of them."

JEAN RIFFENACK

German Nurseries,

193 Union St. **Beatrice, Neb.**

Stokes SEEDS Standards

I want every reader of Country Life in America who is interested in growing vegetables or flowers to write for my new 1909 catalogue—free. Explains my new way of selling seeds—the best in each class, relieving the buyer of the worry and risk of selecting. Shows photographs of what have actually been grown from my seeds and gives full directions to insure a successful, early garden. My

"Bonny Best" Early Tomato

is ready for the table before other varieties. Finest and most prolific strain ever produced. You should know about it.

Special 10c Combination Offer

Write for free catalogue or send me 10c in stamps—and mention *Country Life in America* and I will send the catalogue and three 10c packets of seed—one each of my "Bonny Best" Early Tomatoes, "Stokes' Standard" Sweet Peas, and "Stokes' Standard" Single Poppy (Luther Burbank strain), each unequalled in its class. Write today.

STOKES SEED STORE

Dept. B 219 Market Street Philadelphia

Water, free as Air

Water is valuable largely in proportion to the pressure at which it can be delivered. To illustrate: water delivered into your home, with no pressure, would not flow from the faucet; it would be necessary to draw it with a suction pump and to carry it from room to room in pails; of course, water with no pressure is better than none at all; again, at slight pressure water flows slowly from the faucet. This means waiting some time for any quantity, and naturally, under such conditions, the user always puts up with a scant supply; bathing is a discouraging proposition, when water merely trickles into the tub. But the moment you get water at high pressure, you have it in abundance, and it at once serves a dozen purposes for which it would never otherwise be used, and it is then used freely by every member of the family. There is no long wait, or the fixing of certain days when each member may bathe, because its abundance makes it as free as air. Think of it, *water as free as air!* That means Comfort, Cleanliness and Health. Then oh, what a protection water under pressure is in case of fire! Have you got it? If not, don't you want it? *It goes with every Hot-Air Pump.*

Be sure that the name "RECO"-RIDER or "RECO"-ERICSSON appears upon the pump you purchase. This name protects you against worthless imitations. When so situated that you cannot personally inspect the pump before ordering, write to our nearest office (see list below) for the name of a reputable dealer in your locality, who will sell you only the genuine pump. Over 40,000 are in use throughout the world to-day.

Write for Catalogue **C 5**, *and ask for reduced price-list.*

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

35 Warren Street, New York
239 Franklin Street, Boston
40 Dearborn Street, Chicago
40 North 7th Street, Philadelphia
234 Craig Street West, Montreal, P. Q.
22 Pitt Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Hot-Air Pump

Send Today For

big descriptive folder about how you save fuel, save time, save work, save dirt with the compact, easy running, dustless

Hill's Hustler Ash Sifter

Sifts ashes into barrel underneath while unburned coal rolls out clean into scuttle with turn of handle. No dust, no work. Quickly saves its small cost—lasts a lifetime.

Write today for Folder 7.

HILL DRYER CO., 307 Park Ave. Worcester, Mass.

The Elm City Nursery Co., New Haven, Conn.

Specimen TREES EVERGREENS SHRUBS VINES

FOR

Immediate Effects

Also a splendid stock of the usual sizes of Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Vines, Herbaceous-plants, Lilies, Roses, Etc.

Send for our SPECIAL PRICE LIST and CATALOGUE before placing your Spring orders

The Elm City Nursery Co.

NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT

Prices consistent with the best grade of stock

HORSFORD'S HARDY PLANTS

FOR COLD CLIMATES

Grown up in cold Vermont, these plants will stand the frost, and are suitable for any winter south of Alaska. They are the hardiest of hardy plants. My new catalogue will soon be ready, and it will be sent to anyone upon request. Former customers will receive a copy as usual. It describes about a thousand perennial plants, including bulbs, shrubs, trees, vines, etc.

FRED'K H. HORSFORD Charlotte, Vermont

Thousands of Couch's Telephone Equipments have been put into Residences, Schools, Hotels, Offices, Factories and Public Buildings all over America.

The firm has been manufacturing equipments for private telephone systems for fifteen years. Its equipments are the most efficient, take up the least space, are exceedingly economical in maintenance and so simple in mechanism and operation that a child can operate them.

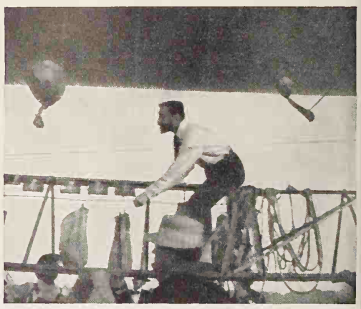
Agents everywhere. Address at once for catalog, stating full particulars as to your requirements. Dept. 1.

S. H. COUCH CO., Inc. BOSTON, MASS.

from my airship a football game between the University of Louisiana and the University of Mississippi. As Mr. Post described the experiences the men in the field looked like black spots on a checkerboard. Every move was clear and plain. He saw the man with the ball all the time, although he was surrounded with interference. It was a most excellent position for a coach, declared Mr. Post, who moved up the field just as the men did, and it would have been an easy matter to have sailed between the goal posts.

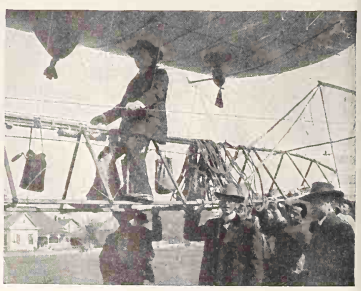
It is possible to witness either an automobile or horse race in this way. In fact, for sporting purposes I can think of no craft that can equal the variety of amusement afforded by the dirigible balloon.

The indications that motor ballooning has arrived are found for instance in the organization



Mr. Augustus Post, who viewed a football game from a dirigible

of a society in France, with a capitalization of one million francs, for the manufacture of dirigibles of the Lebaudy type for sport. The acquirement of the famous Parsefal dirigible by the German Society for the Study of Motoraeronautics is another evidence of the latest phase of aerial pastime. No event in this country has done so much to stimulate aerial navigation as have the Fort Myer trials of airships for the Government. The test of my dirigible balloon for two passengers demonstrated its use as a craft for sport and recreation as well as a weapon of warfare. The simplicity of the steering of such a craft was illustrated in the training of men who were without any absolute knowledge of ballooning. With



Governor Vardaman of Mississippi is an enthusiastic aeronaut

hurried instructions these men were enabled to make thirty-five successful flights.

While motor ballooning is yet in its experimental state, it has the assurance of a promising future as a thing of pleasure as well as usefulness.

THE SPORTING AEROPLANE

By GLENN H. CURTISS

A DOZEN years from now, when we have as many different kinds of aeroplanes and other flying-machines as we now have of automobiles, when they will show as many improvements in strong and beautiful build and as many appliances to make them safer or more comfortable as we now see in an automobile salesroom, we are going to be able to compare the development of machine-flying as a sport with the growth of the motor car.

Maybe the aeroplane would never have been invented, at least not for years, if it had not been

The FLOWER GIRL'S MESSAGE

"Roses as beautiful as those amid which I live, Roses in the profusion with which they surround me, Roses of every good kind, including American Beauty, can be had by you, in the yard or garden of your home, if you start right, with mature, own-root, home-grown plants. The first cost will be less than that of a single florist's bouquet, and with a little pleasurable work you can have Roses blooming all summer. Every day I see letters from persons who planted their gardens only a year or two ago with Heller Roses and now have blooms from May to October—and all for less than they used to pay for a few flowers.

HELLER'S HOME-GROWN ROSES

Thousands of pleased patrons who have planted Heller's Roses testify by letters and pictures that American Beauty and all other good Roses have been grown to complete success from the thrifty and vigorous plants we supply. Our new book, the "Garden of Delight," tells you fully what you need to do to have a Rose garden which will be the admiration of your neighbors and the constant joy of your family. We began Rose culture in little home gardens from which there developed our present mammoth greenhouses and extensive fields, and our cultural directions are based on what we learned in those years of practical experience.

Send for this book to-day. It's free, but the edition is limited.

DON'T BE TOO LATE FOR A COPY

Heller Brothers, 961 S. MAIN STREET NEW CASTLE, IND.

The Garden of Delight

Erected for Mr. A. H. Weston, Pine Grove Cemetery, Manchester, N. H.

DURABILITY is the greatest essential of any memorial, be it a simple stone or an elaborate mausoleum. Erected to mark a permanent resting place it should be as nearly indestructible as possible. Your only guarantee of the quality is in the reliability of the house with whom you deal.

VAULTS, TOMBS, CROSSES, ALTARS, FONTS, ETC.
ALSO STONE FURNITURE
FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR USE

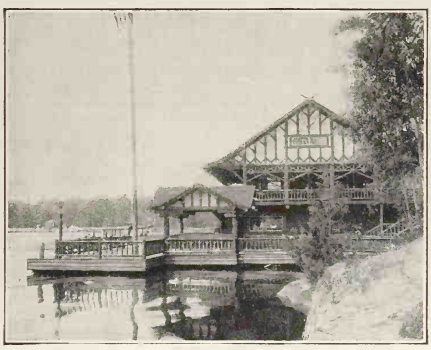
THE LELAND COMPANY

FORMERLY LELAND & HALL CO.
557 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Granite Works:
BARRE, VERMONT

Studios: PIETRASANTA, ITALY
133d ST., NEW YORK

Send for booklet



COULTER & WESTHOFF, Architects, Saranac Lake

Beautiful **Silver Gray** and **Moss Green, Italian Tile Red, Etc.**—These are the artistic colors produced on your **Bungalow** or **Cottage** by using

DEXTER BROTHERS' English Shingle Stains

NO DISAGREEABLE ODOR

Samples of colors on wood sent FREE

DEXTER BROS. CO., 108 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., 128 W. Washington St., Chicago; W. S. Hueston, 6 E. 30th St., New York; John D. S. Potts, 218 Race St., Philadelphia; W. W. Lawrence & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. H. McDonald, 610 The Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Klatt-Hirsch & Co., 113 Front St., San Francisco, Cal.

On the trail— Grand Canyon of Arizona

The Grand Canyon of Arizona is the most stupendous, most awful, most mysterious, most beautiful, most gigantic, most alluring scene in all the world—and yet a child may enjoy it.

Imagine a gash in the earth's crust, six thousand feet deep, eleven times as wide, with a river like the Mississippi at the bottom, the space from rim to rim partly filled by huge peaks, eroded in fantastic shapes—all colored like a rainbow.

And on the rim a dense pine forest, the air pure and bracing.

And in the Coconino forest, near the gorge's brink, a quarter-of-a-million dollar hotel, as "comfy" as a country club.

You can get there in about two days from Chicago, three days from New York and one day from Los Angeles, on the luxurious

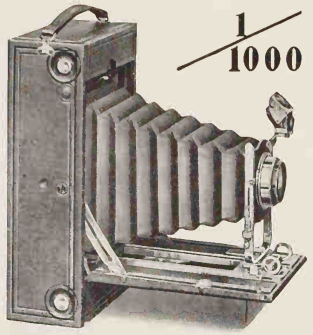
California Limited

en route to or from winterless California on the Santa Fe. This train carries a Pullman for the Canyon, and has new equipment this season.

ALL THE WAY Santa Fe

Won't you write to me to-day for our two illustrated Canyon booklets—"Titan of Chasms" and "El Tovar"? They give full details. You will be surprised to learn how easily the journey can be made and for how little expense.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,
1118-Y Railway Exchange, Chicago



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Fitted with the Kodak Focal Plane Shutter, having a range of automatic exposure from slow instantaneous to 1-1000 of a second, and also conveniently adapted to time exposures. The Speed Kodak is an instrument of the highest efficiency, whether used for every day work or for catching, with perfect sharpness, the mile-a-minute automobile. Perfect in equipment yet but half the bulk of other cameras of similar speed capabilities.

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Running Water—

You can have it when and where you want it. If there is a stream, spring or pond near, install a simple, economical, dependable

RIFE or FOSTER

Hydraulic Ram

It raises water to any height, in any quantity. Low in cost, high in efficiency, no trouble or expense to maintain. We will equip your place with a complete water supply system if you wish and guarantee satisfaction.

Send for Catalogue giving important information and valuable suggestions

POWER SPECIALTY CO., Trinity Bldg., New York.

HOW TO GROW ROSES

A trusty guide to success with roses out of doors. Invaluable to every lover of the Queen of Flowers. Just published. Mailed for 10c.

Box 43-A

The Conard & Jones Co. West Grove, Pa.

SOLID STEEL

Pruning Shears

Will Snip a Broom Handle

That gives you an idea of the strength and quality of the pruner. Wiss Pruning Shears will outlast a dozen ordinary ones. They will cut tissue paper. That shows how nicely they are adjusted.

Nurserymen and growers of fine trees use them in preference to all other shears—they will cut clean the thickest twigs or the most delicate tendrils without tearing.

Wiss dealers will replace free of charge any shears returned defective or unsatisfactory.

All parts are interchangeable. If any part (say the blade) becomes worn, it can be replaced, thus making the shears as good as new at a slight cost.

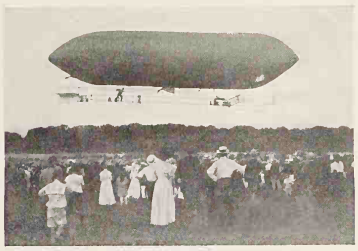
Made in two sizes—9 inch, $2.25; 10 inch, $2.50

Extra blades, 50 cents each. For sale by all dealers.

J. WISS & SONS CO., 15-33 Littleton Ave., Newark, N. J.

for the possibilities of its use in war. There are some men whose opinions about flying with machines are the very best who do not now think that they will ever be used much except as fighting machines. But it has seemed to most of those who have done anything at all with the aeroplane that it is going to become popular as a means of sport, and that improvement after improvement will come quickly as hundreds of people who learn to fly on the first machines find out the little peculiarities of the air and the wind, and suggest changes in them or invent attachments. Of course the military aeronauts will find some of these things out, too, but they will be working only to make a fighting-machine.

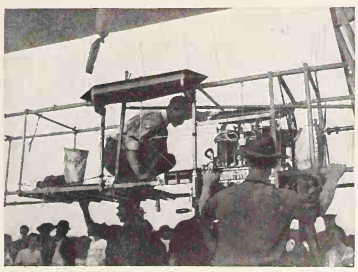
The hope of "conquering the air" lies in making the aeroplane popular for sport. I believe that the coming year will see the beginning of its



Captain Baldwin's dirigible balloon, carrying the operator and one passenger

use in sport. Popular as the automobile is, there are always young men who are willing to try something else. I know some of them personally. They are already talking of going into aeroplaning, and it will not be at all surprising to see fifty or a hundred machines in use over the country next fall.

Aeroplaning is particularly and exclusively a country sport. It is impossible to fly in city or town, leaving danger out of consideration. For a young man of good physique and nerve, with fair athletic judgment and presence of mind, the aeroplane offers an opportunity for recreation that has just enough of the spice of danger and the very maximum of the "rapture of pursuing" in it.

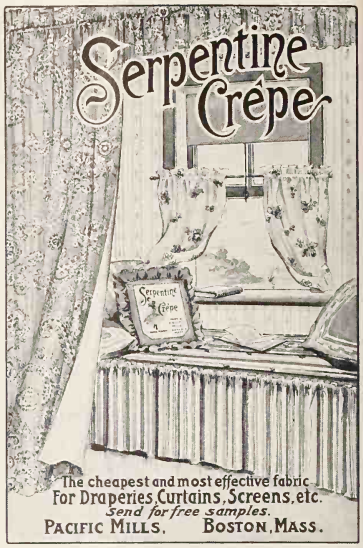


Captain Curtiss looking over the motor of his dirigible just before an ascent

The man who has at his disposal a country place with a considerable stretch of meadow, or of meadow with flat fields near by in which he can make a safe landing, can learn to fly in a short time with no great danger. A smooth driveway about two hundred feet long gives an ample runway for the start, using an aeroplane with bicycle wheels. Then he can fly over meadows and fields, keeping near the ground, and not going too high until keeping his machine under control has become a second nature to him.

He will find flying the king of sports. Even at the very beginning the sense of resting on the air while you glide over it is one without a parallel. Then, when little puffs of air tip your machine and you must balance on your wings, there is another opportunity for exercising the faculties of tense muscle-control that the athlete who has trained his nerves and muscles together can appreciate to the full. Every nerve and every muscle in the body is on duty.

Perhaps the aeroplane may be improved until it will balance automatically. Some inventors are claiming that this can be done. The men who take to the flying-machine now will get the satisfaction of overcoming these difficulties themselves.



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are as good as can be procured, and have a world-wide reputation. Over 500 acres in selected stock, embracing a great variety at reasonable prices. **Catalogue free.**

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

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If you contemplate improving your grounds, consult our LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.

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Largest and most complete Stock of Hardy Plants in America

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If you are in want of anything for

Orchard, Vineyard, Lawn, Park, Street, Garden or Greenhouse

why not patronize the old, reliable, up-to-date S. & H. Co., who have made a specialty of dealing direct with planters for over half a century? **Seeds, Bulbs, Roses, Vines,** mail size **Shrubs** and **Trees** postpaid. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock of **Superb Cannas,** the queen of bedding plants. Catalog No. 1, 112 pages, **Free** to buyers of **Fruit** and **Ornamental Trees.** No. 2, 168 pages, to buyers of **Seeds, Bulbs, Roses, Ferns, Palms** and **greenhouse** plants in general. Try us. We will give you a square deal. 55 years. 44 Greenhouses. 1500 acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.

Box 69, PAINESVILLE, OHIO

Color Photography at Last

THE long-sought-for art has at last come to a practical application. Readers of the Christmas Annual of *Country Life in America* have already had presented to them many pictures from photographs taken in actual colors.

Lord Northcliffe, the great English publisher and proprietor of the London Times, writes, apropos of *Country Life in America:* "The reproduction of color photographs in your Christmas number is the first real revolution in printing for many years."

Beginning in February, we plan that color photographs shall be a regular feature of this magazine, and we hope and expect to greatly develop and improve the art. Every day we are securing more wonderful effects; for instance, we have just been able to take photographs of live trout in full color.

No one who wants to follow and enjoy the most interesting of the new arts can afford to miss *Country Life in America* for 1909.

$4.00 a year

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
133 East Sixteenth Street, NEW YORK

P. S.—TO ADVERTISERS: We are now prepared to take color photographs indoors or out of anything which can be photographed in black and white. We do this for our advertisers who may wish to use our color advertising pages, and furnish to them reprints of their advertisements for circular and poster use at low prices.

MOTT'S PLUMBING

THE extra-large lavatory, with ample space for toilet articles and thorough comfort in washing, is characteristic of Mott's leadership in design. The Marsden (illustrated) is one of several models made in Mott's Imperial solid Porcelain—a porcelain of the most durable quality.

When planning bathroom equipment, send for our booklet, "MODERN PLUMBING" which shows the most advanced types of fixtures in Imperial and Vitreous Porcelain and Porcelain Enameled Iron-ware. 24 illustrations of model interiors suggest equipments ranging in cost from $85 to $3000. Full description and price of each fixture is given, with general information regarding decoration and tiling.

"Modern Plumbing" will be sent on receipt of 4 cents to cover postage.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS
1828 :: *EIGHTY YEARS OF SUPREMACY* :: 1908
FIFTH AVENUE AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES: Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Denver, Detroit, Washington, Montreal, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco and San Antonio.

LARGE FLOWERING PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

planted in shallow pans of pebbles and water will produce within 20 days large clusters of glistening white flowers of great fragrance. Can supply these bulbs all winter.

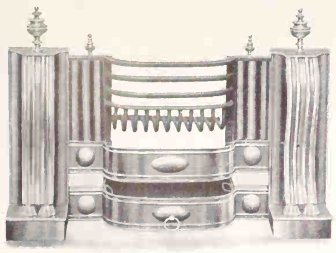
Price per dozen 40c. Postage paid
" " 100 $2.50. Purchaser paying transit.

W. W. RAWSON & CO. **5 Union St., Boston, Mass.**

PAINT wears well only when made from pure White Lead. Kegs bearing the Dutch Boy Painter contain genuine Old Dutch Process White Lead. Look for the Boy.

The Simpson Motor Lawn-mower and Roller
WILLIAM SIMPSON & SONS

Produces an even, smooth, firm turf-lawn perfection
Write for Booklet.
1011 Penna Bldg., Philadelphia



BRASS ENGLISH HOB GRATES

¶ This shows one of the many fine specimens of a decorative Hob Grate of Old English design that we manufacture. Grates such as this are now being used in many of the finest residences in America

¶ *Send at once for Catalogue No. 2*

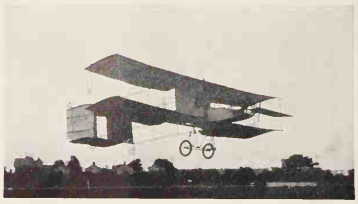
MURDOCK-SHAW CO.
125 Federal Street BOSTON, MASS.

At present aviators know only the rudiments of flying. The things that have to be learned are almost unlimited. It will be a long time before flying becomes stale as an exciting sport.

It is when a hundred men are flying every day that we will really learn how to fly, and how to make our wings. There will be differences of opinion about the best kind of wings, and so we will get a dozen different shapes in aeroplanes. Eventually we may find out other ways to put the wings to use, just as through the use of the automobile in sport we have the self-propelled vehicles for industrial purposes that are now common in the city.

Ten years from now it will be a matter of course to sit on the front porch of a country house and argue about the best stuff to make wings of, the best kind of motor to use, and discuss a score of special appliances that we cannot imagine to-day because we don't know enough about flying to picture what a lot of little things will be of use up in the air.

Even now we have some things to talk about. The Messrs. Wright believe in their levers to manage their wings. Up at Hammondsport we have thought all along that the people who try flying will be men, and maybe women, who have run automobiles. So we designed our control



The Farman aeroplane is different in many respects from that of the Wright brothers. (See page 252)

with a wheel and as near like the automobile controls as possible. This wheel is turned to the right or left to guide the machine in either direction. It operates the ground wheel while starting, and the rudder when in the air. The spark advance and switch are attached to this wheel, which also controls the vertical rudder by a sliding movement backward and forward.

The coming year ought to see some finished machines flying about — machines with wings of differently colored fabrics, with the woodwork painted and the attachments nickel-plated. Maybe the uprights between the kites will be of spruce cased in enameled sheet steel, like the supports of buggy-tops. Japanese silk covered with rubber is already manufactured for the wing fabric. Anybody who wants an aeroplane can have one. They will cost from $5,000 to $10,000 now, but eventually should be built for $2,500. The buyer will be taught to fly in the bargain.

AN AMATEUR BALLOONIST'S FIRST EXPERIENCE

By PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. PICKERING

THE writer made his first ascent in a free-sailing balloon in company with Mr. Charles J. Glidden last September. The ascent was made from Fitchburg, Mass., and we were in the air nearly an hour and a half, attaining a maximum altitude of about half a mile. The ascent took place at four o'clock, the day was calm and warm, and at the highest point reached the temperature was practically the same as at the ground. On the home trip after sunset, however, a sweater was found very useful. No heavy wraps should be taken on a balloon trip, as every additional pound of baggage reduces the length of one's stay in the air.

For the safest as well as the pleasantest conditions, the ascent should always be made in the afternoon, and from some inland town. The filling of the balloon need not then be begun before noon, which allows one plenty of time to decide if the weather will be suitable. In pleasant weather the wind almost always dies down toward sunset, which insures a comfortable landing. By the use of the valve cord and the throwing out of ballast a landing place can always be secured in an open field. The rip cord is then pulled when at a height of about ten feet from the ground, and the balloon falls quietly to one side, landing without perceptible jar. Before the use of the

A breakfast preceded by a luscious Atwood Grape Fruit is the most healthful beginning to the day.

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

No grape fruit grown anywhere in the world is quite so appealing in its exquisitely delicious flavor as the highly cultivated product of the ATWOOD Grove in Florida. ATWOOD Grape Fruit is the ideal fruit for breakfast use. It is the solid, juice-laden kind, moderately tart, always refreshing and satisfying.

The ATWOOD Grove at Manavista, Fla., is the most extensive in the world. 250 acres are devoted exclusively to the scientific cultivation of the perfect Grape Fruit. A quarter million dollars expenditure has resulted in the production of ATWOOD Grape Fruit, the finest product of its kind ever grown.

To serve, cut in cross sections, remove the core, and serve with or without sugar. Grape Fruit is better when served without ice. ATWOOD Grape Fruit makes the most delicious salads.

Taken at night on retiring it is better than drugs. Buy it by the box, it will keep for weeks.

The ATWOOD trade-mark on the wrapper is a certificate of the perfect product. Look for it when you purchase.

The Atwood Company Manavista Fla

THE ATWOOD COMPANY
KIMBALL C. ATWOOD,
Pres. and Treas.
290 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

THE TELEPHONE COMMONWEALTH

On November 3 the universal usefulness of the Bell System was shown as never before. It was an intimate, integral part of the election machinery. And by the time old Trinity Steeple chimed midnight the Bell Service had reliably informed farmers and householders throughout the nation that Mr. Taft was elected.

THE returns telephoned by seven o'clock from election district to election district in Erie County, New York, indicated by a rule the politicians follow that Taft had carried the State of New York.

By eight o'clock the crowds in front of the newspaper offices knew it.

By eleven the approximate size of the majority in Ohio was known.

In the newspaper offices of the single city of Philadelphia, between 200 and 300 Bell telephone operators were announcing the bulletins to every subscriber who "rang up."

In thousands of newspaper offices over the country, tens of thousands of operators were doing the same thing.

In what other country could it have happened?

Comparison is futile. Yet as a telephone achievement it only marks the *passing point of progress* reached by a service which set out in the beginning to occupy the *whole field* of telephony.

The apparatus, the operators, the lines—the whole equipment of the service simply measured up to the *busiest hour capacity* of the Bell Companies.

But it is an object lesson to those who are really interested in the development of the telephone to its point of greatest public utility.

It emphasizes the value of federation in national telephone work—the necessity of co-operation, of a common investment which *provides an equipment, on a business basis,* capable of carrying the country's telephone traffic at the *busiest hour* of the *busiest day*.

This cardinal principle which guided the original Bell Telephone Company remains the guiding influence in the affairs of the associated Bell Companies.

There is an investment in the equipment of these companies to-day of about $600,000,000. The wonderful development which has resulted from this unexampled investment, which is being increased at the rate of over $50,000,000 a year, has given America the leadership of the world.

The press of other countries hold up the Bell Telephone System as an example of what the telephone systems in their own countries *might become* under proper management.

The press of Paris has been agitated for some months over a "telephone crisis," brought about by the "extreme inefficiency" of the service, which is conducted by the Post Office Department.

After much debate a programme has been announced, calling for *five* new telephone exchanges in Paris to cost $6,000,000, and cable work estimated at another $6,000,000, *a period of four years being allowed for the execution of this work.*

An English telephone expert examined the working of the Bell Telephone System during the present year, as compared with the system of England.

"I venture to say," he wrote in The London Times of August 12, 1908, "that ninety-nine out of one hundred business men in Great Britain would gladly pay *twice* the rates they now pay for trunk telephone calls if they could be assured of a service approaching the efficiency of the American service."

Every subscriber to the Bell service becomes a member of a great, national *telephone federation* whose watchword is *promptness*; a brotherhood of *quick communication* which is the life of American civilization.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company

A Japanese Garden

THINK of it, bringing the Flowery Kingdom right at your door! Others are securing it, why not you? Mail us ten cents coin or in stamps and we will mail you free a large packet of semi-dwarf annuals of the most striking color, including hardy, ornamental, variegated grasses; also our 1909 illustrated catalog included.

WM. ELLIOTT & SONS
40 VESEY STREET NEW YORK

Saddle Seat Dining Chair

A Suggestion

Our Specialty is Cottage Furniture

(Simple in line and well built)

Adapted for shore and country houses. Can be stained by us to match interiors or furnished unfinished. A package containing over 200 suggestions for cottage furnishings mailed free upon request. Visitors are invited to our warerooms to inspect specimen pieces.

Style No. 1071

William Leavens & Co.

Manufacturers
32 Canal Street, Boston, Mass.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

"Our Kitchen, Always Open to Visitors, is Our Best Advertisement."

Between the lines you read: "What can be seen can be believed."

A visit to our kitchen will convince you that in the making of soups we stand first and foremost, whether the point of view be cleanliness, thoroughness, quality, purity or flavor.

We would like you to pay us a visit. If unable to do so, write for our illustrated, descriptive book, sent free on request.

21 Kinds, sold by Grocers everywhere in Quart, Pint and Half-Pint Tins.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.,
JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J.

"The Moss-Covered Bucket"

has given way to the faucet; and owners of country homes now enjoy free, running water, in abundance, for all purposes, the pressure being supplied by means of an elevated steel storage tank. A Kennicott Tank is usually selected because of its trim, handsome appearance, substantial construction, strong even pressure, absolute safety and low cost.

FROM THIS TO THIS

Kennicott Tank Catalog Free

Just off the press—a large, impressive Tank Catalog, profusely illustrated, showing tanks of all types. Will be sent postpaid, on request. Write for it.

KENNICOTT WATER SOFTENER CO.
Tank Dept. CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

Plans for Building
Plans for Furnishing
Plans for Decorating

"BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD"—but first *make sure you're right* by making a call at our show-rooms. When you see what we have done for others, you will know what we can do for you. A look at our designs will help to formulate your plans and will also convince you that our stock is unique and our facilities unequalled.

We design and execute every form of building or decorating.

THE MILLS-PLATT CO.
Studio Show-rooms
44 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
(Two minutes from the Bridge)

Gillett's Ferns and Flowers
For Dark, Shady Places

There is no corner so shady but that certain ferns and plants will thrive there. There is no soil so light and sandy but that some of our hardy wild ferns will beautify it. For 25 years we have been growing these hardy ferns and flowers and know what is suited to each condition. We can supply ferns for the dark corner by the porch, or ferns and flowers, including our native orchids, in quantity, to make beautiful country estates. Wet and swampy spots, rocky hill sides, dry woods, each may be made beautiful by plants especially adapted to them. Nothing adds greater charm to the home grounds than clumps of thrifty ferns. We also grow the hardy flowers which require open sunlight—primroses, campanulas, digitalis, violets, etc.

Write for my descriptive catalogue. It tells about this class of plants.

EDWARD GILLETT, Box B, Southwick, Mass.

A New Pattern of a Famous Brand

The new and attractive Faneuil Pattern is one of dignity and grace, its lines suggestive of the Colonial. The quality and workmanship are typical of the high standard of all ware stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS."

At your dealer's. Write for Catalogue A-14 showing this and other patterns.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Meriden, Conn.
(International Silver Co., Successor)

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

rip cord the balloon would often bound fifty feet into the air, sometimes carrying the passengers along at a very disagreeable rate of speed.

The use of this cord does not injure or rip the balloon in any way. In the original construction of the gas bag a vertical slit some twenty feet in length by a few inches in width is left in its side. This is sewed over and over like a button-hole, and properly protected from injury. A piece of cloth is then glued over it on the inside, and the rip cord which comes down through the balloon is attached in a suitable manner to its top. On pulling the cord the whole piece of cloth comes off, and the gas immediately escapes. The end of this cord, which is colored red, is kept in a little red bag high above the heads of the passengers, so that there is no danger of its being pulled until the proper moment arrives.

My personal experiences began perhaps half an hour before the ascent was made. In that time I should think at least three or four persons came up to me and remarked: "I would n't make that trip with you for a thousand dollars." It seemed to me hardly encouraging, especially if a person were at all inclined to be nervous. After my companion and myself had gotten into the car it required several minutes to balance us. Finally the proper amount of sand was secured, at a given word the men let go the car, and we rose slowly into the air. The sensation was delightful as we drifted along, and saw the earth gradually dropping away beneath our feet. The houses soon were reduced to toys, and the people to little specks far beneath us. It was interesting watching the twin mountains Wachusett and Monadnock, one on each side of us, rising as we rose, and soon becoming the most impressive objects in the view.

By watching the ends of the two guide ropes, which hung a hundred yards beneath us, we could tell pretty accurately in what direction we were going, and by the aid of the maps recognize our

Going up! Captain Homer W. Hedge, a mile in the air, reading the statoscope in his balloon, "Centaure." Photographed from the opposite side of the basket.

course. In this work the ponds and the railroads were of the most use. The maps were old ones, however, and we had considerable difficulty because several artificial reservoirs had been constructed that were not recorded upon them. Occasionally we had to ask what town we were in, and there was no trouble in making people hear nor in catching their answers, although we might be a thousand feet above their heads.

At a height of half a mile, I found that by inclining my head over the edge of the car, and watching the landscape intently immediately beneath me, I could at will call up sensations of giddiness. They were not strongly marked, however, nor would they have been noticed had I not been looking for them. By looking away at an angle of perhaps 25 degrees I could not detect them at all. Indeed, it seemed to me very much like being upon a mountain summit.

The pleasantest height at which to travel is at an altitude of 600 to 1,000 feet. Since you are moving as fast as the wind, you appear to be in a dead calm with the landscape drifting beneath you. You do not notice the slightest motion, and it is indeed the luxury of travel. You cannot, of course, control your direction, but then you do not care to do so, one direction being as pleasant as another, since you are merely on pleasure bent. I cannot, indeed, conceive of a more agreeable way of spending an afternoon, especially if one is of a contemplative rather than of a strenuous turn of mind.

Reduced Fac-Simile Front Cover of the

Leading American **Seed Catalog**

"Better than ever" for 1909!

AN ELEGANT BOOK OF 174 PAGES,—it is "THE SILENT SALESMAN" of the World's Largest Mail Order Seed Trade. It tells the *plain truth* about the Best Seeds that can be grown,—as proved at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS,—the most complete Trial Grounds in America. Handsomely bound in covers lithographed in nine colors, it shows, with the beautiful colored plates (also in nine colors), Seven Superb Novelties in Vegetables, Three New "Spencer" Sweet Peas and the most beautiful New Giant-flowered Pansies—all accurately painted from nature in Europe and at our own farms in America. With hundreds of illustrations from photographs and carefully written descriptions it is A SAFE GUIDE to success in the garden and should be consulted by everyone who plants seeds, whether for pleasure or profit. While too costly a book to send unsolicited (except to our regular customers), we are pleased to mail it **FREE** to every one who *has a garden* and personally writes for it. Shall we mail **YOU** a copy? If so, kindly write your name and address plainly and mail postal,—**To-day!**

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Seed Growers
Burpee Building **Philadelphia**

ELLEN GLASGOW'S BOOKS

The Ancient Law. The Battle-ground.
The Wheel of Life. The Voice of the People.
The Deliverance. The Freeman and Other Poems.

Published by DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

"THE WORLD'S STANDARD"

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO

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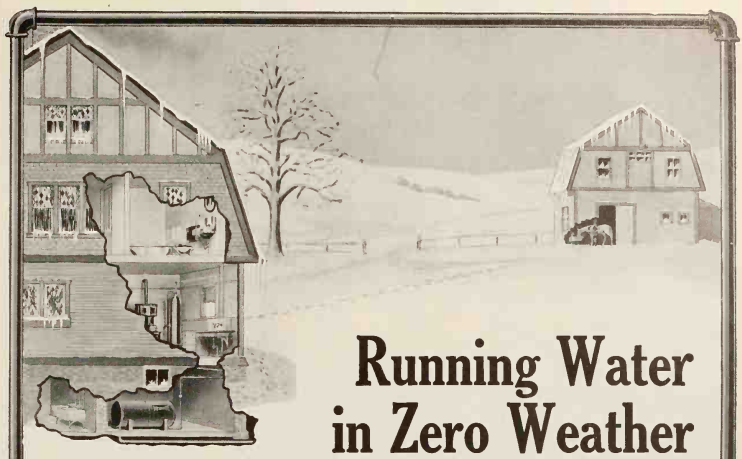

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HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

MAKING A HOLLOW TREE, AND WHAT CAME INTO IT

[On page 47 of our November number was published an account of an artificial hollow tree built at Wyndygoul Park by Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, to attract such wild life as it might. A record of the visits of prospective tenants has previously been given up to October 9th. We expect a bulletin from Wyndygoul each month. — THE EDITORS.]

October 25th — The outside of the tree is finished; but there is much to be done within, many nesting boxes to be added, with apparatus for observation.

October 30th. — A flicker (I suppose the same one) is back to his nest in the Hollow Tree. He had a restless night.

October 31st. — The flicker slept in the tree again last night, and again was very restless. He is not well. I wish he would let me give him a pill.

November 1st. — Two flickers occupied apartments in the tree last night or else one flicker divided his night between two different suites.

November 4th. — The flicker came at sundown, but seeing me on the island turned aside into the woods.

November 6th. — The tree is tight within and filled up with so many boxes that I have been

The tree is now tight within and filled up with boxes, numbered and classified

obliged to classify and number them, naming the stories from the top downward.

A The garret or small battery.

B The big battery with bat-hole, B 0; in this are also nesting boxes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. B 6 is barred-owl size; B 5 is screech-owl size and leads into the great hollow limb.

C has apartments 1, 2, and 3, also four holes to be finished as apartments.

D undivided yet, is suited for squabbery.

E is the ground floor, suited for office and janitor.

F is the foundation or underground story, suitable for minkery or molery.

The flicker began in C 2, moved to C 1, and later used B 0; I assume it to be the same bird. Last night some bird (flicker?) rested in the big battery.

At 4 P.M., half an hour before sundown, but already gloomy on account of clouds, I heard a rattling on the outside of the trunk. Presently a large cock flicker put his head in at the bat hole, popped it in and out a dozen times, hopped in, down a foot, and hung himself up for the night four feet above my head; there he sat on the wall, clicking his bill in a curious way. He seemed not to smell me. A wild duck flew splash on the near water. The flicker was aroused and hopped up to the hole and sat there, half out. After several minutes I began to descend the stairs; he took alarm and fled chuckling. I hope he will not misunderstand my intrusion.

November 9th. — In the great hollow limb some small bird evidently has passed the night. The size and color of the evidence suggest a downy woodpecker.

November 10th. — To-day, at 9 A.M., as I went to the Hollow Tree, the flicker flew off in alarm. It pains me to be so misunderstood. Such a morbid condition is the more puzzling because his digestion has been happily normalized and his nights are peaceful.

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November 12th. — This is a day to be remembered and celebrated like the Fourth of July. At 10.30 A.M. I went to the tree, and there — oh, joy! — was a gray screech owl (*Megascops asio*), calmly snoozing in the largest branch, whose cavern is numbered B 5. He raised his brows and seemed surprised to see me — not only surprised, he showed also a shade of annoyance I thought, but was perfectly well bred about it. He said nothing, but merely gave me the stony stare, and I — well, I should have known better than to call at 10.30 A.M. — I, that have been to New York more than twenty-five times. I meekly apologized for the unseemly intrusion by withdrawing in deferential silence, realizing that the fact of my being his landlord did not by any means raise me to a plane of social equality. I suppose he accepted the apology, as he turned away and resumed his abstraction.

In the afternoon, about 4.30, I called again, accompanied by T. Gilbert Pearson, and hoped to

The Hollow Tree seems to grow up naturally out of its island foundation and can scarcely be distinguished from the real thing

make a better impression, as the time and circumstances were, I believed, quite correct. The owl apparently thought otherwise, and ignored me and my ornithological friend.

November 13th. — This morning there was no owl in the tree, but in his apartment were two pellets. As every schoolboy, and some schoolgirls, know, the owl swallows his food in lumps — hide, hair, horns, and meat — and about once in twenty-four hours the indigestible parts retrace their course, are disgorged, ejected by the door of entry in the form of a firm pellet. The pellets are the incontrovertible evidence of the creature's food habits, and these were what I found in the nest.

It may seem indelicate to pry so far into the intimacies of such an exclusive life, yet I did. I labeled the smaller and dryer pellet Exhibit No. 1, November 12th, and the larger and fresher one, Exhibit No. 2, November 13th, and sent them to the Biological Survey of the United States for expert investigation, determined to find out where my mysterious lodger was in the habit of spending his nights.

November 22d. — I feared that my behavior had turned the owl away, as he was absent for days, but this morning he is there again, calmly reposing on the hollow limb B 5. I shall call this evening for his table dertitus.

The flicker has for two nights past slept in the knothole C 3. I am not sure whether I have three flicker tenants or one very fickle flicker.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

A WORD FROM THE EDITORS

THE enthusiasm that has greeted our attempts to illustrate our magazine with autochrome photographs has encouraged us to proceed further along this line, and both our February and March numbers will contain articles illustrated by this new art of photography in color.

Next month the feature of the number will be a description of Arbor Lodge, in Nebraska, the most important estate in the Middle West. This was the home of the late J. Sterling Morton, whose name is inseparably linked with the history of his state. The story of how he and his young wife went to this barren wilderness and built a log cabin, how this grew by gradual stages to the present

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY

Other illustrated articles in the February number will include: "What England Can Teach Us about Formal Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller; "The Yak — a North American Opportunity," by Ernest Thompson Seton; "The First Photographs Ever Made of a Paper Nautilus," by Charles Frederick Holder; "The St. Bernard," by R. A. Sturdevant; "The Rudiments of Riding," by N. Newnham Davis; "A Model Stock and Dairy Farm," by Mabel Tuke Priestman; "Why Should Anyone Pay $1,000 for a Hen?" by F. H. Valentine; "A Cure for Distemper in Dogs," by Henry H. Saylor; the usual departments, and several minor articles. The frontispiece will be a remarkable photograph of a bald-headed eagle devouring its prey.

THE GARDEN MANUAL

In March we will publish our annual double gardening number. It will include articles on rose gardens, trained fruit trees, perennials, annuals, shrubs, vegetables, and several beautiful American gardens. A full list of the contents will be published next month.

COÖPERATIVE BURGLARY PROTECTION FOR SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES

PROBABLY every community has had its burglary epidemic, when house after house is robbed, and the householder seems powerless to protect himself against the evil. It has been proved effectively that this danger can be eliminated, or very greatly reduced, through some sort of coöperative plan. In a number of towns associations have been formed, which have been in the highest degree successful, notably in East Orange, N. J., where an organization was started in 1894 during an epidemic of burglary.

Starting with a membership of 125, the East Orange Protective Association doubled its numbers during the first year. Essentially its constitution is the same now as at the beginning. The organization consists of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a board of trustees. In addition to these there is a detective committee to which burglaries are reported. The only salaries paid are nominal ones to the secretary and the treasurer. Membership in the association is open to any resident of East Orange. The annual dues of $5 are payable in advance. No initiation fee is charged, although the matter has been debated, on the ground that new members derive an unfair benefit from the fund that has been accumulating for years. Up to the present time, however, no such step has been taken.

The object of the association, as stated in the by-laws, is to prevent robberies in the homes of its members, or, where such robberies occur, to bring about the arrest and conviction of the thief, and to restore the stolen goods wherever this is possible. As a means of prevention each member is provided with a white enamel plate bearing the words "Member East Orange Protective Association." This is fastened in some conspicuous place on the front of the house, usually on a veranda pillar. Members are urged to see that these plates are kept in good condition, and that old ones are promptly replaced, in order that they may be clearly seen.

Cards bearing instructions to be followed in case of robbery, are issued by the association. These state, first, in large letters, that the local police authorities be at once notified, next that some member of the dectective committee be communicated with as promptly as possible, and that in both cases all possible information be given. At the bottom of the card are printed the names and addresses of the detective committee. These instructions emphasize the policy of the association to work with, and not independent of, the police. Rewards in the form of gold medals have been given to members of the East Orange police force, for efficient and fearless service. Money rewards to police officers are not allowed in East Orange.

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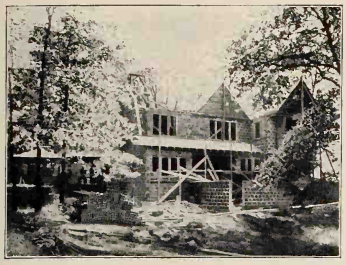
FIREPROOF

With Terra Cotta Hollow Tile



Fireproof House of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile during construction

The same house completed showing coating of Cement Stucco over walls

Fireproof Stable of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile

Fireproof Garage of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile

and have a *better building* from *every* standpoint than you can secure in any other way.

Read this page through—then ask for our book.

Besides the inestimable value of their being fireproof, such buildings are better than frame, brick-and-wood, or concrete-and-wood because they are of

Enduring Masonry Construction Throughout

By reason of the indestructibility of the material and their substantial construction, these houses

Cost Far Less For Maintenance and Repairs

than is the case with buildings of frame or brick-and-wood. Floors of wooden joist construction warp and crack. Floors of Fireproof Terra Cotta Hollow Tile endure for all time.

Exteriors of frame houses must be painted frequently, walls of Cement Coated Terra Cotta Hollow Tile, never. Walls of wood, stone, concrete or brick, absorb, retain and carry to the interior of the house, the frost of Winter and heat of Summer. The air space in walls of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile furnishes complete insulation against atmospheric conditions, thereby reducing the cost of heating to a minimum, and buildings of this material compared with brick, frame, stone, concrete or a combination of all four are

Warmer in Winter—Cooler in Summer

Houses with walls of brick, stone, concrete or frame, must be "furred" or lined with wood to be plastered, and they carry sound vibrations and are subject to the penetration and ravages of vermin. Terra Cotta Hollow Tile Houses require no furring, the plastering being applied direct to the Hollow Tile, and they are

Moisture Proof—Sound Proof—Vermin Proof

When it is considered that a residence with all these advantages and completely Fireproof can be built at as low cost as one of brick, brick-and-wood, stone-and-wood, concrete, or frame, is it not worth while to talk with your architect about this modern construction?

All competent architects are familiar with methods of designing and building houses of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile. A copy of our book showing how houses are constructed of Fireproof Terra Cotta Hollow Tile will be sent upon request.

Ask our nearest office for a copy of this book

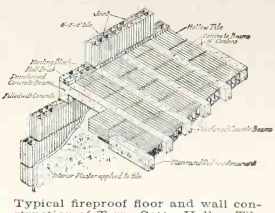
National Fire Proofing Company

Manufacturers of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile

Contractors for Construction of Fireproof Buildings. The largest Company in the world devoted exclusively to the business of fireproof construction. Capital—Twelve and one-half Million Dollars

Pittsburgh, Fulton Bldg.
Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg.
Washington, D. C., Colorado Bldg.
Boston, Old South Bldg.
Cincinnati, Union Trust Bldg.
St. Louis, Victoria Bldg.
San Francisco, Monadnock Bldg.
Chicago, Com'l National Bank Bldg.
New York, Flatiron Bldg.
Minneapolis, Lumber Exchange
Cleveland, Cuyahoga Bldg.
Los Angeles, Union Trust Bldg.
Toronto, Can., Traders Bank Bldg.
London, Eng., 27 Chancery Lane

26 Factories throughout the United States.



Typical fireproof floor and wall construction of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile

Peerless

All That The Name Implies

Silence

Comfort

¶ These qualities are distinctive Peerless features

¶ Write to-day for our Catalogue "N," which fully describes the 1909 Peerless Models

¶ We shall exhibit in New York only at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 16 to 23, 1909

The Peerless Motor Car Co.

2443 Oakdale Street Cleveland, Ohio

Members A. L. A. M.

THE WORLD'S WORK PRESS, NEW YORK

ıly, 909

The Confessions of a Peacock Keeper.—Illustrated by the New Color Photography

Country Clubs | Art in Wild Bird Photography | Trout Breeding

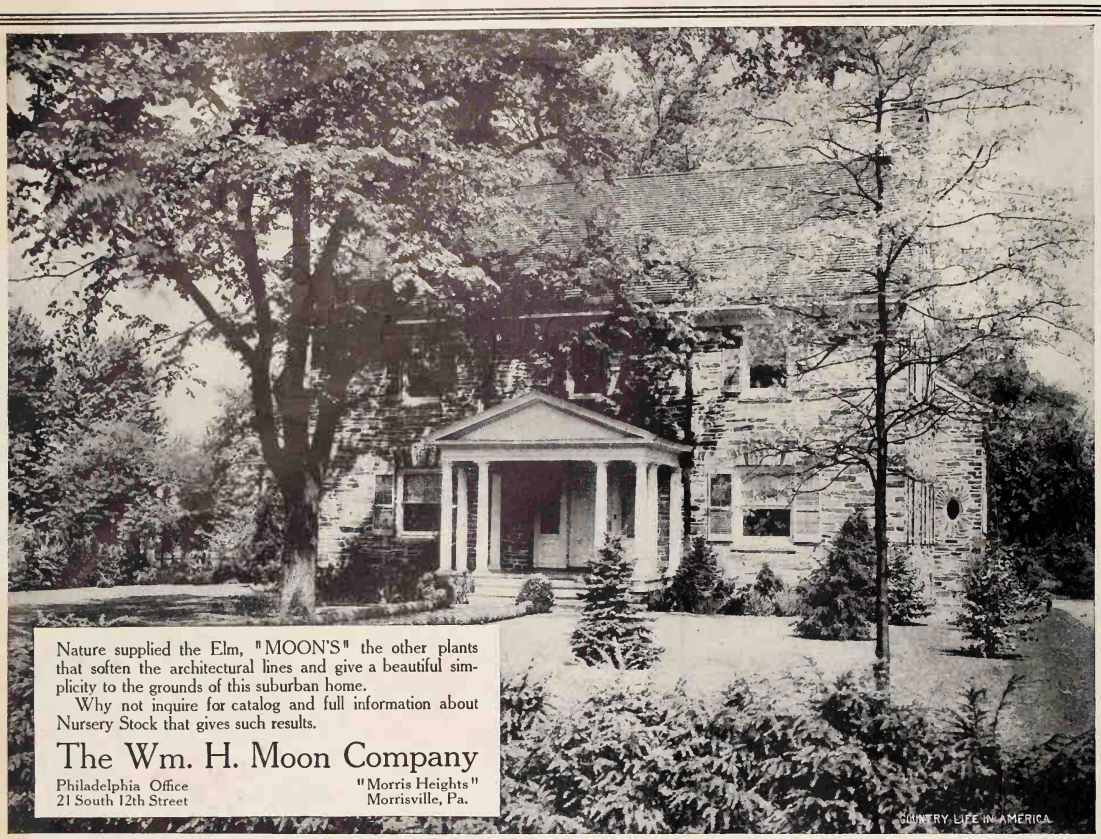
35 cents; $4.00 a year
Vol. XVI. No. 3

Country Life in America

GARDEN MAGAZINE —FARMING

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
133, 135 & 137 EAST 16TH ST., NEW YORK

THE WORLD'S WORK



Nature supplied the Elm, "MOON'S" the other plants that soften the architectural lines and give a beautiful simplicity to the grounds of this suburban home.

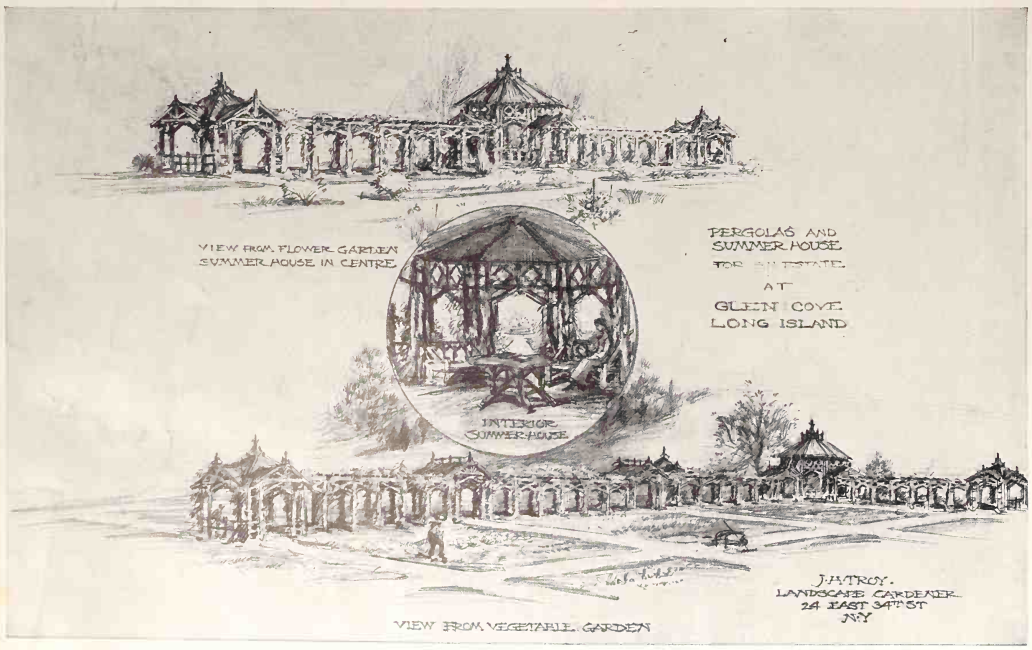
Why not inquire for catalog and full information about Nursery Stock that gives such results.

The Wm. H. Moon Company

Philadelphia Office
21 South 12th Street

"Morris Heights"
Morrisville, Pa.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA


VIEW FROM FLOWER GARDEN SUMMER HOUSE IN CENTRE
PERGOLAS AND SUMMER HOUSE FOR AN ESTATE AT GLEN COVE LONG ISLAND
INTERIOR SUMMER HOUSE
J.H.TROY. LANDSCAPE GARDENER 24 EAST 34TH ST NY
VIEW FROM VEGETABLE GARDEN

The above is a sample of my RUSTIC WORK, designed to really fit; made to co-ordinate with the general plan of the architect. That's the kind that I make. Do you want it? No job too big or too small to receive my very careful and prompt attention. Call and see me or write.

J. H. TROY, Landscape Gardener

Office of The Rosary Flower Co.

24 East 34th Street, New York

HARTFORD

THE HARTFORD CLINCHER TIRE

The TIRES THAT LAST

Here's Something the Public Should Know About Tires

We do not give away Hartford Tires to make a big percentage showing in any *Automobile Show*, *Road Race* or *Touring Contest*.

We know how to make the best Automobile Tires, and we make them the best we know how. We have had the longest experience in America.

We put nothing into Hartford Tires but the very best material,—*absolutely the best material money can buy.*

Result

Notwithstanding the immense facilities of our factories and our up-to-date machinery (widely copied by others) the demand for Hartford Tires taxes our capacity to such an extent that we are busy night and day.

Our business has grown, extended and multiplied through the advertising medium of satisfied customers.

Our tires have earned, by test, the reputation of being

"The Tires That Last"

Put a set of Hartford Tires on your car *NOW*.

If you don't ride with more comfort and confidence than you ever have on any other make, if they don't last longer, then the veterans of the motor world are all wrong, for it is a fact that the experienced are the strongest adherents of Hartford Tires.

Don't accept the "cheaper kind" and don't accept the "just as good" kind.

Insist on the genuine Hartford. They may cost a little more in the beginning, but—

THE HARTFORD RUBBER WORKS CO., Hartford, Conn.

BRANCHES—New York, 57th St. and Broadway; Chicago, 12th St. and Michigan Ave.; Boston, 817 Boylston St.; Detroit, 256 Jefferson Ave.; Denver, 1564 Broadway; Philadelphia, 1425 Vine St.; Cleveland, 1831 Euclid Ave.; Atlanta, Ga., 94 N. Pryor St.; Buffalo, 725 Main St.

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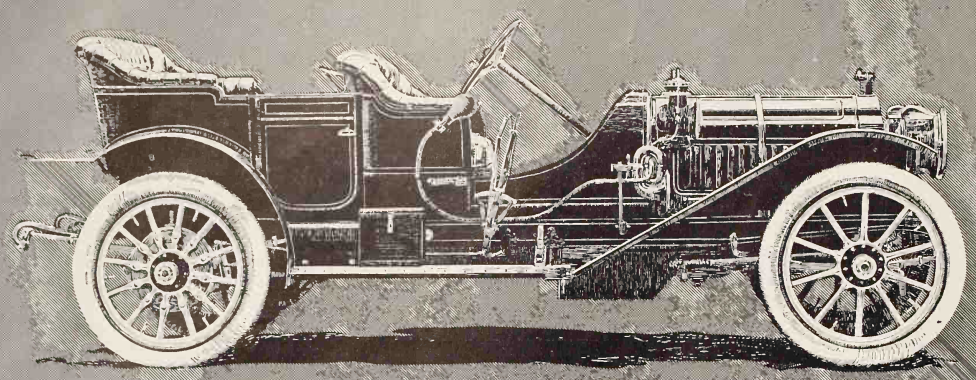
TRADE MARK



PACKARD "THIRTY" PHAETON

Packard MOTOR CARS

1910

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

Packard Motor Car Company
Detroit, Michigan

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Tiffany Diamond Rings
Can only be purchased direct from Tiffany & Co.'s establishments in New York, Paris, and London

Tiffany & Co.'s facilities for securing the choicest gems enable them to offer many distinct advantages in quality and value

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Upon advice as to requirements, with limit of price, Tiffany & Co. will send photographs, cuts or descriptions of what their stock affords. Selections of rings or other articles will be sent on approval to persons known to the house or to those who will make themselves known by satisfactory references

The Tiffany Blue Book, 700 pages, sent upon request

Fifth Avenue & 37th Street New York

THE COUNTRY HOUSE

IN helping our subscribers find country homes, we shall expand "THE READERS' SERVICE" to include realty developments. We do this largely because so many of our readers have asked our opinion about various real estate developments in and around New York City.

We shall, of course, continue to meet the demand for information concerning farms and estates everywhere, and COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA'S READERS' SERVICE will supply to all who ask first hand facts; there is no charge for this service and it is rendered promptly.

Manager Real Estate Dept., Country Life in America - 133 East 16th Street, New York City

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One House For Sale
Ready for Occupancy
July 1st

WOODMERE LONG ISLAND

House in woods near station, designed by Rossiter and Wright, an especially attractive house. 4 master bed rooms, 2 large servant bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, with exceptionally good living rooms on ground floor. Price $17,500.

New York Office 432 Fifth Avenue

PRESCOTT AVE. AND SUNSET AVE.—LAWRENCE PARK

LAWRENCE PARK

And the new addition

LAWRENCE PARK WEST

Bronxville Westchester Co.

Where people of culture may obtain a home 30 minutes from New York with beautiful surroundings and congenial neighbors. Lawrence Park West, the new tract of 300 acres, is being developed with the same protective restrictions and care as to purchasers which has made Lawrence Park famous. Golf links and a country club house now under construction. Send for booklet.

THE LAWRENCE PARK REALTY CO., 103 Park Ave., New York

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22 Miles from New York

FOR SALE—Gentleman's Country Place of eight and one-half acres, high elevation. House of sixteen rooms and four baths; six-room gardener's cottage; stable containing seven stalls and ample carriage room; well-equipped hot-house. Buildings contain all modern improvements.

FISH & MARVIN
Westchester County Properties

527 Fifth Avenue New York City and Bronxville, N. Y.

FREE SERVICE We are in touch with reliable real estate agents everywhere. If you cannot find the country place you want, perhaps we can help you. Ask us anyway; there is no charge.

MGR. REAL ESTATE DEPT., COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA
133 East 16th Street New York, N. Y.

HERE IS OUR NEW CATALOGUE
SEND FOR IT

Lenox ... Berkshire Hills
Ct. ... Sharon,

MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave. New York

IT IS INTERESTING

to note the development of the idea set forth in the heading of this Real Estate Directory. Inquiries have been received about developments which we never heard of (we know of ninety). May be the service we offer can help solve your living problem.

Manager Real Estate Department
133 East 16th Street, New York City

Oyster Bay Water Front
For Sale

Gentleman's residence (new); all improvements, garage, etc., large grounds, beautiful location, fine views, bathing, anchorage for large and small yachts; convenient to Golf Links and Yacht Club.

de Selding Bros., 149 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE ESTATES

THE HOMELAND IN THE HILLS

Home Plots Do the suburbs to you mean a dreary succession of 20x100 ft. lots? Scarsdale Estates is distinctly different. We do not deal in 100 feet depths, but can sell you a plot 100x200 feet for little more than you would pay for half the space elsewhere. Yet the properties of the

Scarsdale Estates

are beautifully located, convenient to the City, and are by all odds the most attractive developments in the New York region.

Advantages in Price Having purchased this property over a generation ago, we can and do offer these plots at prices which cannot be duplicated in any other section of Westchester County. You are *not* paying in advance the profits that the next five years development will bring—but virtually buying at the prices of five years ago. This difference must be of the most vital importance to you when buying for home or investment purposes.

Let us send you our handsomely illustrated booklet.

SCARSDALE ESTATES
Robert E. Farley, Prest.
White Plains, N. Y., and
28 E. 42d St., N. Y. City

Southampton, Long Island

Gentleman's Country place of 30 acres one mile from Southampton R. R. station. House in good condition and furnished; was built about 12 years ago with large veranda and contains 10 rooms and bath, modern plumbing. Cottage and stable on the place; trees, shrubs, etc. Offered at great bargain for quick sale $8,500. Further particulars.

E. C. Dillingham, 140 Nassau St. New York City

South Shore of Long Island

Choice Dwellings to Rent
Residence Properties, Farms
and Acreage for Sale

Tel. 22a. *JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.*

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF

Beautiful Picturesque White Plains

Country Home, owner going to Europe, will sell for $40,000. Refused $50,000 not long ago, but now anxious to sell.

COOLEY & WEST, Inc.
Depot Square White Plains, N. Y.

Self Supporting Country Home

In charming Catskill summer resort section, beautiful view entire main mountain range; near pond, railroad, all conveniences; 90 acres good soil; lots of wood, fruit, garden vegetables; new colonial house, 8 rooms, open fireplaces, artesian well, veranda, good outbuildings; widowed owner must sell; price only $4,200, part cash. Page 62, Strout's May-June Bulletin, copy free.

E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 2717, 47 W. 34th St., cor. B'way, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

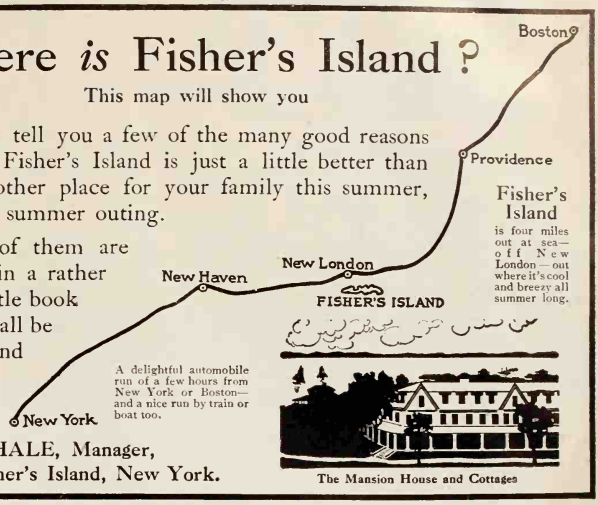
Where *is* Fisher's Island?

This map will show you

LET me tell you a few of the many good reasons why Fisher's Island is just a little better than *any* other place for your family this summer, or for *your* summer outing.

Some of them are contained in a rather unusual little book which I shall be glad to send you.

Address
A. T. HALE, Manager,
Fisher's Island, New York.


Boston
Providence
Fisher's Island
is four miles out at sea—off New London—out where it's cool and breezy all summer long.
New London
New Haven
FISHER'S ISLAND
A delightful automobile run of a few hours from New York or Boston—and a nice run by train or boat too.
New York

The Mansion House and Cottages

Scarsdale, Westchester County

Scarsdale station is essentially residential in the most charming section of Westchester county, only 19 miles on the Harlem Electric Division. With the opening of an important estate, we will be able to provide a complete Bungalow, or more elaborate Country Home, *immediately at the station*, with fully protected, æsthetic surroundings; all improvements. Scarsdale is an ideal realization of the all year *out of town residence*; fine social community, churches, private and public schools, golf, tennis, etc.

SCARSDALE COMPANY, Scarsdale, N. Y. 503 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

CATALPA LODGE

Elegant pressed brick and cut stone, 20 rooms including fine ball room and billiard room. Three acres beautiful grounds and trees. Tennis court. Fine stables. Fine view of Lake Erie. Only 20 minutes' ride by trolley to Chautauqua Lake. Buffalo 1 hour, Pittsburg 5 hours by train. Worth $75,000. Will sell for half value. Easy terms.

Another place nearly as good. Will sell or rent furnished or unfurnished. For complete descriptions address the owner

A. W. RUMSEY, 158 E. Main St., WESTFIELD, N. Y.

SENECA LAKE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—The most beautiful site on Seneca Lake, Schuyler County, New York. A fine residence containing fifteen rooms and bath. Spring water and natural gas piped to house. One hundred acres of land. Wharf and outbuildings. Choice table grapes and fruit of every variety. Two hundred rose bushes imported from France. Reason for selling, owner living in Europe. For price and further particulars address

R. O. HOLTZMAN COMPANY
1426 New York Avenue, N. W. Washington, D. C.

FOR RENT

"LAKE PLACID" "ADIRONDACKS"

Gull Rock Camp, consisting of 10 cabins, boats, launch, tennis court; has fire places, sanitary plumbing, 4 baths, mountain spring water; comprises 100 acres, 1650 ft. shore frontage. Beautiful location, unusually well furnished and attractive in every respect.

Geo. V. W. Duryee, Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

IDEAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

200 feet from Larchmont Harbor, water views and water privileges 30 minutes from Grand Central Depot. Modern stone and shingle house contains 7 family and maid's bedrooms, baths, hot water heat, electric lights. Sewer. 2 acres large shade trees, fine large stable. For sale or rent to satisfactory party. Particulars and photos with

HOWELL C. PERRIN
Country Real Estate Specialist
503 Fifth Avenue, corner 42nd St. New York City

FOR SALE

One of the best, if not the best, farm in the fertile Mohawk Valley, about 126 acres, situated on new state road four miles from Utica, N. Y. One mile from Trolley R. R. No waste land on farm, well watered, spring water piped to barns. Extra fine well, never dry, gas main passing house. One large house and two small tenant houses. Large new cattle, hay and grain barns, horse barn, tool house, large coal, wood and wash house, ice house, smoke house. Farm owned by family over one hundred years. Address for terms

R. BURCH, 5 Rutger Park, Utica, N. Y.

Forced Sale of Profitable Farms

168 acres, house and buildings fine, price $8,000.00.
140 acres, lake view from house, $6,500.00.
Late banker's farm, $12,000.00.
125 acres fine orchard, two houses, $6,500.00.
Gentleman's farm, 87 acres, $8,000.00; 300 acres, $11,000.00.
Practical farmers furnished buyers.

THE FARMERS' GUILD
REV. G. NEWTON, *President* AMENIA, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

Split-Rock-Point For Sale in Upper Chateaugay Lake, the Summer home of the late William I. Bowditch. The estate comprises the most beautiful point on the Lake, with a water front of nearly a mile, about 100 acres of land, largely covered with heavy timber, the whole being laid out with beautiful paths, rustic bridges and seats, and at the extreme end is a roomy cottage house, servants' quarters, barn, wood-shed, carpenter's shop, ice house (stocked for the summer) and smaller buidings. There is ample accommodation for a cow and hens, assuring always plenty of good milk and eggs. The boat-house (the finest float on the Lake) is well equipped with boats, paddling, rowing and sailing, and in season the fly fishing is good. This estate is a short drive from the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

Apply to **Fred. C. Bowditch, Executor, 28 State Street, Boston**

Produce Sold for $10,400 in 1908

800 acres in Delaware County, one mile to depot, fields level as a floor; splendid buildings, $20,000 would not replace them. Owner called West and sacrifice price is $15,000 for quick sale, about ½ real value. Easy terms. For details see page 61, May-June Bulletin, copy Free.

E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 2717
47 West 34th St. New York

FOR RENT

UPPER ST. REGIS LAKE—ADIRONDACKS

Camp consisting of main cabin and 7 others, all of substantial construction (designed by Grosevenor Atterbury). Has bath, running water, fire places, excellent piazzas. Fine situation, 16 acres land with 1500 ft. shore frontage. Boats. Furnishings complete, and, as is entire camp, exceptionally attractive.

GEO. V. W. DURYEE, Real Estate, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Near Glenmore Lake, $1,300

Adjoining properties ranging in value up to $25,000; only 60 miles from New York City; beautiful Summer home and profit paying farm; nice 6-room house, piazza, painted; maple shade; charming view; excellent fishing and boating; cuts 10 tons hay; 15 apple, 300 peach trees; garden soil; chance of a lifetime at $1300; page 61, Strout's May-June Bulletin, copy free; E. A. Strout Co., Dept. 2712, 47 W. 34th St., cor. Broadway, New York.

CONNECTICUT

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

At GREENWICH, CONN., on the Ridges and Hills, a number of choice Residences and Estates, FROM FEW TO MANY ACRES, and at prices that may be attractive. I am in position to purchase for you large acreage tracts at low prices, if you are looking for a large tract from 50 to 1000 acres it would pay you to consult me.

270 acres of beautiful rolling land, with elevation of over 500 feet; one of the choicest locations in all Connecticut, commanding one of the most magnificent views of the Long Island Sound and the surrounding country for miles. The property consists of woodland, fine meadows, fertile and free from stone, orchards, brook and natural basin for lake fed by live springs. An ideal location for a country estate. Large colonial house on the property. An exceptional opportunity to secure a place of this kind at the right figure.

50 acres. Here is an unusual opportunity of securing a choice estate with buildings, large lake, woodland, only three miles out. Offered at a low price of $35,000. A great bargain.

2½ acres. Attractive estate of 2½ acres, just completed, in a choice residential park at Greenwich, large house of 16 rooms, 3 baths, large verandas, brook running at the side of the property, very attractive, 1¼ miles from station, near trolley. Offered for less than cost. Price $17,500.

For Sale or For Rent for the Season Beautifully Furnished

SAND BEACH: One of the handsomest Estates on the water front, only twenty miles from New York. This Estate has been brought into the market on account of death in the family, and comprises ten acres, large handsome residence of 26 rooms, 7 bath rooms, only built five years ago, beautifully appointed. Large verandas overlooking the water and large sandy beach, steel deck running 200 feet out into the water, 600 feet of riparian rights. Large Stable, living apartments above, separate building for Boys' Gymnasium and Roller Skating Rink. New Concrete Garage for five (5) machines. Private electric plant and conservatory. The property must be seen to be appreciated.

150 acres. Beautifully situated elevation of over 400 feet, commanding a magnificent unobstructed view of the sound and country, a very choice building site, large shade trees, small farm house and other buildings on the property. Offered at a low price of $37,000.

I should be pleased to furnish detailed particulars of properties such as you desire, either by personal call or correspondence. I am always pleased to show you my offerings at any time by appointment or otherwise.

Office open on Sundays where representatives can be found to serve you.

My Motto: Once a Client—Always a Client

Respectfully submitted

THOMAS N. COOKE, SMITH BUILDING, GREENWICH, CONN.
Telephone: Office 430, Residence 417

POULTRY PLANT AND COUNTRY HOME

Located at Stamford, Conn., 2½ miles from station on a high hill overlooking L. I. Sound. Forty acres, 10 room cottage, 14 room working house, large stable, large feed house and 30 chicken houses all in perfect order.

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agent, 440 Columbus Ave., NEW YORK CITY

NEW LONDON, CONN.

EASTERN POINT

FOR SALE

4 acres beautiful water front on point between Long Island Sound and Thames River, land is high with beautiful view. House of fifteen rooms, large barn. City water and electricity at edge of property. Wood Griswold within five minutes walk. Price and full particulars of John F. Scott, Manager Country Department.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.
309 Madison Avenue, New York

COLONIAL HOUSE

BROOKSIDE, CONN. Near South Norwalk, Conn.

Commuting distance to N. Y. one hour. 12 rooms, 2 baths, veranda (enclosed), electric lights, private water supply, large stable, (practicable for garage), woodland, pasture, garden; stone entrance and driveway.

TERMS:—

10 acres, house and barn,	$17,000
10 acres house and two barns	$25,000

LAYTON & CO., South Norwalk, Conn

NEAR LAKE AND SOUND

Page 56, Strout's Map

E. A. STROUT CO., Dept. 9247, 47 W. 34th St., cor. B'way, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT FARM FOR SALE

Eighteen acres of good land sloping to the south about five miles from Bridgeport and two from Fairfield. Good house of 12 rooms in perfect condition and attractively situated, overlooking Mill River. Barns, stable, kennel and chicken house. Large orchard.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone 1263 Bryant

CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK

For Sale at Chappaqua the Residence Zone

Old Colonial residence, 15 rooms every modern improvement, 2½ story, large veranda, grand old shade trees, massive rocks near residence, with attractive lake. Farm buildings include large stable with concrete floors, beamed and ceiled, cow barn, ice house, cold storage plant, carpenter shop, tool house, 7-pig house, concrete floors, poultry house, granary, etc. Farm consists of 108 acres in which are fine meadow and pasture land, orchard; pear, apple, plum, quince, cherry, peach, etc. Woodland comprise massive oaks, pine, cedar groves, several shaded glens, ravines. This is last of old estates to be secured in this desirable section. May be seen by appointment. Price $45,000—liberal terms.

DAVID W. CORNELL, Sole Agent
Telephone 172 Chappaqua, N. Y.

FOR SALE

"Mountain View" farm of 185 acres, situated in Washington County, N. Y. A beautiful fruit and dairy farm, over 1000 young fruit trees ready to bear, will easily keep 30 cows, plenty of wood and timber, large 18 room brick house, bath, telephone, large barns in fine condition, all level fields and beautiful view on all sides. Healthy locality, 25 miles to Adirondacks, 16 miles to Saratoga Springs, 1¼ hours Troy and Albany, 4½ hours New York City, 2 miles Greenwich or Schuylerville, N. Y. Good markets, Steam and Electric Cars in nearest towns. This is the most valuable piece of country property that has been offered for sale in this section for many years. Price $7000.00, no agents.

W. S. CRANDELL, Middle Falls, New York

If you are interested in learning about

"Something Different"

in the way of an

Exclusive Residence District

and can afford to pay from
$20,000 to $40,000 for a Real Home

Visit Along-the-Hudson Park on Spuyten Duyvil Hill. Full information at office of

Along-the-Hudson Co., 84 William St.

Saratoga Cottages

Concerning the more important **Saratoga Cottages,** as well as the better class of **Saratoga Real Estate,** reliable information may be obtained by addressing

LESTER BROTHERS
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
SARATOGA SPRINGS - NEW YORK

Adirondacks

If you want a cottage, a camp or camp site at Saranac Lake, Paul Smith's, Lake Placid or any part of the Adirondacks, apply to the Real Estate Agent at Saranac Lake, N. Y., W. F. ROBERTS

FOR SALE

Beautiful homelike place in New Hampshire hills; wide mountain view; eighty acres farm and woodland; good buildings; house furnished; steam heat. Sell direct; no agents. H. M., P. O. Box 1120, N. Y. City.

Adirondack Camps

GEO. V. W. DURYEE

Real Estate - Saranac Lake, N. Y.

For Sale—Hartford, Conn.

Homestead of the late Miss Ellen M. Case. Seven (7) acres situate on Farmington Avenue, one mile west of Railroad Station. Brick dwelling every way modern and in complete order. Greenhouse, Gardener's Cottage, Stable and House for Coachman.

Ward W. Jacobs, Executor, Hartford, Conn.

Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn.

Beautiful New Sound View Residence, unobstructed sightly location, ¾ acre, 500 feet from shore, 300 feet from trolley

1st FLOOR—Large hall (coat closet); reception room; living room 17' 8" x 24' 8" (oak beamed ceiling), panelled dado 3' 6" high, open log fire places; dining room (beamed ceiling) finished in white, bay window (morning sun), open fire place; large porch (open and enclosed); butler's pantry, large china closet; kitchen light and air on three sides; pantry, back porch.

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MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

Marion Island, Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan
FOR SALE

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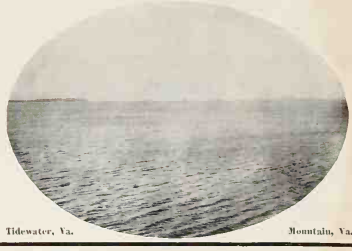

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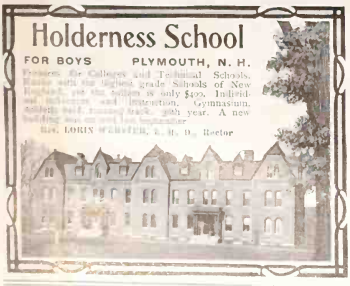

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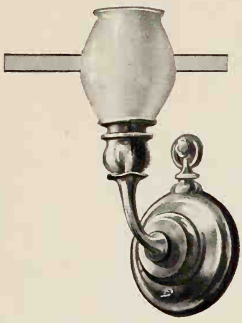

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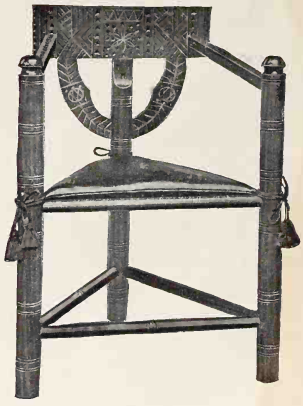

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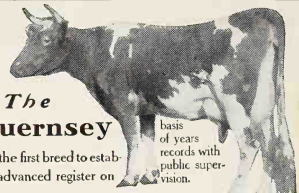

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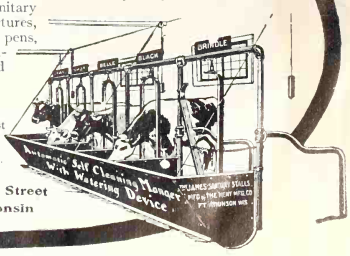

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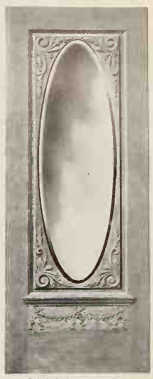

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A plot of five acres in a new suburb of the town was owned by him as an investment. A part of it was in blue grass pasture with oaks shading it, and there was a well of good water. There was a brook to delight any boy, across one corner, and wild flowers and moss galore. Moreover, the acres were but two blocks from the trolley car, and were joined by homes of small farmers where eggs, fruits, and vegetables could be had perfectly fresh; so it was decided that the entire family — the pastor, his wife,

Dinner was served outdoors unless the weather forbade

and two children (a boy and a girl) — should camp here for the summer.

After it had all been planned the wonder was that it had not occurred to them sooner. Of course, had they not owned the place they would never have thought of it at all. Yet such things can be done in almost any city, with the cost of a small fee for the use of the ground.

Instead of pitching tents, which would be uncomfortable at times, and leave the camp furnishings unprotected in the event of a necessary absence of the family, a temporary shed was built. It was 10 x 12 ft., with sides 5 and 7 feet high, respectively. The sides were of "ship-lap" boards, ⅞ inch thick, dressed on one

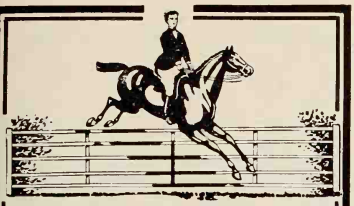
No watered milk here

side. The "lap" formed a waterproof joint even in severe rains. The smooth finish of the boards was put inside in order to prevent weather stain, for it was planned to sell the lumber after using. The floor and sloping roof were of the same material, and the latter was given a waterproof covering of two thicknesses of tarred paper.

The upright pieces upon which the boards were nailed, and the joists and rafters, were made of 2 x 4 in. scantling. Six-penny nails were used in order that the shed might be torn down and the nails removed without damaging the boards.

At one end, in the highest side, a door was cut, and the pieces were nailed together and hinged to swing outward when open. In this door an opening covering nearly its upper half, was made, to furnish ventilation. This was covered with wire screen to keep out flies and mosquitoes, and was furnished with a drop curtain of oiled muslin to keep out rain. The boards which were removed to form the opening were also nailed together to fasten over it again during times when the occupants were absent from the camp. The door was held shut by a leather loop on the inside, or locked by hasp and padlock from outside.

The inside was arranged by placing two beds lengthwise of the shed and side by side, with a space between them, screened, in the end farthest



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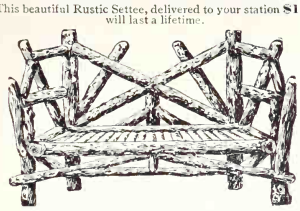

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Where to Spend September

It is during September amidst the charms of early Autumn, after the big rush of the season has ceased and the excessive heat of summer has given way to an invigorating atmosphere, that many of the resorts offer the maximum of comfort and enjoyment. All things considered September is an ideal vacation month and if you would experience the pleasures of a sojourn during this delightful period, write now to those whose announcements appear in this department or ask *Country Life in America* Readers' Service to offer you suggestions.

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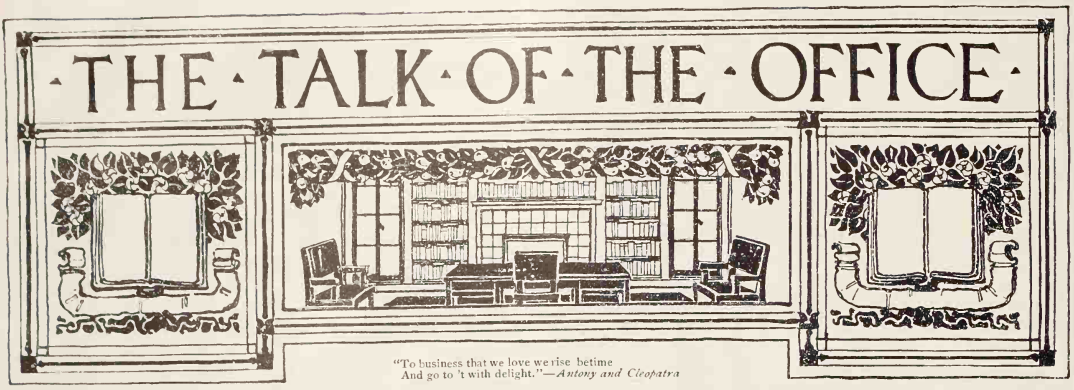

"To business that we love we rise betime
And go to 't with delight."—*Antony and Cleopatra*

QUALITY ADVERTISING

It is true that once in a while a magazine reader complains of too much advertising, perhaps forgetting that most magazines (all but those of the cheapest manufacturing cost) are sold to the reader at much less than the cost of editorial matter, paper, printing, and binding. For ourselves, we feel under the greatest obligations, not only for the financial help of the firms who advertise, but for the ingenuity they show in preparing copy which helps to make the magazines a present day show of living progress.

What could be more attractive than the hundreds of pages of country homes for sale or rent, of animals and poultry for sale, the newest things in seeds, flowers, plants, and trees, of good bonds to invest in (honest investments and no fakes), and so on through the whole list of things intelligent home makers all over the country need and take pleasure and satisfaction in.

In May, in our three magazines, these announcements filled 85,949 lines, covering thousands of articles, and hundreds of firms. If put in one magazine of the usual size, these advertisements would cover about 425 pages, presenting a picture so interesting that it makes a certain story (which we know to be true) quite plausible. We refer, of course, to the oft-told tale of the thrifty New Englander sending an English friend the American magazines with the advertisements cut out, to save postage. The thanks returned were accompanied by the suggestion that the "ads" be retained, and the literary matter removed if economy of postage were absolutely necessary.

Still, perhaps we are prejudiced!

A LETTER FROM AFRICA

Readers of our magazines will be interested we think, to hear of our friend, Mr. A. Radcliffe Dugmore, who, since the first, has been on our staff, and has made so many marvelous photographs for our magazines and books. He went to Africa in December to photograph big animals, and how well he has succeeded will be judged by this letter from the jungle:

On Safari, near Mt. Kenia,
March 26th, 1909.

MY DEAR COUNTRY LIFE, GARDENERS AND WORLD'S WORK, CARE OF MESSRS. DOUBLEDAY PAGE & CO.,

For so long you have been hearing that I am still in the land of the living I must endeavor to give you fellows a few lines to show you are not asleep. I had just written a long letter yesterday when I was very disappointed. I must confess that I was sitting all alone in a tent laughing [illegible] they were not. Any how, I am glad to be quiet [illegible] it would [illegible] for me to describe [illegible] such a [illegible] exhibition of [illegible] such a [illegible] exhibition of [illegible] such a [illegible] exhibition of

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The Vantine Drapery Fabrics Eastern Cushions and Portieres

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Indoors

Oriental Lamps and Lanterns, Chinese and Japanese Dinner Gongs, Framed Water Colors, Umbrella Jars and Vases, Portieres of Shell and Bamboo.

Out-of-Doors

The Garden The Lawn The Veranda

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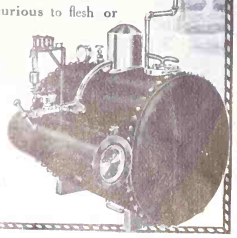

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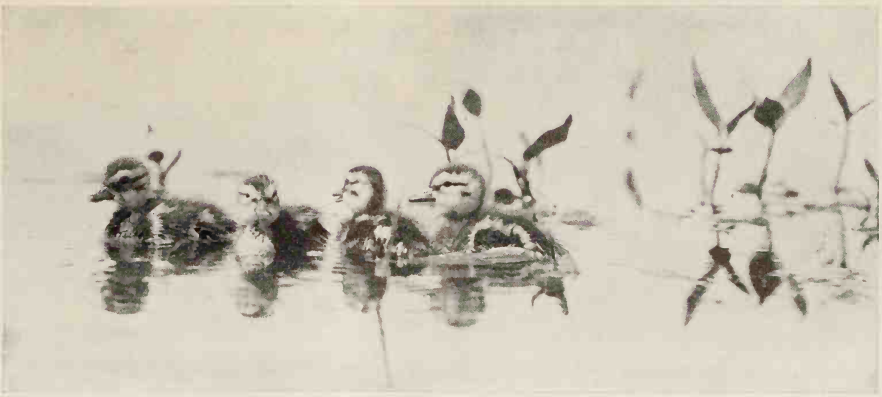
FEMALE PINTAIL JUST ALIGHTING. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A BLIND ON THE BANK OF TULE LAKE, IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

VOLUME XVI—NUMBER 3 July, 1909 PRICE, 35 CENTS $4 A YEAR POSTPAID



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Four pintail ducklings. Young wild ducks are difficult to photograph, because they are so swift in their movements

ART IN WILD BIRD PHOTOGRAPHY

ELEVEN PHOTOGRAPHS SELECTED FROM OVER FIVE THOUSAND PLATES EXPOSED DURING TEN YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC BIRD STUDY

By WILLIAM L. FINLEY

Photographs by HERMAN T. BOHLMAN

CRITICS tell us that art is an improvement on nature. Maybe our ideas of art and beauty are stereotyped. If the artist finds it necessary to rearrange and fix natural things to his own taste, perhaps he is not securing the highest art. The photographer of wild birds and animals must take nature as it is. Nature is wild and uncultivated. Possibly we shall eventually come to believe that art is more what nature dictates than what man dictates.

A photograph should be studied for its own sake. It may be compared with other photographs, but not with the creative work of pen or brush. We ought not to set photography over against art. In considering the photograph as a piece of art, we have to take into account the relation between the camera, which is a mechanical means of expression, and the ideas expressed in the picture. Because of the difference in this medium of expression we should not try to compare a picture made with a camera to a painting made with a brush. All art is hampered by the means or agency of expression. The brush and the canvas are free agents, but the camera is a very mechanical means of expression.

Since the art in a nature photograph is so greatly limited by the working possibilities of the camera, how much the skilled painter has it over the photographer! The painter may place his heron on one side of the river or the other, plant his trees just where they produce the best effect, and make the water ripple or reflect, flow east or flow west.

A chance subject. Mockingbird perched on the top of a palm tree

When the enthusiast with the camera tries for these effects he has to search a good while for his foreground and back-ground. He has to move to suit the light, not move the light to suit himself. Even if he selects a good position, his bird and animal subjects are likely to be missing. He may try for days and weeks and not succeed in getting a combination that will make a picture.

A photograph is a reflected image of facts. The reality of things, the truth, is the appeal which the photograph makes. To be artistic it must be pleasing in make-up and the literalness of the lens must not be too apparent. The test of its artistic

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Portrait of a pintail duck taken from a blind on the bank of Klamath Lake, southern Oregon

qualities will come with time. A thing with no thought behind it becomes tiresome. The photograph that shows its mechanical effect soon wears out and becomes empty.

Caspian [illegible] Lake. The setting of this picture was selected with care in advance, and the exposure was made from a blind. It was the only successful photo out of twenty exposures

Some people think the most artistic things in photography are accidental things. Of course, there are some accidental snaps that result in good nature photographs. Generally the art in wild life photography comes from the selection of subjects, the pose, composition and the printing. An artistic photograph must show an intelligent application of photography. It is not a subject half out of focus or a plate that is fogged.

If one could follow the ideas of an impressionist in getting wild bird photographs, he would more easily obtain success. If he could say that shadowy outlines and figures of birds out of focus are works of art, he would have a great majority of his exposures artistic in make-up.

According to our experience, a good bird photograph is the result of long study and patient waiting. It is difficult enough to get good photographs if the subject be a stream

Young California jay in the sage brush. A setting like this is not found every time

or path through the woods, or a section of landscape where one can study it from every point of view; or if the subject is a person who wants to be photographed. But contrast these with a subject that is constantly moving or hiding and trying to keep as far from you as possible. Only long practice with the camera trains the eye to know a good picture when it is seen on the ground glass. Too often one is misled by the attractiveness and variety of color in nature which in the negative is but black and white. Among over five thousand plates we have exposed on wild birds for the past ten years, very few show a make-up that lasts.

In wild life photography, one generally has to take what he can get. Yet this is not always so. One may often obtain photographs of artistic value by combining a technical knowledge of the camera with a sympathetic study of nature. He may sometimes select his position and his subjects; if

he has the patience to wait hours and maybe days, he can get the make-up of his picture. This we did in the case of some Caspian terns nesting on a tule island in Lower Klamath Lake. We set our camera, carefully concealed in a blind, to get a small bunch of tules in the foreground and the lake in the background. With this composition for a picture, we exposed plate after plate at the terns flying past. Out of twenty exposures but one was successful.

In southern California we tried for days to get a combination picture of gull, clouds, and waves. Both gull and waves were moving so rapidly that the highest speed was necessary. The distance between the two objects made it impossible to get both in focus at once. With the bird near enough at hand to show clearly, one had to forfeit the clearness in the balance of the picture. Whenever the waves were breaking just right, it was almost impossible to catch a gull in the right position, and vice versa.

Some birds make up much better in photographs than

One of the rare opportunities that come to the bird photographer. A Western gull balancing on the bowsprit of a vessel

others. The attitude of the great blue heron at rest is in itself artistic. While photographing in a colony of these birds in the San Francisco Bay region, we hunted for several different days to select a position that would have an artistic make-up. The best one we could find was in the outermost branches of a tall sycamore. The only viewpoint for the camera was from the top of an adjoining tree. At this place we had to erect a small stand and tie the camera in position. The distance was too far for the regular lens, but with the telephoto attachment a good picture was secured after the old heron returned from fishing and perched on a dead limb at the side of her nest.

Few baby birds are more cunning than a wild duckling. No bird is so quick of movement within such a short time after he emerges from the shell. In a few hours he is capable of following his mother about in the marsh and getting his own dinner by capturing flies and other insects.

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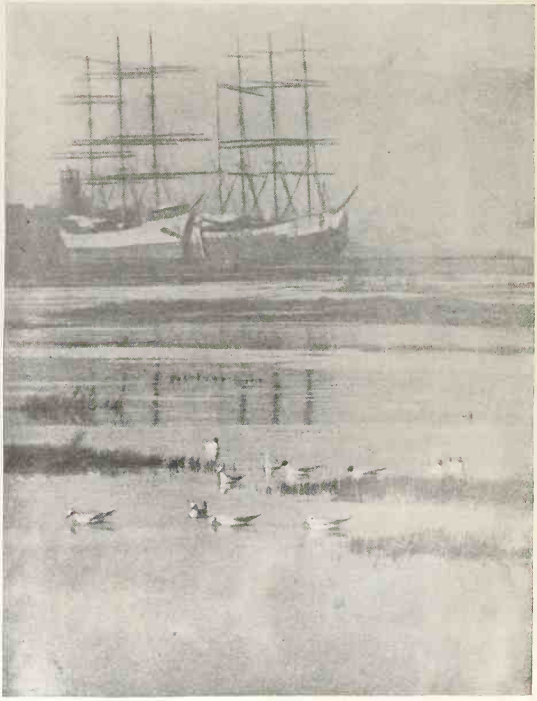
Gull soaring over the waves. This picture was secured only after many unsuccessful attempts

I shall never forget the first mallard duckling we found in the swamp and tried to photograph. He was but a day or two old and I caught him by the merest chance. I took him to a little clear piece of water in the marsh, where I was to



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Another result of careful selection and patient waiting. Bonaparte's gulls feeding in the marsh at San Francisco Bay

set him down and the camera man was to snap the picture. At the given signal I dropped him gently on the surface. With the shutter speeded at one six-hundredth of a second, the camera man did not even get a tail. The instant the toes of that duckling struck the water he was gone.

The following season we found a pintail duck sitting on seven eggs. We watched and waited till the day the eggs began to hatch. We got ahead of the mother by taking four of the family out to initiate them before they knew any of the ways of the world. After ten or a dozen exposures we got one plate with all four in the picture.

In securing wild bird photographs, one must have at least two good cameras. One of the reflecting type

Arkansas kingbird hovering. The kingbird often poises thus, holding itself in mid-air by the rapid quivering of its wings

with a rapid lens is necessary, because many of the bird pictures, especially those of flight, have to be taken with an exposure of from one eight-hundredth to one two-thousandth part of a second. But the reflex camera and the rapid lens have disadvantages in securing artistic pictures. One often has to forfeit depth of focus, and in a very rapid exposure one seldom gets the light that is necessary to give clearness and density, which is essential in a good photographic plate. For artistic results in wild life photography, we always prefer the long-focus type of a 5 x 7 camera with an ordinary rapid rectilinear lens. The best results can be obtained where the composition can be studied, where there is plenty of even light, and where a time exposure can be given.

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Great blue heron [illegible] sycamore tree. This site was chosen after several days' study, and the photograph was taken [illegible] from the top of a neighboring tree. An example of carefully studied composition

Narcissus time in Warren's Wood, Gravetye Manor. A natural wood, with no landscape gardening save the introduction of the narcissi

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT WILD GARDENING

HOW WE CAN OBTAIN MOST OF THE CHARM OF AN ENGLISH PARK IN FOUR YEARS, WHILE THE DOOMED CHESTNUT TREES MAY PAY THE BILLS

By WILHELM MILLER

Photographs by GEORGE A. CHAMPION and E. J. WALLIS

[NOTE. — *This is the seventh of a series of articles on what England can teach us about gardening. The writer made a special journey to England to secure the material. Previous articles have discussed landscape gardening (in January), formal gardens (in February), rose gardens (in March), making new varieties (in April), water gardens (in May), and living outdoors (in June). Future articles will deal with wall gardening, indoor gardening, rock gardening, etc.* — THE EDITORS.]

THE first day I was in England I stepped into the grounds of an archery club at Plymouth, and saw millions of bluebells carpeting the ground by the acre. They grew so thickly that it was impossible to avoid stepping on them, as the reader may see for himself, by the picture on page 293. The effect was enchanting. One seemed to be walking in the forest of Arden. It made one think of Robin Hood, of Puck, of Arthur and his knights.

"Oh, yes; but it takes a thousand years to produce such effects," you will say.

On the contrary, I am positive that any American who owns a great estate can get most of this charm in four years, and practically all of it in one lifetime. These bluebells, for instance, cost only $10 a thousand, or one cent a bulb. They need no care after planting. You can order them now, plant them next fall, and they will bloom next spring. In rich woods they will increase so fast that you could duplicate the identical effect here pictured in four years at a cost of $100.

Even the trees in your overcrowded, uninteresting woodlands will respond wonderfully in four years, if you will let a landscape forester mark (at a cost of $8 an acre) the trees which should come out this year, and the three succeeding years. Then your "telegraph poles" will begin to branch out from below and make dignified and interesting trees. You can get a great deal of the atmosphere of English pleasure woods in four years simply by thinning the trees. And meanwhile you can be planting bluebells and other bulbs, for they will not be harmed by the falling of trees.

You gentlemen of Long Island, who own hundreds of acres of woods, do you know why you enter them about once a year? It is because you cannot *stroll* in woods that are full of mosquitoes, briers, and burrs. And, besides, there is nothing to see, because you never use the axe or plant anything. Yet you could quadruple the value of your wooded land as residential property in four years by wild gardening. Last winter, near Westbury, I saw two estates on which 20,000 dead chestnut trees had been cut out. If the owners had sold the live trees for poles four years ago, when they were warned about this incurable disease, they would have received enough to pay all the expense of trans-

Emperor daffodils on the bank of a water-lily pool at Gravetye. Next the water is a line of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*) which makes glorious color masses in summer. English oaks in the background

forming those woods into a charming English park. Last spring, for instance, they might have had a million bluebells in those woods, the mosquitoes under control, everything that would tear flesh or clothing removed, and the trees all growing large and shapely.

It is only thirty years ago that the phrase "wild gardening" was invented by Mr. William Robinson, who wrote a book on the subject that is a joy. Last spring I went to see his estate, where the idea of wild gardening is carried out on a glorious scale. I was too late to see the daffodils, which he used to plant by the ton and even by the carload, but the accompanying pictures give some idea of what the place is like. Mr. Robinson handed me the one reproduced below, with the remark that he had been waiting thirty years for a photographer who could do that sort of thing.

These two effects — daffodils and bluebells — we can reproduce literally. There is no question about their hardiness or about their looking like wild flowers provided they are not set out in lines or patterns. The third great flower show in the English woods, before the trees leaf out, is made by primroses, but we cannot have primroses by the million. However, we have an equally lovely yellow flower in the fawn lily or dog's tooth violet (*Erythronium Americanum*), which carpets our own woods in April. If you will keep cows and sheep out of your woodlot and spend $20 for one thousand bulbs of this yellow adder's tongue, you will eventually carpet the forest floor with flowers and produce a distinctly American effect of which you may be justly proud. Now is the best time to order these bulbs, as they ought to be collected in August.

American woods ought to be even more beautiful than the English in spring, for we have trilliums, bloodroot, and hepaticas. (The hepatica is also native to Europe, but not as plentiful as here.) The trillium is by far the largest white flower that will grow in the woods and that blooms in the spring, and you can get one-flower and two-flower sized bulbs at two cents each. The hepatica is the earliest flower we can have, and you can buy the pink, blue or white, single or double, from the regular nurseryman, or get the mixed sorts collected from the wild for $25 a thousand. Bloodroot can be collected for $18 a thousand, or nursery-grown plants will cost about $60. It is a mistake to dig these three kinds of flowers in the spring. The best plan is to order them in summer for early autumn delivery.

After the trees leaf out the shade is too dense for continuous sheets of bloom either in England or America, but it is entirely practical to have strong masses here and there, if we will only thin out the woods enough to encourage flowers, but not enough to let the grass crowd out all floral beauty. We generally swing from one extreme to the other. We begin by allowing no one to use the axe. Then we get the notion that an English deer park is the ideal thing, so we cut out too much and let in the cattle, whereupon the wild flowers vanish and the trees are left with ugly stag-horn tops.

The largest flower show in English woods after the leaves come out is made by the Pontic rhododendron, but this has a coarse, unpleasant color. Our own Catawbiense, which blooms in June, is no worse in color, and decidedly hardier, while our maximum is altogether lovely in July. Then, too, there is no evergreen native to Europe which is half so beautiful as our mountain laurel. I am happy to say that we really are beginning to appreciate these three evergreens. It is now quite the fashion to plant them by the carload. England cannot grow *Rhododendron maximum* at all.

FILLING MEADOWS WITH FLOWERS

Our meadows can be filled with spring flowers without impairing the hay crop. Mr. Robinson's meadows contain millions of bulbous flowers, great sheets of checkered lilies (*Fritillaria Meleagris*), and the sweet blue windflowers, of which the finest is *Anemone Robinsoniana* (supposed to be a variety of *A. nemorosa*). We cannot stain our meadows blue in March with the Apennine and Grecian windflowers (*Anemone Apennina* and *blanda*), but daffodils will realize

Daffodils planted in a natural and picturesque way, not in solid masses as in a nursery, nor yet scattered aimlessly. Upper pool, Gravetye

Wordsworth's vision for us in April. Everyone knows about his "ten thousand daffodils at a single glance." You can realize this vision by ordering now ten thousand bulbs of Princeps (the earliest yellow trumpet daffodil suitable for naturalizing) and planting them this fall. In seven years they should number fifty thousand. And the whole effect, bulbs, planting, and after care, can be had for only $100!

If you would rather have great sheets of fragrant white flowers the first half of May, you can have the poet's narcissus, which is the cheapest of all, costing only $5 a thousand ordinarily.

WILD GARDENING BY THE WATERSIDE

Water lilies are naturalized on a great scale at Gravetye, and the picture on page 292 shows a corner of one of the lakes where the lilies are just coming into bloom. This is a department of gardening in which we have a chance to excel England, because our hot summer sunshine brings out richer colors in these gorgeous flowers.

It will be many years, however, before we shall plant the margins of water with such consummate taste as Mr. Robinson. He gave a pretty full list of the plants he uses in that superb English periodical, *Country Life*, on March 6, 1909. About the only important plant in the list we cannot grow is pampas grass. He uses many kinds of willows to obscure the line between land and water: Siebold's knotwort (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) for great billowy masses of foliage; the moon daisy (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*) for lush, herbaceous growth and clouds of white, daisy-like flowers; and the royal fern for delicate greenery.

But these are only samples. His grand effects come from using water-loving plants only. "One essential thing," he says, "is the avoidance of variegated rubbish. Some of the finest lakes I know are spoilt by being freely planted with variegated conifers, which always, and usually very soon, take a diseased and ugly color. The variegated elder is planted in the Serpentine, a plant that should never be seen near water."

I fear we are too often guilty of leaving a bare margin, setting out beds of cannas or other tender plants by the waterside, and planting Colorado spruce, Waterer's spirea, or anything that seems to us beautiful in itself. Such plants are beautiful in their place, but painfully inappropriate by the waterside. And it seems like criminal stupidity to do this sort of thing when the moist soil is yearning for the swamp rose mallow, the cardinal flower, *Lilium superbum*, rhododendrons, mountain laurel, purple loosestrife, red-twigged dogwood, and wild rice. All of these are native, and therefore we ought to grow the finest masses of them in the world.

Bluebells or wood hyacinths in the Queen's Cottage grounds at Kew. They grow by the million or by the acre in England. We can have big sheets of them, too. The bulbs cost only $10 a thousand, and there are blue, pink, and white varieties (*Scilla nutans*)

Of foreign species we should use only those that demand an extra good water supply, look wild, cost little, and require no care after planting. We can no longer plead ignorance, for there are many catalogues now which give separate lists of plants for the waterside. Some of the most splendid examples are the tall yellow iris of Europe, the Japanese irises, the Siberian iris, the hardy evergreen bamboo, the giant reed, the white and yellow loosestrife, and the globe flower.

One of the most charming waterside effects at Gravetye is that of the lemon lily (*Hemerocallis flava*), a bit of which

is shown on this page. Please do not confuse this with the coarse orange day lily (*H. fulva*). This lemon lily is a common garden plant, but it looks its best at the waterside, because its narrow leaves blend with those of the tall grass and both can be cut in July, if necessary, without harming next year's bloom.

WILD GARDENING ALONG THE ROADSIDE

The roadsides of England are often very dull to the pedestrian because the high hedges of hawthorn often cut off the view. But to those who drive or ride, they are a dream of beauty, because the hedge banks are full of little flowers.

The great lesson we should learn from this is that we can and ought to make every foot of our daily walk or drive from home to office or station as full of charm as any equal distance in England. We can do it by adopting the methods of wild gardening, which are quick, cheap, wholesale ways of getting large, permanent results. But it would be wickedly expensive and stupidly literal for us to throw up miles of earthen walls in a country where fences are cheaper than hedges. Those earthen walls in England, on which the hedges often stand, were made by cheap labor centuries before the invention of wire fences, and it would be poor economy to banish them now. On the other hand, we should be aping England to copy this simply because we could afford it. "Aping" any other country consists in copying her bad features, or in copying good things with materials that were once the cheapest but are now very costly.

We need a wholly different type of beauty and we have it already in the shrub-lined roadsides of New England. The only important class of plants in which we have a climatic superiority to England is in shrubbery. The one thing I missed most there was the succession of simple, homely bushes, such as sumac, elder, bayberry, shadbush, sweet fern, hazel, winterberry, and above all our matchless variety of bushy dogwoods and viburnums. These can be collected by the wagonload or gotten by the carload from collectors of native plants at much lower rates than nursery-grown material.

If this particular plan does not suit your purse or locality, perhaps you can find a method that will be satisfactory by consulting the article on "Roadside Gardening," in *The Garden Magazine* for July, 1908.

In conclusion, I believe that we have four great opportunities for wild gardening — the woods, meadows, roadsides, and rocks. Next month I hope to show how we can get splendid new effects on rocky land instead of blasting out the rock and trying to make a lawn or do other foolish things. I will gladly answer questions about rock gardening, if readers will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope, and if anyone cares enough to give me a few days' notice of a visit to New York, I will bring some interesting pictures to the office and try to be of service.

Don't forget that now is the time to order bulbs in quantity if you want the best varieties and the best bulbs. If you want to try wild gardening on a small scale, and are puzzled how to begin, why not invest $5 now in a thousand bulbs of the poet's narcissus? Try it. You will never regret it.

The lemon lily (*Hemerocallis*) is a [illegible] by the waterside at Gravetye. A large, fragrant, yellow flower of June. The narrow leaves harmonize with the tall grass and both can be mowed in late June without harming the lilies. They can be planted in fall or spring

The Norwalk Country Club has a delightful seaside location at Dorlon's Point, Conn. A type of the less elaborate club near a large city

COUNTRY CLUBS FOR EVERYBODY

VARIOUS TYPES OF CLUBS FOR DIFFERENT CONDITIONS — HOW TO SURMOUNT THE INITIAL DIFFICULTIES — SOME EXAMPLES OF CLUBHOUSES

I. FORMING A COUNTRY CLUB

By C. O. MORRIS

EVERY community should have a country club; more important, perhaps, is the fact that every community can have one, if there is just one man to go ahead, work up enthusiasm and carry out details. Almost every club in the country owes its existence to the public-spirited efforts of some individual.

The writer has endeavored to get at the fundamental rule of success in starting such enterprises. He has received a great many letters in reply to his inquiries, but none of them seem to point the way for all cases. Two or three things, however, seem reasonably certain:

One or two persons must do most of the work.

The initial dues will prove to be insufficient and will later be raised.

When the success of the venture is sure, everyone will want to join.

If the club survives the first year of disappointment and complaints, it will go on.

A membership waiting list is the best asset of all.

In most cases, the dues will maintain the clubhouse, but the restaurant will prove a losing venture, and therefore is better farmed out to a steward who will have all its profits rent free and in addition be given a small salary for looking after the house.

The establishment of a country club usually results in a great increase in the value of neighboring property and becomes a nucleus for a colony of fine residences.

Big committees are unwieldy; small ones do the work.

Golf will prove to be the most attractive single feature.

A small, well-kept links is better than a larger one indifferently kept.

There are two distinct propositions for acquiring land — by lease and by purchase. The former is often unsatisfactory, as it is difficult to raise money for permanent improvements on leased land. Purchase usually can be provided for by bonds secured by a first mortgage, and the club established on a more stable basis.

The experience of communities in forming clubs is as varied as the clubs are numerous. The desirability of such organizations in any community is beyond question. The verdict is unanimous. With sufficient impetus to start it going, a club will be like a snowball rolling down hill. After a few years it will come to be regarded as just as permanent a feature of the town as its library, churches or town square. When a club reaches this point failure is unlikely except through gross mismanagement or internal dissension. Small beginnings and a definite policy are the safest rule.

The country club will usually be a mile or two outside the town limits — preferably near the line of some trolley,

Part of the superb surrounding of the La Crosse Country Club, La Crosse, Wis. Natural beauty is a first-class asset

The ninth green of the golf course of the Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis, Mo., lies between the house and the pond

Leicester Country Club house, Leicester, Mass., near Worcester

The La Crosse Country Club house, grounds, etc., cost $11,945

Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J. One of the larger ones

Golf Club house, Darien, Ga. Financed by concerts, picnics, etc.

but certainly on a good motoring and carriage road. A farmhouse and farm may furnish the nucleus; every town has such possibilities. The only thing lacking is the community interest, and this usually can be crystallized by some definite constructive work by an individual.

I have endeavored to obtain a brief history of some of the country clubs throughout the country to guide those who are considering a similar venture. These are not necessarily the most prominent clubs in wealthy centres, for the financial problem in such places solves itself.

An analysis of the history of several hundred clubs, mostly in small communities, shows that a club will surely be supported if the initial plans are properly made. For the first few years of their history, the novelty of the enterprise and the zeal of the members may keep a club alive, even in inadequate quarters. After that, however, the membership

A California type. The clubhouse at San Diego

The bungalow type of house is popular for the smaller clubs

The home of the Montrose Country Club was once a farmhouse

Headquarters of the Megunticook Golf Club, Camden, Me.

will demand full value for their money. As soon as a club stops making progress, it is doomed.

Another great mistake, and a common one, is in the election of officers. The only two classes of men of value to a club are those who stand ready with financial help and those willing to do lots of hard work. A club's officers and committees should be chosen from both of these classes.

The following represent various types of American country clubs, from those that cost little to begin with to those that are based on a highly capitalized company. Various methods of financing the club will be noted.

Perhaps the simplest form of all is represented by the Kenosha Country Club, of Kenosha, Wis., which is an example of a club starting with practically no money, but with a vigorous *esprit de corps*. They simply had a membership and rented two large fields. Each year there is a small deficit, which is raised by popular subscription among the members, and the club starts anew. Suppers are served every night in the week during the summer, at a nominal cost. A committee looks after these meals. The chairman orders provisions and sees that the bills are paid. Waiters and waitresses are chosen from the members of the club for each night. A cook is hired who, in turn, hires whatever help she feels is necessary, from her salary. All persons waiting upon table receive, free of charge, a supper for that particular night. That the committee may know how many are to be served, members intending to dine at the club must register before four o'clock in the afternoon.

The secretary, Mr. Barnes, says: "We found last year that we served approximately 3,000 meals, and had a deficit on the meal side of the account of about $300. We therefore raised our price ten cents per meal for this coming season, and feel that we will about break even. The club is formed for social purposes only, and it has always been its policy to keep the meals as cheap as possible. We have no difficulty whatever in securing waiters and waitresses from among the club members. The system has been the vogue so long there is no feeling of social inequality where all waitresses are of the same social standing in the club, and where they take turns."

The Montrose Country Club, of Montrose, Pa., is another simple but successful club. It was started by fifty people, who pledged themselves to give $3 a year for three years. A field was rented which gave a golf course of six holes, and a little red house across the road was rejuvenated into a club house. A tennis court was added. The membership has increased yearly and now numbers 200; $4,000 has been subscribed, and twelve acres of land bought, while the

This house of the [illegible] Country Club is a splendid example of the Southern Colonial mansion type of architecture

In many instances country club houses have grown to the proportions of a summer hotel. Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis

A holiday on the links of the Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha, Wis., one of the simplest but most vigorous of them all

club owns a new club house costing $3,000. This is in a little village of about 2,000 people.

The Geneva Golf and Country Club, of Geneva, Wis., started with a mere shed for a club house. They now have a club house worth $2,500. The money was raised by the sale of stock at $5 a share. It was not anticipated that this stock would ever be of any value or pay any dividends. Some members took blocks of twenty-five shares or more. Forty acres of rolling ground are leased for $400 a year. The dues, which are sufficient to support the club, are $10 a year for men and $5 a year for women. They have a steward who receives $15 a month for keeping the house in order, and all the profits of the restaurant, which are about sufficient to make it pay.

The Country Club of Northampton County, Pennsylvania, began ten years ago in a farmhouse, and is another example of a successful club that started small. A farm of eighty acres was leased and the farmhouse remodeled. The barn was used for locker room and sleeping accommodations for the help. Money was raised by club bonds. As there was no realty back of these bonds the security was more of a fiction than fact. However, the money was raised and the club started. A steward has $725 per year salary, as well as the profits of the restaurant. The receipts of the bar go to the club and about offset the steward's salary.

Mr. Buckman, the secretary, says: "It was a mistake to make the dues as low as $10. An interesting volume could be made from the kicks that the House and Greens Committee received from people who indignantly demanded a $50 service for the $10 they were paying yearly. The heaviest expense account of a club will be the maintenance of its golf course. The membership of a country club may be divided into two general classes — one to whom golf, tennis, and the usual outdoor features appeal, the other to whom the restaurant and bar are the attractive feature. The latter element will feel that the club is run in the interest of the golf players, that most of the money is paid out for their pleasure, and to them one naturally looks for assistance. This is reasonable, in times of financial stress, notwithstanding the fact that golf and tennis are the very essence, the backbone, and the life of a country club. In our club we decided to experiment, and the cost of golf privileges was doubled, making the dues $20 per year. The increase to our income from this source paved the way to a general raising of the dues, which increased our income $1,200. It is not well to try to run a country club on an income that is just sufficient. Better arrange for ample means than wait until the members have become settled in a groove; because it will take many a long day before the management will get up nerve enough to rout them out."

Of the 300 members of the La Crosse Country Club, only about 100 play golf. The successful club must always take into account the interests of non-golfers. Still, this club can afford to employ a golf instructor at $50 a month, and a salaried head caddy

A more than usually attractive club reading and loafing room, San Diego, Cal.

Main room of the Meadow Heights Golf Club's house, Jackson, Mich.

Dining-room of the La Crosse Country Club. A caterer receives $50 a month

The Beaumont Country Club, of Beaumont, Tex., is an illustration of a club that began by purchasing its land. It organized with a membership of 200. A stock company with a capital of $20,000 was formed, each member purchasing one share of stock, it being necessary to be a stockholder to be a member. One hundred acres of land about five miles from the city on the banks of the Neches River were purchased, the land cleared enough for the golf course, and the clubhouse built. A water plant and electric light plant were installed, a bowling alley with two alleys in a separate house, tennis courts, and a boathouse with twenty boats. They ran out of money before their course was finished and a bond issue for $15,000 was made, secured by a first mortgage on the property.

This club offers a wonderful variety of sport. It is in the heart of the good shooting for duck, snipe, plover, and other game birds. The fishing in the bayous or in the Gulf, is excellent. The weather in Texas permits golf to be played all winter. The dues are $30 per year.

The Monmouth Country Club, of Monmouth, Ill., started with leased land and later incorporated and purchased property. In 1902 a charter was obtained and 200 members secured. Twenty-four acres were purchased at $131 an acre, and in 1903 a house was built for $2,500. The money was raised partly from the initiation fees of new members, but chiefly from 5 per cent. bonds of $20 each, to the amount of $5,000, all of which was subscribed for by members of the club.

Since then the club has been self-supporting, the initiation fee being $15, annual dues $10, and non-resident dues $5. A steward and green keeper is employed from May 1st to December 1st. He receives a salary and lives in the house. He also has the profits on cigars, meals, and soft drinks, no liquor being sold.

The first hole of the golf course of the Fairview Country Club. The interesting history of this club is told on page 334

The property has increased in value, and the club's net assets are now $5,900.

Mr. Webb, the secretary, writes: "I think our plan an excellent one for starting a club. Get your membership at the start by making your initiation fee small; you then have the help and influence of each member in getting a start. Don't be afraid to borrow money, as the land will be good security. Make your trust deed so that you are obliged to pay off a certain sum each year, and figure accordingly. We have to pay $400 each year, besides interest, and our members would prefer to hold the bonds. We draw the numbers by lot. Our income is from dues, and they support the club and pay the interest and $400 on the debt each year."

The Streator Country Club, Streator, Ill., is an example of the "club company" plan of securing twenty men to lease the premises to the country club on a basis of 5 per cent. interest for the sum invested. They

(*Continued on page 330*)

The old De[illegible] homestead at Yonkers, N. Y., before it was remodeled by the Fairview Country Club

After remodeling — the present home of the Fairview Club. Very often this adaptation of an old farmhouse is the best and cheapest course

The beach from the lawn near the house, showing that the native trees and shrubs in the foreground have been preserved to frame a characteristic bit of Massachusetts shore — rocks, trees, beach, meadow, and little island. How much better than the artificial gardening of many seaside estates

AN INSPIRING SEASIDE ESTATE

By HENRY MAXWELL

Photographs by HENRY TROTH

ONE of the least pretentious and most beautiful estates near Boston is that of the Lorings at Pride's Crossing. Its main features are the old formal garden and the wild gardening at the seashore and beside the brook which gives the place its name — "Burn Side."

The property is rather long and narrow, and one drives almost directly from the railroad station to the seashore through an ancient wood of exceptional grandeur, carpeted with partridge vines. The distance is perhaps half a mile, and most of the way the road runs parallel with the brook.

This estate is an example of the mellowness that American gardens will attain if given time, and illustrates how inherited taste and skill on the part of owners may equal or surpass the work of great landscape gardeners.

The formal garden, a precious heritage, has been faithfully preserved in a climate so severe that box has to be wrapped for the winter

Pigeons feeding before the old barn. Nothing better indicates the spirit of the estate than this "little masterpiece" of Mr. Troth's

The entrance to the Loring garden, with a glimpse of the box beyond. Under the great elm is a notable colony of hardy native asters

A glimpse of the brook and the long drive that follows it, suggesting the grandeur of the forest and the wealth of ferns

In the heart of the old garden, showing the profusion of flowers in the unshaded portion and the end of a tall and venerable hemlock hedge. The whole garden has the charm that age alone can give

THE CONFESSIONS OF A PEACOCK KEEPER

By CHARLES T. WHITEFIELD

Autochrome photographs by ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE

[NOTE.—*The accompanying illustrations, and the cover of this number, are reproductions of autochrome photographs, and mark, we think, a distinct advance in the use of color photography for magazine illustration. Only once before have autochromes of living creatures been reproduced in this way — the pheasants and swans in our May issue. The improvement in the results is very evident, though we believe even these effects will be considered crude when compared with what will be accomplished in a year.*— THE EDITORS.]

PEOPLE will tell you, if you by any chance suggest peacocks, that you can't be comfortable with them on the place because they screech until the noise becomes unbearable.

For the benefit of the amateur I will say that I have kept (by strenuous efforts) two of these alleged musicians, and our peacock and his wife have never said a word to anyone, much less cried aloud as so often stated.*

Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, as we christened our birds, arrived in March. We had first seen them in the New York Sportsmen's Show, and their wonderful plumage decided us to possess them — this notwithstanding that we had just finished reading the March issue of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, and our bank account looked like a Zeppelin with all the gas out. In our family we try to conduct our finances so that there will be something in the home treasury toward the end of the month when the new number appears. My own feeling is that if we could induce the publishers to omit the advertising, we could well afford to pay a subscription price of $1,000 a year; but as this is no doubt impossible, I am taking a train an hour earlier than ever before and leave no victim in my trade untouched, in order to be able to look over the advertising pages without apprehension that the family grocer will suffer unduly.

But, as I said, we fell to the charms of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba in the wire cage at Madison Square Garden. The gentleman who packed up Solomon's tail in burlap and shipped him in a long box so that he could n't turn and lacerate his feathers, told us that we should keep him in a chicken yard until he became accustomed to his surroundings, when he could not be induced to leave home for a king's ransom.

This idea proved to be erroneous.

We kept Solomon and the Queen of Sheba in a box stall for a week (the dealer told me afterward that this was a useless proceeding), and then let the gentleman and lady sally forth. They walked gaily to the lawn from the barn and seemed quite contented and happy. I went to the house to get the Home Government to come and look, as she always admired the wonderful beauty of the birds, and was away perhaps two minutes. On our return Mr. and Mrs. Peacock were gone. A general alarm was raised without result. If they had taken passage on an airship to Mars, they could not have disappeared more effectively. Four men, three maids, my superior officer, three grown children, and two automobiles were pressed into the service of finding Peacock and wife. All one day and most of the next were spent in fruitless search. In the afternoon of the second day one of the scouts located Solomon in the tall grass of a pond a half mile from home.

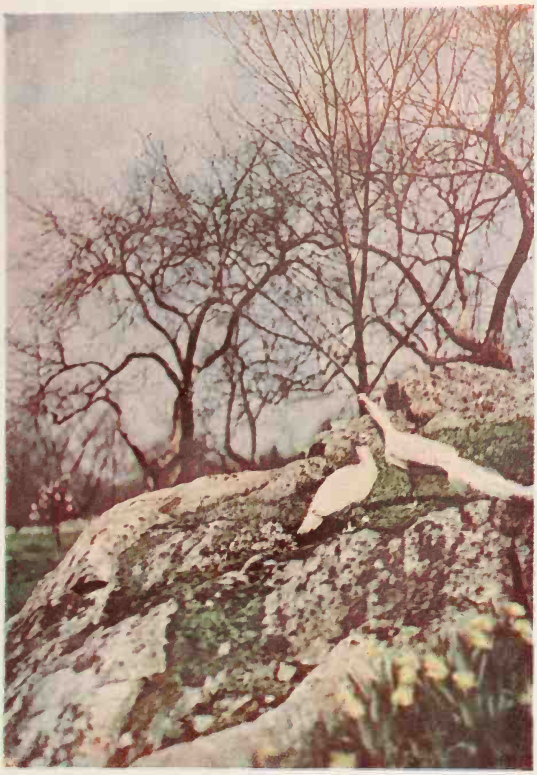
We hastened to his hiding-place to lift his beautiful dead body from its watery grave. As I was about to grasp the corpse, he rose in the air with a tremendous whirr and sailed away, a superb flash of color and a most accomplished aviator. Solomon finally landed on a tall tree much beyond the reach of anyone over the age of twelve. The Queen of Sheba was found in a chicken yard, but upon being approached with gently expressed invitations to come back home, she, too, rose like a hawk and sailed to the roof of a barn a quarter of a mile distant.

By this time the entire household was exhausted, and I remarked to some boys and men that I 'd pay a reward for the return of the birds. Things are dull in early March in our part of the world, and Solomon and the Queen of Sheba came back that afternoon under the arms of two youngsters. Ten dollars was suggested as the price of the ransom, but when I offered to sell for that figure (a wicked bluff), I secured the return rate of a dollar a bird. Little did I realize the scale of expense I was establishing. Every time Solomon and the Queen of Sheba took a walk, it cost me two dollars, and they absolutely declined to stay at home. I confess I loved to see them fly. Solomon looked like a glorified Wright aeroplane when he sailed forth, but it was expensive at two dollars a trip.

With much regret, we cut one wing of both the cock and the hen. It seemed a

This is Solomon in all his glory with the exception of the clipped wing. The India peacock is the best known species

* Their musical abilities have since materialized, and the cock's voice seems to be changing.



Like other creatures that have been bred extensively by man, tame peacocks sometimes have young which are albinos

shame, but a new issue of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA was imminent, and we felt we must begin to save. If you look at Solomon (page 303) you will see this clipped wing. The insult of the operation was almost unbearable, and his beautiful turquoise plush neck was set back in haughty pride when the shears clipped. To complete the indignity, both birds were put in a chicken pen with a wire fence six or eight feet high.

Solomon gave one superior look about him; he seemed to know that his wing was clipped and that flight was impossible — so we thought. With a soft chuckle to the Queen of Sheba, he went straight up in the air and sailed over the trees, clipped wings and all, his wife after him — to the tune of two dollars.

Some one suggested tying each bird with a long string attached to the leg, with a block of wood at the other end to restrain the *wanderlust*. For a week this was done. Every day Solomon and the Queen of Sheba were tethered on the lawn and carefully shut up in the corn crib at night. This kept the birds at home, much to the annoyance of the Peacock Catchers' Union No. 1, and a deputation visited me proposing that I should pay the usual union "waiting time." I compromised with the committee by agreeing to have a fly as soon as a picture of the birds could be taken in color.

It was a great day when the photography man came to make, so far as we knew, the first try at a color photograph of a peacock. He said that Solomon would have to keep still for at least half a second. This seemed a foolish proposition to undertake, but the farm work was stopped and all hands began the job of taming the peacock. He was posed upon a garden bench and finally on the fountain. All went well until he saw his own reflection in the water, which he violently attacked, with the result of drenching every one within yards, and much delaying the portraiture.

But the results are here, and Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, after posing, were liberated for a night off.* We expect them back under the dirty-shirted arm of one of the peacock catchers, but as the poet so eloquently puts it, we shall keep peacocks as long as the "wad holds out to burn."

PEAFOWL POINTERS

By G. D. Tilley

PEAFOWL were undoubtedly the first birds used by man for ornamental purposes, and to this day there is nothing more gorgeous in nature than a flock of full-plumaged specimens strutting about the lawn of an estate. The beautiful common peafowl is too well known to need describing, although it is probably the handsomest of the family. The black-winged differs from the common in having a much darker neck and blackish wings; the female is almost white or splashed in color.

The Java or green species is noted for beautiful metallic coloring, the sexes being plumaged alike. Although this bird is lacking the long train of the former mentioned varieties, it is considered by many to be the most beautiful bird in the world.

The white peafowl is an exquisite bird; when spreading

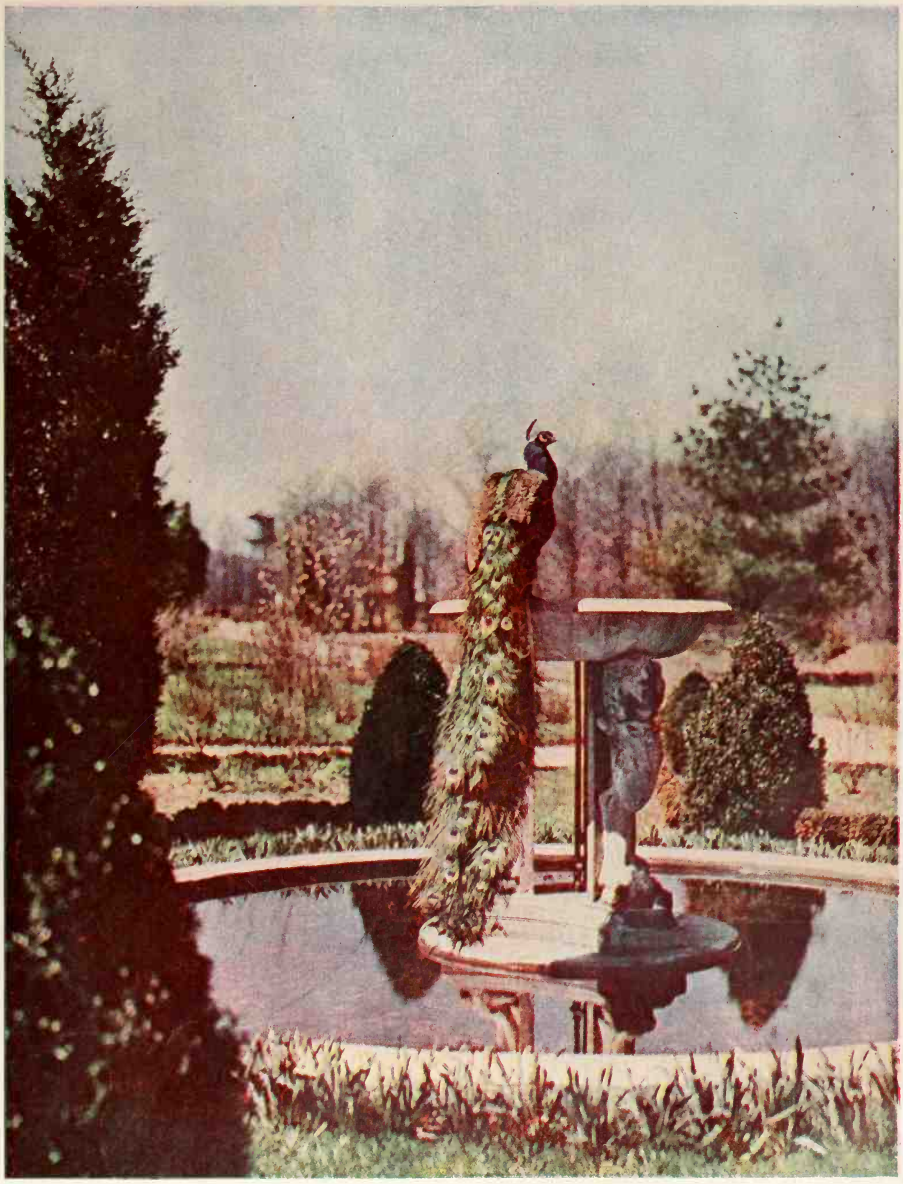
* Later they eluded the peacock catchers and came home by themselves, apparently to stay.

When a peacock is pure white — head, body, and train — it is a very striking and beautiful object

its lace-like train it resembles a huge fantail pigeon, and forms a pleasing contrast with the colored birds. It looks especially charming on a well-kept lawn.

Few people realize what a hardy bird the peafowl is; my flock is never housed, summer or winter, even with the temperature below zero and snow and ice on the ground. At night they will roost in a tree or on the ridge-board of the poultry house or stable. If confined in houses they soon contract disease and die. The adult birds should be fed once a day only, about an hour before sunset, on four parts wheat and one part each of cracked corn, barley, buckwheat, and broken rice.

In the spring of the year the hen will wander off in search of a nesting place. When a suitable spot is found she will deposit about six or seven eggs and immediately settle down to incubation. When the chicks are hatched they should be left to the care of the peahen entirely, with the exception that a little chick food should be given them about three times a day. Many fanciers have made the fatal mistake of placing the peafowl eggs under domestic fowls to hatch and rear, but as chickens only brood their young for a few weeks and peafowl for about six or eight months, the youngsters soon perish when left to take care of themselves in the early fall. In other words, it is almost impossible to rear peachicks with hens or brooders.



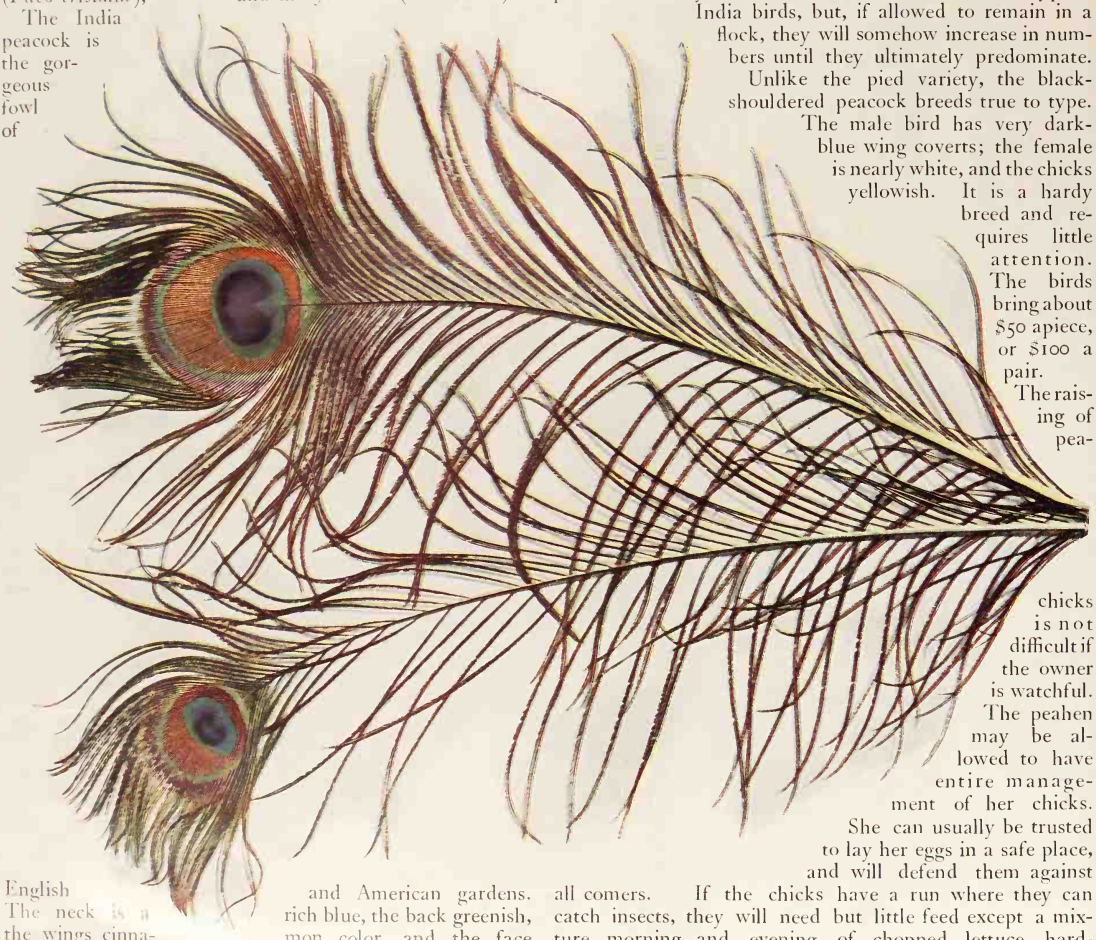
The tame peacock has a delightful way of posing with unstudied grace which makes him a most desirable acquisition to the country place. Whether his tail is spread or drooping, he is an object of aristocratic beauty

MORE FACTS ABOUT PEAFOWL

THE peacock exists for his beauty alone; he possesses no useful qualities of any account. His mission in life is to strut about the lawn or roost picturesquely about the landscape.

But though he neither toils nor spins, he requires about as much care as his humbler cousin, the turkey, and there are a few things that should be learned about peafowl before it is wise to invest money in them.

According to Mr. C. William Beebe — whose article on the peacock in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for May, 1907, covered the subject pretty thoroughly — there are two true species of peafowl: the common or India peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), and the Javanese (*P. muticus*).



The India peacock is the gorgeous fowl of English and American gardens. The neck is a rich blue, the back greenish, the wings cinnamon color, and the face white. The train consists of long, strong feathers, showing bright green in some lights, and copper-pink in others, with purple and blue "eyes" at the tips. The hen is a modest bird of drab, buff, and brown. India peacocks cost from $10 to $20 apiece, or $30 to $35 a pair.

The Javan peacock is a rarer and even more beautiful bird, his most striking feature being his brilliant golden-green neck and breast, with the feathers edged so as to give them the appearance of scales of burnished metal. The hen is equally brilliant. Both lack the long train. This species is less hardy than the Indian, and less satisfactory to keep in captivity. They are also the most expensive of the peafowl, costing $75 apiece, or $150 a pair.

More common is the white peacock, sometimes known as a separate species, but really an albino. The white peacock is, in form, crest, etc., exactly like the Indian, but his feathers are pure white. They cost about $50 apiece.

The pied variety is simply a "sport," which is the result of crossing the white with the common peacock. Good specimens bring $60 for males and $50 for females, or $100 for the pair.

There is another phase or sport which is of greater interest. Occasionally, in a brood of India peachicks, individuals will occur which develop into birds of very different appearance from either of the parents. These are known as black-winged or Japanned (not Japan) peacocks. They are smaller and weaker than the typical India birds, but, if allowed to remain in a flock, they will somehow increase in numbers until they ultimately predominate. Unlike the pied variety, the black-shouldered peacock breeds true to type. The male bird has very dark-blue wing coverts; the female is nearly white, and the chicks yellowish. It is a hardy breed and requires little attention. The birds bring about $50 apiece, or $100 a pair.

The raising of peachicks is not difficult if the owner is watchful. The peahen may be allowed to have entire management of her chicks. She can usually be trusted to lay her eggs in a safe place, and will defend them against all comers. If the chicks have a run where they can catch insects, they will need but little feed except a mixture, morning and evening, of chopped lettuce, hard-boiled egg, and prepared pheasant food. They will soon eat grain, and should then be given corn, wheat, barley, or millet, with a small ration of leguminous vegetables.

Like turkeys, peafowl cannot stand a great deal of wet. Like turkeys, too, they need outdoor roosts, and will usually be contented with trees. Some sort of shelter should be provided for rainy days, though no regular house is necessary. Java peacocks should be protected in winter. It is better to keep them in a barn or cellar at night, where the temperature does not fall below freezing.

The common peacock is naturally long-lived, sometimes reaching the age of twenty-five or thirty years. They are at their best when about three years old.

Years ago oxen were more extensively used on the hill farms of New England than they are to-day, but for intelligent and active draft service, especially in the haying season, they are still in demand

TWO PHASES OF THE COUNTRY LIVING QUESTION

HOW TWO DIFFERENT MEN GRATIFIED THEIR LONGING FOR THE COUNTRY — THE DIFFERENCE IN RESULTS BETWEEN PERSONAL SUPERVISION AND LEAVING YOUR BUSINESS TO A HIRED FARMER

I. — AN AMATEUR VERSUS A FARM

By Mark West

NO matter how hard professional work pressed in New York, and no matter how fully my time was taken up with business and social life, I had always longed to own a farm, where I could get back to the associations of boyhood days, and renew my youth. We spent our Sundays for nearly two years in looking for just the right spot in New Jersey, Long Island, Westchester County, and Connecticut.

At last the question was settled, and we found ourselves in possession of something over 400 acres of beautiful land, less than an hour away from the city. The place is really unique in its advantages. Good neighbors, attractive scenery, commodious farm buildings, and about eighty acres of tillable land and pasture, with the rest in fine old forest. The only feature in the way of a fair start was the presence of a shiftless fellow who had a year's longer lease, and whose crops were already partly in for the spring. It was difficult for him and for me to arrive at a mutual agreement as to what the crops and the lease were worth to him, as he was a man of vivid imagination, to compensate for his lack of enterprise and muscle. It was finally agreed that he was to remain upon the place until his year was up, and he was to pay me the rental. The year netted me the loss of taxes and interest. The farmer was not able to pay one cent of rental, and he occupied the premises, so that we lost the use of the place for the first year.

Meanwhile several problems had been enthusiastically worked out on paper. I would have little time to give to the management of the farm, and it was essential to find a farmer who would take charge. A very agreeable and obliging man he was, but the reason why he came to me was because he had made a failure of his own farm. We went over dairy prospects, and in spite of captivating theories, I noted that neighbors who had put considerable capital into dairies, and who gave the subject undivided attention, were able to make only a moderate income. Chickens, hay, garden truck, and various other promising ventures had to be crossed off, because

Trees need thinning out for their own good. Practical forestry was Mr. West's chief problem

of the difficulty in getting labor in the vicinity. It was finally decided that fruit would give the best returns for the least degree of personal attention, and we would keep just enough stock to supply the ordinary needs of the farm. This condensed, resulted in the possession of one cow, three horses, a team of oxen, two pigs, and thirty chickens.

It cost me $1,100 cash to put in the orchards of peach and apple trees. Fertilization of the orchards was the next problem for solution, and I settled that in accordance with my natural born scientific bent. Hairy vetch would make a cover crop for the roots. It would collect nitrogen for the soil, and it would yield at least three tons of hay to the acre annually, while the trees were getting a start. My vetch seed cost $113. I did not count the number of seeds that actually came up but on a rough guess there were about 113, or somewhere about $1 per seed.

The next winter was a very cold one, and in the spring it was noted that 400 of the peach trees had been winter killed. Nurserymen wrote me the cheeriest and most hopeful letters that I have ever received on any subject. Their catalogues became my bibles, and the 400 trees were replaced. The following winter was worse than the previous one, and the whole peach part of my orchards was wiped out at just the time when I had counted upon getting the first crop. The apple trees did not seem to be perfectly happy, and on close inspection it was found that they were swarming with San José scale. In spite of expensive spraying and extensive special attention, the apple trees went by the board. This was the orchard that was to be in full bearing for an income at the time in life when I would not be able to follow my profession longer.

In the spring of 1902 I set out an orchard of European chestnuts of valuable sorts, and they grew so vigorously that in a heavy wind storm, in August, many of the grafted heads blew out. The cultivator was run through the nut orchard in the spring by an Italian farm hand, who allowed the whiffletrees to bark every one of the remaining chestnuts so disastrously that some of the trees died, and the others required all of that season for making recuperation in place of advance.

The following spring the chestnut orchard looked so unthrifty that I gave orders to plow the land for a potato crop, but to be careful to avoid injury to the remaining trees. This work was done in one day by a Pole, who said that he understood what was wanted, but at night when the farmer left his other work and went to look at the chestnut orchard he found that every single tree had been plowed up, and some of them plowed under. He spent valuable spring hours in trying to straighten up the best of the trees, but they lost that year of growth.

This last spring my farmer left, and all of the plowing was done by contract while new occupants for the farmhouse were being found. I personally drove stakes about the few surviving chestnuts, but on going up to the farm one day discovered that the plowman had removed the stakes because they were in his way, and the trees were barked again.

Meanwhile we had really raised enough potatoes and other farm crops to pay nearly half of the wages of help, leaving out taxes and interest, and robbery of the soil.

Timber was the next thing to think about. The agent had told us that the annual growth of timber on the place would pay taxes and interest, and that had seemed like a plain and simple business proposition. I had gleefully laughed up my sleeve at the accounts of the growing scarcity of timber, the high prices that it would bring, and the predicament of the country at large that could be turned to my benefit. Besides, the forest really needed to be thinned for its own good. A forester was engaged to come on and make suggestions, thus starting things in the conservative and proper way. He was followed by a practical lumberman, who declined to accept any of the suggestions of the forester, and who would not undertake the job at all unless he was allowed to cut clean on all parts of the forest that he pounced upon. In the end my farmer persuaded me that we could make a good enough profit by having the work done by day's labor along the forester's lines. Eight or ten men worked like beavers all winter. Telegraph and telephone poles, piles, ties, and cordwood were sold, and at the end of the season it was found that instead of a profit there would be a rather ragged deficit on the timber account.

Turkeys are one of the best paying "side lines" on the farm, as they forage for the most of their living, and always bring a high price in the market

There are 2,000 telegraph poles that could be removed with advantage to the remaining trees

One carload of turning poles, on which accurate cost was estimated, really did bring a profit of $12, not counting risk, responsibility, care, or interest on the land.

At the end of the season it was found that I had paid good money for the privilege of having hundreds of fine trees carted off from the place. There are forty or fifty cords of wood stacked in my woods to-day, and some telegraph poles lying on the ground. There they will all rot, for although I am only two miles from market, it will cost more than the stuff will bring to get it to market. Wholesale dealers pay $5 per cord for mixed hardwood, and they are apt to be overstocked. It takes a lot of time and trouble to hunt up small buyers, and they do not want to pay the farmer retail market prices, for they say that the middleman's profit ought to be deducted for things coming directly from the woods. My telephone and telegraph poles, 35 feet long, and 7 inches in diameter at the top, brought $2.75 each, delivered. We read of the scarcity of the article, but there are perhaps 2,000 such poles standing in my woods to-day, and that could be removed with benefit to the other trees, but it would cost me too much for the privilege of having them hauled off.

My conclusion is, that in spite of the large market for forest products, it is not a free market, and as much method and management are required for making an output of such products as would be required for almost any other sort of enterprise — a business in itself, in fact.

This is my fifth year of ownership of the farm, and it has figured an annual average deficit of $3,200, but I have had lots of fun, and do not know where so much pleasant anticipation could have been purchased for the same amount of money.

II.—A CITY MAN ON A FARM

By Hiram H. Shepard

MOST city men who take up a permanent residence in the country, expect their farm to pay its own way at least; but a good many times they defeat their purpose by a lack of knowledge of farming and an aversion to conforming to country ways.

A concrete example of a city business man who has his permanent home in the country on a small farm, and who does not allow his rural life to interfere with other business interests, is that of Mr. J. S. Pieronnet, of Wheaton, Ill. His thirty-five acre farm is located about one mile from the town of Wheaton, and twenty-five miles from Chicago. It is about thirty minutes ride on express trains, and fifty minutes on local trains, which is but little more time than the city resident spends on the cars.

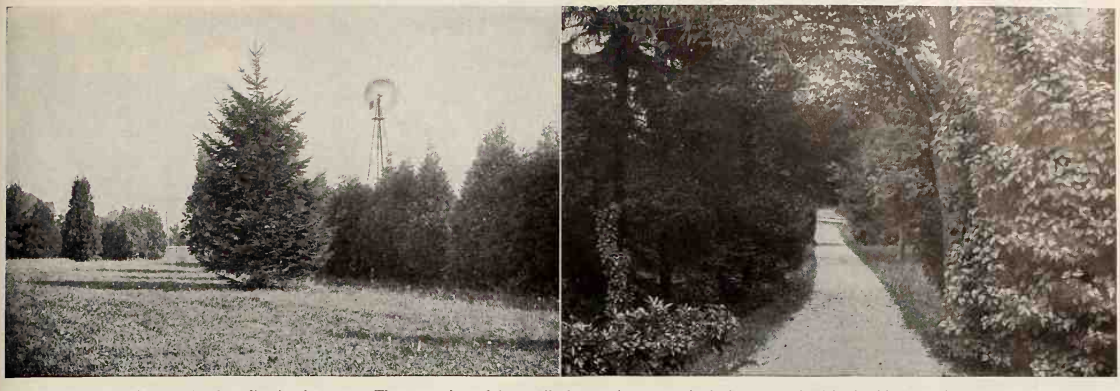
Although a man with heavy business interests, Mr. Pieronnet personally superintends all of his farm work himself. He is master of farm-details and business, and leaves nothing to the judgment and direction of others. He has a man to do the work, yet the plans are all laid by himself; which is, no doubt, one reason for his success. Mr. Pieronnet does not aim to farm for profit but simply because he loves it; yet the farm more than pays expenses.

Immediately about the house is a lawn of six or seven acres, with an equal area planted to ornamental shrubs and trees (part of them fruit-bearing). There is also a regular fruit orchard of five acres. Altogether, the grounds occupy nearly half the place, only eighteen acres being in actual crop cultivation.

The highest beauty of the grounds results from tree planting. The owner is a true lover of trees, and his success in growing them emphasizes the fact. He has an elm tree which is probably one of the most nearly perfect and beautiful specimens of its kind in the country. There are individual trees, trees in small clumps, in groves, in hedges, and mixed with shrubbery, but all in perfect harmony as a landscape scheme. The dwelling seems to fit perfectly among the trees, and faces the large, open meadow-lawn to the southeast, south, and southwest. Evergreens of many species are used, which afford a splendid windbreak and give the place an added charm in winter. A large clump of sumacs attests the high decorative value that may be gotten out of one of our native wild shrubs. Everything is simple, but its very simplicity is its greatest charm.

Mr. Pieronnet kept an account of the products grown on the farm one year, simply to show those who wished to live a similar life that it is not an expensive one. With but eighteen acres in actual cultivation, with crops raised in reference to home requirements, he demonstrated that the products far outweigh the expenditures.

Great piles of cordwood, which have been cut and stacked, are decaying where they lie



The beauty of Mr. Pieronnet's place lies in the trees. They are planted in small clumps, in groves, in hedges, mixed with shrubbery, and alone, but all in perfect harmony as a landscape scheme

His live stock consisted of two work horses, five cows, and one brood sow.

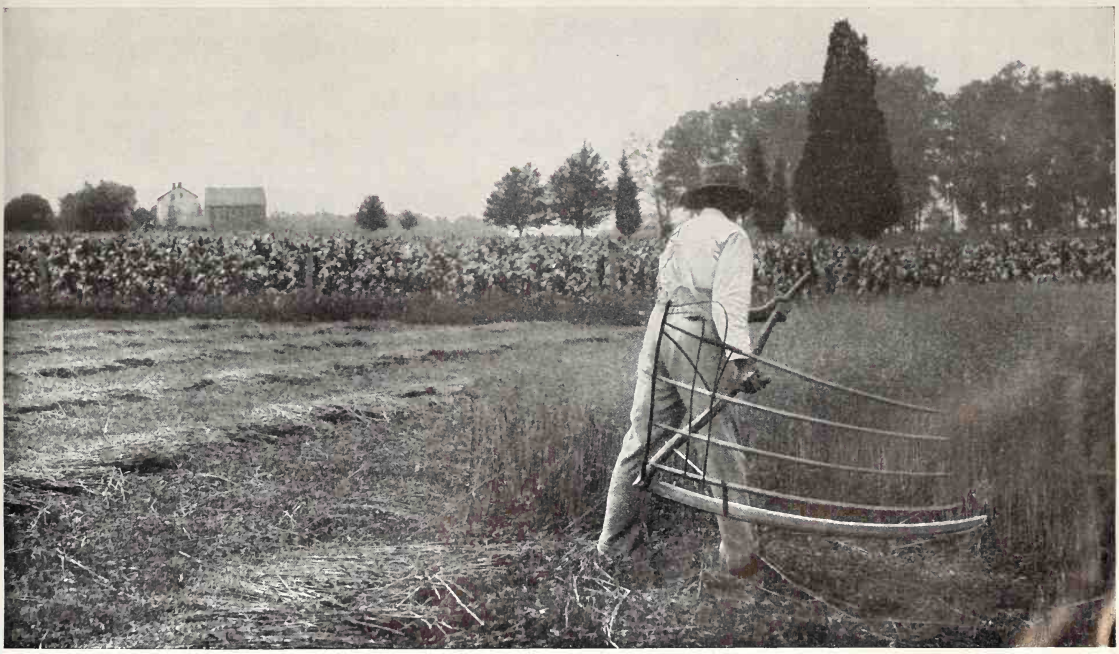
The produce from the farm was as follows: 22 tons hay; 400 bushels oats; 270 bushels corn; 60 bushels barley; 16 tons straw; 16 tons corn fodder; 4 tons pea and oat fodder; 6 tons Hungarian; 6 tons sugar cane; 30 bushels potatoes; 24 bushels carrots; 90 bushels stock beets; 24 bushels parsnips; 140 bushels cherries; 850 gallons milk; 470 pounds butter; 145 chickens; 132 turkeys; 26 ducks; 18 bushels sweet corn; 12 bushels tomatoes; 200 cabbages; 350 musk melons; 2 bushels onions; 3 bushels beans; 6 bushels currants; 1 bushel blackberries; 5 bushels goose-berries; 3 bushels raspberries; 60 bushels apples; 8 bushels pears; 11 bushels crab-apples; 3 calves; 8 pigs; 340 dozen eggs.

Mr. Pieronnet kept track of current market prices, and says that the value of these products was over $1,200; while the cost of production did not exceed $400.

Of course, this statement does not aim to prove that during the year. No account has been given of interest on investment in land and equipment. Also, the feed grown was given to the horses, cows, and other farm animals. Nothing was sold but surplus calves and pigs; yet his family of five individuals could not consume all of the fruits and vegetables grown, although the hired man and family were furnished free all they could use. It is plain, however, that the poultry, eggs, milk, butter, vegetables, and fruit, if purchased, would have cost more than the expense of the total production from the eighteen acres.

In any case, Mr. Pieronnet has made a splendid showing, on the business side, of what can be done by a city man on a farm, providing he brings to the problem a genuine love for the country, and either a first-hand or acquired knowledge of farming, supplemented by personal supervision.

From one brood sow eight pigs were sold



The old-fashioned way of cradling grain is more picturesque — and also more expensive in consumption of time — than the modern reaper

JUST A BOAT

By WILLIAM DRAPER BRINCKLÉ

Photographs and plans by the author

A home-made boat that cost, without sail, $10

IF YOU want a canoe, go and buy one. A young house-carpenter confessed to me the other day that he had just spent $35 for material in trying to imitate a $30 canoe!

Also, if you want a yawl, or a jolly-boat, or a sharpie, or a cat-boat, or a ketch, or a full-rigged ship, or a coal-barge, go and buy one—unless you are a regular ship-carpenter. But if you want just a boat—as I did—very likely you can make it yourself—as I did. This is the material you need: Two 16-foot cypress boards, 14 x ¾ inches, for sides; one 2-foot cypress board, 14 x 1⅜ inches, for stern; 40 feet (board measure) of ⅞-inch North Carolina pine flooring, for bottom; one 3 x 4-inch piece of oak, 2 feet long, for stem; one 4-foot hemlock board, 12 inches wide, for centre-brace; one 16-foot cypress board, ⅞ x 4 inches, to go underneath bottom; one 5-foot cypress board, ⅞ x 3 inches, for keel; two 16-foot cypress strips, half-round, 1¼ x ⅝ inches, for gunwales; one 12-foot cypress board ⅞ x 8 inches, for rowers' seats; one 10-foot cypress board ⅞ x 16 inches, for bow and stern seats; two pounds each of 8-penny and 12-penny wire nails; three dozen 1¼-inch screws; one galvanized ring-bolt (or else a plate staple and ring); paint, oar-locks, hardware for lockers, and the oars. All lumber except the centre-brace must be "surfaced" both sides.

The stem-piece is the first job, and the hardest. Cutting the grooves in this is the only thing about the whole boat that requires any especial skill. Follow carefully the dimensions given in Fig. 4 for this, making it about 2 feet long. If you feel at all uncertain, give some carpenter the benefit of the doubt, and let him make this piece for you; he will possibly charge a quarter; but you would have wanted $3 at least, before you were half-way through!

Next cut one of the side-pieces (Fig. 1), then lay it down on the other board, and mark from it, to be sure that both are exactly the same.

Screw the side-pieces into the grooves on the stem-piece, with four screws to a side, allowing the bottom of the stem-piece to project a couple of inches.

Now cut the centre-brace (Fig. 2) and the stem-piece (Fig. 4); turn your side-boards upside down, set the centre-brace exactly in the middle (Fig. 1), and pull somewhat into shape with a trunk-strap or a rope. When they are nearly in position, drive four stout stakes firmly into the ground (Fig. 5), and tie each pair together with rope; then drive in wedges until the side-pieces fit snugly against centre-brace and stern-pieces. Screw the sides to the stern-piece with four screws each; but two each will answer for the centre-brace, as it is only temporary. Don't use nails; the sides will draw them out most neatly, as soon as you knock away the wedges! Now set a nail exactly in the middle of stern and centre-pieces; sight on a third nail in the stem-piece. If the three do not line up, drive two stakes in position to hold the bows steady, and manipulate the stern wedges until all three nails are in line.

Plane off the edges of the side-pieces until a flat surface is made, to receive the bottom boards.

Then begin to nail on the bottom, starting at the stern and working forward, testing your sights occasionally, to see that the hammering has n't jarred things awry. Use two eight-penny nails to each board end; after the bottom is all on, go back and drive a twelve-penny between these. If you do this sooner, it will very likely split things.

When you have worked about two feet or so from the stern, stop and "flatten out" the mid-ships section; that is, you notice that the bottom curves regularly from bow to stern; if you leave it so, the boat would draw too much water amid-ships. Measure 3 feet 6 inches each from bow and stern (Fig. 6), stretch strings connecting these points, and plane down the sides to the level of the string. Then finish nailing on the bottom.

White-lead all joints, especially between sides and floor, before putting together; this is important, and makes a much tighter boat.

Next, fit the 4 x ⅞-inch strip to the bottom, outside, getting it carefully centred, and screw it every 6 inches or so. This "false keel" strengthens the bottom wonderfully.

Now pull up stakes and turn the boat over. Fit the half-rounds to the gunwale, and nail them on with 1½-inch brads, using a heavier nail at the ends. Fit in the bow and stern seats (Fig. 7), forming lockers under them. Also fit in the oarsmens' seats, as shown in Fig. 7, bringing the tops at about half the height of the sides. The 'midships seat comes against the temporary centre-brace, to forward; after it is firmly nailed in knock the brace out. The forward oarsman's seat is shown higher than the others; this is to brace properly the foot of a mast, should you ever want one. These seats are spaced 3 feet on centres; that gives just about the proper space to swing an oar.

Fit ⅞-inch ribs as shown, before putting the seats in place (Fig. 8).

Carve the projecting top of the stem-piece into a knob about four inches high; this is extremely convenient to grab when hauling the boat ashore, or pushing off, but it is not a necessity.

Turn the boat upside down again, and fit on the small section of keel at the stern (Fig. 7); also screw a ⅞-inch vertical strip against the outside of the stern-piece. Plane up the various rough edges, etc., and give everything three coats of paint; or you can paint only the bottom, giving

Though the construction is simple the lines are not lacking in grace. A sail may be used in quiet weather

the sides, seats, etc., three coats of boiled linseed oil, to show the grain of the cypress.

As a matter of fact, I used California redwood for stern-piece, seats, lockers, etc.; it is extremely pretty, and cheaper than cypress. Do not, however, attempt to use it for the side-pieces; it will break when you try to bend it.

Galvanized rowlocks can be had at any ship-chandler's; they are about fifteen cents a pair. Good oars cost eight cents a foot. Set the rowlocks 18 inches from the centre-line of the oarsman's seat.

Bore a hole through the stem-piece near the top, and put the ringbolt in place; or else screw on a plate-staple instead.

A rudder is a luxury; make it if you want it. Figs. 11 and 12 show how to do it; the tiller is only necessary when sailing. You can't fit this tiller in the centre, for the stern is too narrow to let the steersman sit to one side; so things have to be constructed as I have shown.

The et ceteras of this type of boat are very simple. A few canvas-covered cushions, stuffed with the granulated cork that white grapes are packed in, will be a great comfort; and they make most excellent life-preservers in an emergency. A 15-foot rope will serve as painter and anchor-cable. Any rough stone makes a sort of anchor; but the best makeshift is the X-shaped casting that separates the lids of a cook-stove; and it is seldom that a lumber-room or a junk-shop will not yield this.

In water frequented by sailing-craft, row-boats must show at night a lantern in the bow, with green and red glasses in the starboard and port sides. An old bicycle-lantern will fill these demands most admirably.

That's all. No, it is n't, either; it 's only the beginning. As inevitably as the humble 4-horse-power runabout leads the victim on to the six cylinder racer, so doth the busy little skiff lead to the cruising sloop or the motor-boat.

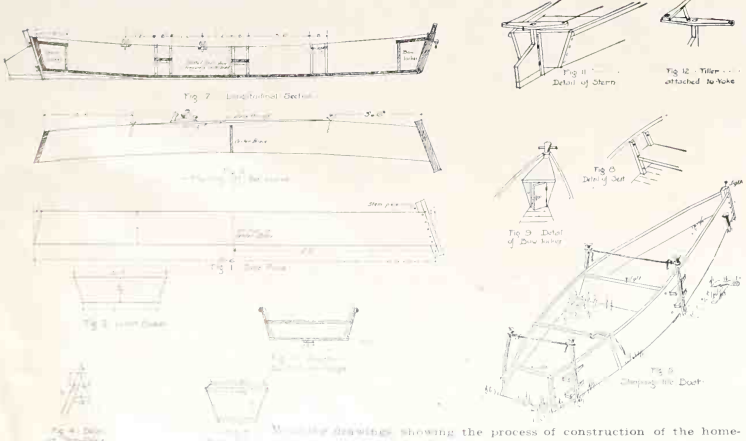


Fig. 7 Longitudinal Section
Fig. 11 Detail of Stern
Fig. 12 Tiller attached to Yoke
Fig. 10 Detail of Bow Fitting
Fig. 9 Detail of Bow fitting
Fig. 8 Showing Rib Boat

Working drawings showing the process of construction of the home-made boat. The back yard makes a good work shop

The east shore of Lake Michigan. Our camp was further up the sand dunes, but near enough a good boarding house for us to go there for our dinners

CAMPING ON THE EAST SHORE, LAKE MICHIGAN

THE CAMPING EXPERIENCES OF A FAMILY OF NATURE LOVERS—HOW THEY WENT ABOUT MAKING THEIR HERBARIUM, MOUNTING BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, ETC.

By CLARA D. GAMBLE

Photographs by HERMANN C. SIMONSON

OUR out-of-door housekeeping is a thing that has gradually evolved by meeting the conditions of our family life. No part of the camp outfit was bought until we felt the need for it, so that our habits and surroundings have grown harmonious and we have a summer life that is simple, but not too simple. We have well cooked food, pure water, good beds and something interesting to do.

We have tented for seven summers on the eastern shores of Lake Michigan, and in that time have become acquainted and formed a fast friendship with sand. On a sand dune the drainage is perfect, the water absolutely pure. We bought an iron pump and 15 feet of pipe and had it driven in beside our door. Every fall the pump is unscrewed and stored with the tents. Thus, for an expense of $10 we have had year after year an abundant supply of pure water.

Whole sections of the housekeeper's and mother's work are cut out by the cleanliness of the place. The children and their clothing keep clean, the floors take on a polish with use and never need scrubbing and the bedding does not soil as it does in dusty or smoky places. Here there are very few insects, no flies, spiders, or rarely mosquitoes; and no snakes, those bugbears of the woman who has never camped.

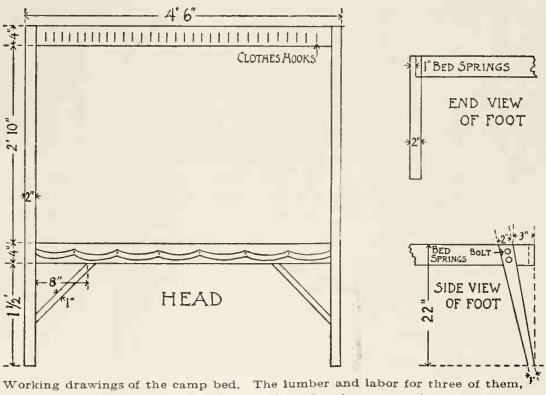
The novice at camping is apt to decide to put up his tent in the choicest bit of shade in the neighborhood. Rather reserve that spot for the hammocks and set up the tent near by, squarely in the morning sun. Low-hanging branches and under-growth about the tent shut out the circulation of air and if close enough to brush the canvas will cause the rain to drip through. But a fringe of bushes or a hill a short distance to the northwest forms a valuable protection from the cold winds.

Sloping ground is better than flat for the tent floor, and the tent should open to the southwest on these shores, for in that direction we get the breeze on warm days. The place should be retired enough to permit of leaving the tent open at night, and in buying the tent, specify that it shall be made to open at both ends.

The full length of rope and wooden pegs that come with a new tent from the tent makers, are intended to be used on the prairie. For the woods it is much better to cut four stout poles and plant them two feet from the corners of the tent, and spike to them on each side of the tent a strong sapling, at a height a few inches below the top of the wall, and to this tie the ropes from both fly and tent.

The platforms (mentioned in the appended price list) are set on hardwood posts and made of 12-inch second-grade boards, with one board on edge around the four sides, to which the canvas is attached. This increases the height of the wall by so much, holds out the drifting sand and keeps the canvas well up in the air to prevent mildew. Canvas mildews very fast where it touches the ground.

It is a good idea in selecting a tent, to draw a plan of the arrangement of the furniture, not allowing the beds to stand nearer than 2 feet to the walls, then add up the dimensions and see how large a tent the arrangement requires. By proper attention to the arrangement the furniture need never get wet. We sometimes take a sewing machine and it suffers nothing from dampness. Several extra pieces of canvas for covering the book shelves, sewing machine and gasolene stove when not in use, are an additional security from moisture.



Working drawings of the camp bed. The lumber and labor for three of them, together with the table and the benches, cost only $5

A height of 5 feet—4 feet canvas and 1 foot board base — is really necessary if one is to make the best use of all the floor space. Our pine bedsteads are made with heads 5 feet high. The top crosspiece is furnished with clothes hooks, the lower one with straps tacked on in loops for shoe holders. The space between the upper and lower crosspieces is filled in with light calico curtains so that the clothing is all hung out of sight and easy of access, and as the beds stand with the heads 2 feet from the wall, each one of such spaces makes a convenient private place to dress. We have a large calico curtain for dividing the tent at night, which we do by running a bamboo fishpole through the hem and hooking it on to the three centre tent poles.

The boys dispensed with a floor in their sleeping tent, making instead a board walk through the middle of it, from which they could reach their bed and dressing stand.

For our dining-room and kitchen we prefer not to have any side wall or board facing at all. It saves many steps being able to walk off the floor at any point, and the cook can always have an outlook while she works. This large outdoor table with the benches is the favorite gathering place for sketching, sewing, reading, etc. To be sure it gets wet when it rains, but we keep the stores in Mason jars or a covered box, and when it rains we turn over the table and benches, cover the stove with canvas and wait until it clears off, which it does with dispatch on the dunes. The sand dries almost immediately and we seldom have a meal spoiled by rain.

Our gasolene stove cooks merrily even in quite a gale for it is set into a box with the top and front removed and extending to a few inches above the burners, but not high enough to catch the blaze.

Another box with the bottom knocked out and fitted with a sloping lid is sunk in the sand. This is our refrigerator.

I believe few people can realize without trying it the pleasure of matching their ingenuity against the odds of the woods. Just to try if you are shrewd enough to keep dry in the rain or keep warm in the cold, to make furniture out of boxes and saplings and get a meal where it might seem dubious whether or not you would find the material for it — in fact to see if you are as smart as a woodchuck or a sandpiper — that is a game that rests your nerve cells and sends you home fitted to enjoy your mahogany and table linen without envying your neighbor's.

Blankets are best for bedding but whatever is taken should be made into a bale as follows: stretch on the floor first a line of rope, then spread a sheet of burlap or tent cloth. In the middle of this lay a folding table if you intend to take one, or a drawing board, or folding chair or some flat piece. Fold all the bedding to the same size and build it up in an even pile, topped by another board, draw the burlap over and sew with cord, then draw up the rope and tie securely, This can be checked as baggage, while a box cannot be checked unless fitted with handles.

Books, being so heavy should be packed in a small box, each book covered in stout paper for the summer.

Barrels are the best receptacle for kitchen uten-

sils and glass jars. If instead of heading them up, a piece of burlap is tacked over the top they will not be turned upside down in shipping.

The two materials par excellence for camping clothes are blue serge and white Indian head muslin. Ginghams fade in the sun, lawns grow limp in the dew and complicate the laundry question, while white cloth if coarse enough to stand wear, bleaches out with only half a washing. Gray flannel shirts for the boys cost $1.75 in the stores and look neater than sweaters. Save the worn shoes all the year to have half soled for summer use, but remember that as for the children, going barefoot toughens the soles of the feet and tones them up against susceptibility to taking cold in the winter.

Our entire camping outfit, which we have used two seasons and which is good for several more, cost us as follows:

Tent 16 x 18, with 5 ft. wall, and fly with 4 ft. extension	$27.50
Tent 12 x 16, 2½ ft. wall, no fly, second-hand	5.00
Canvas sheet for dining floor, 8 x 16 ft.	2.50
Platform for dining floor, 8 x 12 ft.	12.00
Platform for large tent, with 12-inch side wall	33.00
Well, 15 feet piping, point, labor and pump	10.00
Gasolene stove and oven	3.50
2 chests drawers, second-hand and paint	2.50
Camp chairs, one arm and two small	3.40
Lumber and labor on three bedsteads, table and benches	5.00
4 excelsior mattresses at $1.75	7.00
Lumber and labor on closet	2.50
Freight and cartage	12.00
Lantern	1.60
4 bed springs at $2.25	9.00
	$136.50

NATURE STUDY IN CAMP

When it rains we turn over the table and benches and wait until it clears off. This is the favorite gathering place for sketching, sewing, reading, etc.

But the greatest enjoyment of our summers in camp has come about through a growing interest in the wild life about us and through the use of a choice little library which we have gradually collected to help us understand it.

Being quite a large family we are not overburdened if we go out on a tramp or boating trip carrying a camera, butterfly net, botany can, binocular glasses, and fishing rods. We are always sure to bring something back, and except for the interest in birds, which we all share, we divided the study so that one analyzed and pressed the plants, one photographed and sketched forest trees, and another tended the caterpillars and prepared and mounted the butterflies and moths.

The result this year is quite a delight. We have an herbarium of 100 plants, an illustrated notebook of the trees, and three 14 x 16 inch cases filled with butterflies and moths.

There was no teacher in our party. The boys and girls, in age seventeen, fourteen and twelve, were started with a generous supply of books and followed directions, the motive power being supplied by their own enthusiasm, roused and fed by the fascination of the subject.

The quite considerable measure of success they made in preserving and mounting their specimens was only won after many failures, but better methods were gradually found and they feel that they are ready for greater things next year.

We found at a taxidermist's assorted sizes of butterfly cases which we used. This is a shallow box with glass lid. It is nearly filled with white cotton over a sprinkling of naphthaline powder which destroys the parasites. The arrangement is more portable than any other and does away with the use of mounting pins. For the 14 x 16 inch size we paid eighty cents. Another year we are intending to prepare such cases showing the life histories, with a specimen at every stage from egg to moth. The boys raised many of their best specimens this year; but although they had in their tent a miscellaneous collection of boxes covered with netting and containing all sorts of voracious caterpillars which sent them on many a long tramp for leaves from their particular food plants, they lost many of the larvæ before they matured. This was largely because they did not know at first that they must give them water sprinkled on the leaves.

We found the use of a cyanide jar absolutely necessary, for those we killed with chloroform became so rigid that the wings usually broke in putting them in the setting board.

The expense of these appliances was almost nothing as the boys made them themselves from directions in Comstock's and Holland's books. For the nets they used Brussels curtain net sewed to a wire frame, the ends of the wire pushed into the end of a 3-foot length of bamboo and held with plugs of wood. They kept notebooks of the dates of finding the eggs and what plants they were found on, etc.

The plants are mounted by pasting them on 11 x 14 inch sheets of 2-ply Bristol board. We bought these in size 22 x 28 inches at a paper house and had them cut. These large sheets cost $1.50 for 100 and ten cents for cutting.

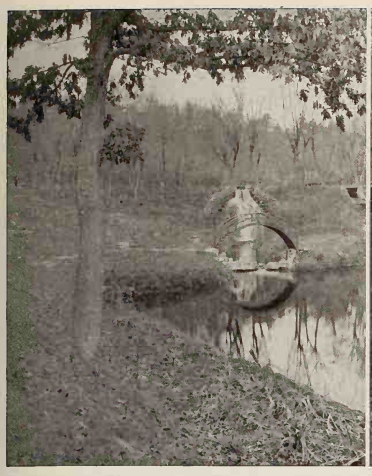
The analysis of the flowers was written up in a notebook, and a special effort made to find as many as possible of each family, and to observe and record the means of fertilization and influence of environment.

At first we pressed our specimens by the time honored method of laying them in a pile of tissue and blotting papers under a board weighted with a boulder, but this required many days and the plants became mouldy and lost their color. Later, we used alternate sheets of cotton blotter and corrugated paper, strapped between two boards, not tightly enough to crush the corrugated paper, and hung them in the sun or over the oven.

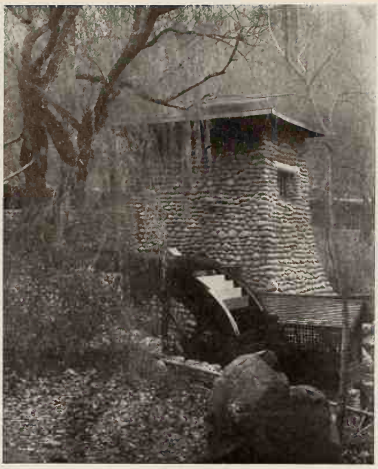
For bird study one needs a field glass. A twelve-power, wide angle glass, which gave us excellent service, cost $12. With this for a companion, the early morning trips to visit the birds should begin long before the summer vacation, for by that time many of the brightest ones, like lost opportunities, will have gone on.

When one has attained to the seeing eye there is no shortest walk abroad but furnishes the sights, but they "have their exits and their entrances." So it is the first days of spring for the birds, then the wild flowers, the butterflies and moths until frost comes, and all winter long stands revealed the architecture of the leafless trees and their economies, their ways and means of caring for their buds.

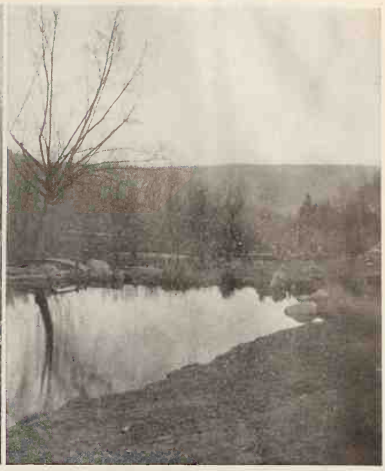
Have your tent made so it will open at both ends, for half the fun is to wake in the morning and lie and watch the squirrels running along the limbs of the trees



The trout hatchery at Yama-no-uchi, is picturesque, with its waterfalls and Japanese bridges



This old-fashioned over-shot water wheel serves to aerate the water and to furnish power for a dynamo



The trout are bred and grown in a series of lakes where they can be watched

BREEDING LARGER AND BETTER FLAVORED TROUT

HOW A NEW STRAIN OF BROOK TROUT OF SUPERIOR SIZE AND FLAVOR IS BEING DEVELOPED—A NEW APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES THAT IS IMPROVING TROUT JUST AS WE HAVE IMPROVED CHICKENS, APPLES, AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS

By FRANK SEAMAN

Photographs by HENRY H. SAYLOR and others

TO MOST people a trout is simply a trout. In breeding trout extensively we have found, however, that there is an individuality in fish, and a difference in color, vigor, and rapidity of growth, just as marked as in chickens, horses, and men. It follows, then, that if we should select our breeding stock for fish as carefully as we do for the improvement of domestic animals we would obtain similar results. If we can breed better layers from a hen that lays two hundred eggs a year than from a hen that does not pay her board, this same principle should hold good in fish.

At Yama-no-uchi we are beginning to breed brook-trout for special points. Records are carefully kept which show the number and quality of the eggs of our breeding stock, the rapidity of growth, brilliancy of color, symmetry of form, and vigor. These are the points on which we hope to produce improvements.

There is a general impression that trout culture is easy. We have not found this to be quite true. In addition to a thorough personal study of the subject we have employed a trout expert of long experience.

From the original jungle fowl, weighing one pound and producing about a dozen eggs a year, hens have been bred that lay over two hundred eggs annually, and capons that weigh twelve pounds when nine months old. Breeding fowls showing such qualities often bring several hundred dollars each because of their ability to transmit them to their offspring.

As far as the writer knows, nothing has been done in this country toward improving varieties of fish by such selection. The yield of a two-year-old brook-trout will vary from one hundred to eight hundred eggs annually. It is in thorough accordance with the teachings of Darwin and later principles of breeding that the number and size of eggs may be increased materially by careful selection of the breeding stock. We are also making a selection of parents for shape, size, general vigor, and color.

In taking the eggs from our trout in November, we discriminate against thin, undersized females that yield a bare hundred eggs, in favor of a healthy active fish from which more than eight hundred eggs of large size are taken. In selecting the males from which to obtain milt, we choose the brilliant, salmon-bellied specimens of good size and great activity.

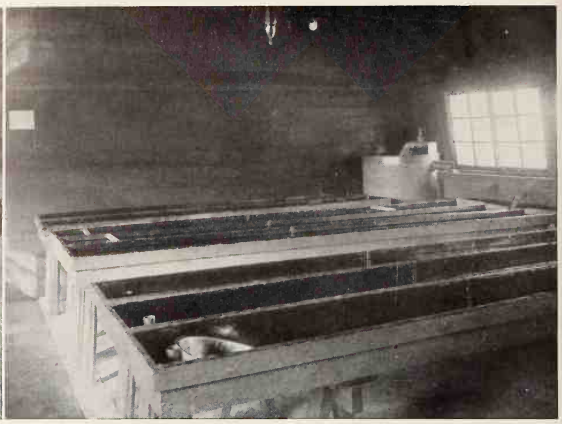
One fact is firmly established — that the quality and flavor of trout depend almost entirely on two factors; the nature of their food and the temperature and aeration of the water in which they live.

It is impossible to raise trout satisfactorily in surface water. They can be grown in water

Mr. Frederick Remington, the artist, feeding the trout at Yama-no-uchi

Mr. John Burroughs and Mr. W. T. Hornaday watch the stripping with scientific interest

When the breeding trout are stripped in November, only the eggs and milt of firm, large, healthy trout are taken



The indoor hatchery has a capacity for hatching 2,500,000 fry. Natural food, instead of liver, produces better flavored fish

of 70 degrees if sufficiently aerated, and such trout will grow faster than those living in cold spring water. But they are of inferior quality and, if fed liver, have an undesirable flavor.

One reason for our success in breeding trout at Yama-no-uchi, with a real brook-trout flavor, is that cold spring water enters at the upper end of each lake, flows directly across it, and then falls fifteen to eighteen feet over rocks to the next lake. This fall thoroughly aerates the water, and when it enters each of the five succeeding lakes, it is practically as pure as when it enters the first. The water never gets above 55 degrees.

We also artificially cultivate in our streams and ponds the same small insects, fish, and weeds for their feed which have for generations nourished our mountain-stream trout.

Trout are cannibals, and a very important factor in raising them is to keep them sorted to size. We once had this illustrated in an unforgettable way. In one lake that had been drained and thoroughly cleaned, a hundred thousand fry were placed. At the end of six months we drained it again to sort these fish, as even in so short a time the growth of some will be three times that of others. We found eleven trout of enormous size, that had in some unknown way come in from another lake and all summer had lived on the small fish, of which only about two thousand remained.

It is a common complaint that the flavor of trout served in hotels and restaurants is not the same as of those we are accustomed to eat in camp. Sometimes we attribute it to the difference of our appetites. This is a mistake; the flavor is really different. Practically all of the trout offered for sale in the cities are from hatcheries, and as far as the writer knows they are fed on "plucks" (the heart and liver of pigs and sheep).

When we began trout breeding we fed these things as a matter of course, and were greatly disappointed at the flavor of the flesh. A friend who raises trout and feeds "plucks" once told me that he does not need any protection against poachers because his neighbors consider a liver-fed trout not worth stealing. With this in mind we began experimenting in feeding for flavor, like the man who raises celery-fed ducks or milk-fed chickens. We have found that the only way to obtain the flavor of the wild mountain trout,

(*Continued on page 360*)

The exterior of the hatchery and the first lake. A Japanese type of architecture prevails at Yama-no-uchi, where Japanese methods of fish breeding are studied

SEEN FROM A COUNTRY WINDOW

THE FARMER AND THE AUTO

WHEN the "scorchers" cease from scorching up and down rural roads, farmers will stop shying rocks at them. Whether the attitude of country people shall be hostile or friendly to automobiles depends largely on the automobilists. As seen from this particular Country Window, the conduct of the latter was noticeably more sensible and considerate last season than ever before. Where more than half used to flash by at thirty or forty miles an hour, during the past year not one out of twenty was driven at anything like racing speed. One result: in 1907 three auto accidents occurred within sight of the Window; in 1908 not one happened within five miles of it.

A MANY-SIDED LAND

WE 'VE all heard confirmed city dwellers commiserate their country cousins because life in the country must be "so dull." Some seem to think of it solely as a place where one raises hogs and hayseed. They assume that, beyond blooded stock and possible experiments in intensive cultivation, there 's nothing, country-wise, to interest men and women of active brains.

Don't you believe it. Of some it is too true. But not of all, or even of most. I know people whose whole lives are dull rounds of dirt-grubbing, solaced only by occasional driblets of local gossip about some neighbor's picayune affairs; but to say that this class is typical would be as absurd as to call New York city's "White Wings" typical Manhattanites.

The country is a big place — a very big place. It harbors a great many folks of a great many kinds. Moreover, it is wonderfully hospitable to all who accept its invitations. It has occupation and fitting reward for "the man with the hoe" who sees only clods and knows nothing else. Likewise it welcomes the student, the philosopher, the savant, and throws wide open doors of opportunity and enjoyment to their every faculty. While country life is possible to men of the least education and the lowest mentality, it is nevertheless true that the broader a man's training, the stronger his mind, the riper his learning, so much the more will he get out of the country. It is a many-sided land, this of the open fields, the swelling hills, and the limitless outlooks. Many sided must be the man who shall be able to absorb and assimilate all its gifts.

One day last summer, neighbor Morton and his spectacled son came plunging down the "dugway" from my woods. Almost too excited to talk intelligibly, they made out to ask for a shovel and a box. With these we all three hurried back up the mountain-side. Stumbling over stumps, pushing through thickets, we came to a little plant beside which both men dropped on their knees and began clearing away leaves and litter. It seems they had found a Habenaria which differed in some ways from any Habenaria known to them, and they were half wild with impatience to get it home to their microscope and their botanies, to make sure whether it was simply a chance "sport," or they had actually discovered a new species. A hundred men might have passed that plant without seeing anything of interest, but the Mortons know their botany, and the day was to them one of triumph.

Neighbor Fitch came to me another time, to ask guidance to the so-called "Wildcats' Den." This is a chaotic talus of huge rocks lying against the foot and up the steep side of the mountain, composed of fragments varying in size from an apple to a Flatiron Building, tumbled wildly down the slope against and upon each other. Some overhang topplingly, some are stacked together so as to show caves and grottoes in any of which a dozen men might shelter. High above, the cliff rises almost sheer, its ridge sharply cutting the sky-line. Out came Fitch's geological hammer. For an hour he tapped and chipped and tested. Then, as if reading from a book — it was an open book to him, trained in geologic lore — he told me the story of that rock-fall. Together we sat on a mossed stone and, in our minds' eyes, reconstructed the old Silurian scene. We saw again the ancient mountain range vastly higher than now; its soaring peaks of splintery rock; steam-jets issuing through fissures from the glowing interior; the stagnant marsh below; strange, monstrous birds heavily flapping membraneous wings from crag to crag; and then the dull growing rumble of the approaching earthquake, shaking the swaying summit as a wind shakes the tree-tops and toppling half the mountain from its base, to heap the jagged ruins in the titanic confusion amid which we sat. To most men the whole thing would be just a pile of big rocks. But Fitch knows his geology, and it was to him a thrilling page in the tremendous history of the universe.

I have another friend who finds intensest pleasure in the study of butterflies and other insects. Even gnats and mosquitoes tell him fascinating tales. Another neighbor finds in "her birds" an occupation of daily charm. She knows the habits of the veery thrush as well as I know those of my Leghorn hens, and she can tell you the whole story of the chickadee. Still another finds each year too short to yield him the knowledge of plant-growth mysteries which he is seeking to unveil.

Are you a clodhopper? The country has clods for you to exercise upon. Are you a student? The country has problems which will fascinate as well as puzzle you. Are you an "all-'round man," with a twentieth-century hunger for knowledge? Then can you feed full every faculty of your being in the country, if you have but the capacity to receive what the country has to offer.

Nor, while your mind feeds plenteously, shall your soul be starved. For over you shall open skies of endless change; under your feet the fields shall deepen from gray to green with every spring; through your trees the birds shall weave glancing shuttles of brilliant plumage; for you the trout shall leap gleamingly from the soft singing of the rushy brook-bed; beauty shall be above you and below you and all around you, so that you may live in it day and night. Nor shall even this be all, but, with the beauty and the tenderness and the growth shall also flow to you a new vigor of manhood and womanhood in full tide from the everlasting hills whence cometh strength.

OUTDOOR WORK FOR WOMEN

MASSACHUSETTS is the state to try experiments. It is always at some new scheme calculated, or at least desired, to be of public benefit. Thereby the country of the historic codfish often gets years ahead of its slower neighbors.

An association in that state has now undertaken to find profitable outdoor employment for some of the numerous single women therein, who are dependent on their own labor for livelihood. The plan is to procure tracts of garden land near the bigger cities and "try out" the scheme of women-raised vegetables, berries, flowers, chickens and, perhaps, pigs and bees.

Well, why not? In Europe women do much of the really hard farm work. Heaven forbid that American women should ever come to that! But in the garden, the flower-bed, the apiary, the berry patch are tasks easy, healthful, specially adapted to the deft fingers and painstaking care of women. Such employment is no harder, is every whit as honorable, is probably more profitable, and certainly is more wholesome than work in the factories and shops where thousands upon thousands of New England's self-supporting women are shut in the whole day through and the long year 'round.

But — can they be made to think so? I fancy the promoters will find ample room and verge enough for all their diplomatic skill in persuading volunteers to enlist with them.

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT

IN MY part of the East town boards usually buy "road machines" to work their dirt roads. These machines cost several hundred dollars, require at least three men and two span of heavy horses to manage them, and "do'" about four miles of road a day. Average cost per mile, from $3 to $4. Out West road superintendents hire farmers to "split-log" drag the roads. In at least one Iowa township this system has been brought to such perfection, by the selection of the right sort of farmers with the right sort of teams in convenient locations as to each other, that the whole road system of the township is dragged in about three hours, at a cost of fifty cents a mile. It takes the "road machine" from three to five weeks to get over an Eastern town's roads. When the circuit is complete the first-worked portions need going over again — and the appropriation is invariably used up. The Western split-logs do every whit as good work and, when a rain comes to cause damage, there 's plenty of money left to send them all over the township again, and again, and still again, if need be.

It may be observed by the suspicious taxpayer that there is less opportunity for "graft" in the split-logs, each supplied by the individual farmer, than in the purchase of expensive machines from agents willing to pay someone for help in effecting sales.

WANTED: BETTER CHEAP ROADS

THE Country Life Commission did what was expected in emphasizing the need of better roads in rural districts. They put the demand third in order of arrangement. Perhaps this did n't mean that they rated it third in order of importance. I think a country vote on the matter would put it first, or, at any rate, very near the head of the list. But, now that automobiles have come into such general use, some genius has got to invent a new way to make roads. It is a l-e-e-tle too expensive to build $10,000 a mile Macadam or Telford roads and have them last only from three to five years.

A. P. HITCHCOCK.

GARDEN & GROUNDS

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS McADAM

THREE CROPS FROM THE SAME GROUND

COMBINATION 4.— SHRUBS, COLCHICUM, CERASTIUM

ONE of Nature's best ideas is to grow shrubs, bulbs, and a carpeting plant on the same tract of ground. She can do it because these three types of vegetation do not conflict — they work like partners. The bushes furnish leaf mold for the smaller plants. The bulbs have narrow leaves which take little room, or else they are in evidence only a short time. The carpeting plant helps to protect the bulbs from alternate freezing and thawing, and it is so shallow-rooted that it hardly exhausts the soil.

We can make our shrubbery borders interesting the year round by getting bulbs to spread and multiply among the bushes and by covering the ground with little creepers, evergreen and deciduous. Many combinations that will give three crops of bloom from the same ground can be worked out by the aid of colchicums, which are popularly but wrongly called autumn crocuses. They do look like true autumn crocuses, but have big flowers and broad leaves, while the crocuses have smaller flowers and narrow leaves. The cheapest and most reliable colchicum is *C. autumnale*, which has pink flowers about four inches across in September. (See illustration.)

These colchicums multiply wonderfully in old gardens and make charming edgings. They appear suddenly without any leaves and usually come out of the bare earth. But if you leave the soil bare, weeds will come, and also the ignorant laborer who may slash the bulbs with a hoe.

So the best plan is to have a permanent carpeting plant over the colchicum bulbs. No spring bloomer would be appropriate because the big leaves of the colchicums need the ground in spring. But any summer-blooming plant that grows six inches high or less and spreads rapidly, would be. I suggest that you try snow-in-summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*), which blooms more or less all summer and is attractive throughout the growing season because of its gray foliage. W. M.

WHY FOLKS FAIL WITH LARKSPURS

To the Editors:

With great enthusiasm I imported from England, five years ago the best hybrid delphiniums. Now the whole collection is gone. The black spot killed them. Is n't there any cure for the larkspur disease? J. M.

That 's what they all say. The improved varieties seem to be so high-bred they can't resist this American disease. No cure yet, but Erwin F. Smith of the United States Department of Agriculture is working at it and will be glad to have samples of diseased plants and a record of your experience. If anyone can find a remedy he can.

Meanwhile, there are two things you can do. First, raise delphiniums from seed and you will find the plants more prolific and long-lived, though the individual flowers will not be as large as those of the hybrids.

Second, the only way to preserve a superior variety is to propagate from cuttings. T. McA.

Every month we shall publish something under "Why Folks Fail." Do not be afraid to tell your mistakes. Perhaps we can help you. No names will be printed.

STRAIGHT TIPS FROM UNCLE WILLIAM

7.— RAISE PERENNIALS FROM SEED NOW

THE quickest way to stock a garden with hardy flowers is to buy the plants, but that is also the costliest way. The cheapest way is to raise perennials from seed. The best time to start is now, when the spring rush is over, and the best way is to have a coldframe, because it protects the seeds from being washed away by heavy rains. Most of the common perennials will bloom next year. A ten-cent package of seed may give you one hundred plants which would cost you $10 to $15. It is a game that has many disappointments on account of stale seed and slow germination. It also calls for daily attention — lest the seedlings suffer for water. Also you must transplant the little plants once or twice before you set them out in the garden this fall or next spring. But even if you have only a few successes they should be glorious enough to compensate for many failures. That 's the way to get big, strong masses! That 's the way to have plenty of flowers for cutting all the season!

A SEASIDE WONDER

THE sea beach is about the last place in the world where you would expect to find anything growing, at least in such gravel as is shown in the accompanying picture. Yet Virginia creeper is here making a large and beautiful carpet. It grows naturally in sand dunes and there acquires extraordinary beauty. It fruits freely in pure sand and the blue berries are more attractive by the seashore than inland. Also the leaves in autumn take on brighter colors. It ought to be an important agency for holding sand, as it naturally supplements pitch pines and marram grass — the two best things you can buy for the purpose. Do you need them at your summer home?

OPPORTUNITIES OF JULY

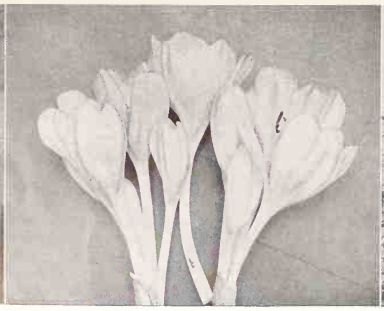
SAVE a year on strawberries by getting pot-grown plants now. If you wait till next spring to buy plants you will have no fruit until 1911. Ask your favorite seedsmen for his "midsummer catalogue."

Did you omit celery from your garden this spring? You have room for it now, and now is just the time to buy the plants.

Make a quick tour of the garden and write down what vegetables you will have this fall and winter. Then make the necessary sowings. You have plenty of room now and should have plenty of time, if you have a wheel hoe and other modern tools.

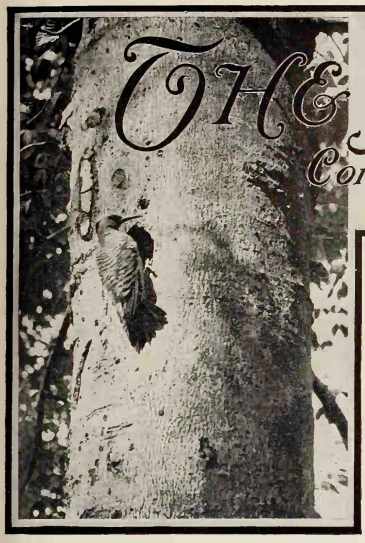
Pick out a cool Saturday to visit some large, famous nursery where you are reasonably sure of seeing a big show of larkspurs, hollyhocks, gladioli, dahlias, or early phlox. Take a notebook and order the best varieties for delivery this fall or next spring. Catalogues can never do justice to the groups that have dozens of varieties.

Why not have a coldframe and raise your own perennials from seed? It's the cheapest way



This pink flower (*Colchicum autumnale*) is four inches across and appears suddenly in September without any leaves

An unusual sight at the seashore — vines growing right in the gravel of the beach



THE NATURE CLUB

Conducted by Julia E. Rogers

The midsummer vacation brings to many the only opportunity of the year for Nature Study. Take to the woods, the fields, and the sea-shore. Somewhere in the big outdoors world is the fountain of eternal youth. Go out with the youngsters and you will find it, when you are hunting birds' nests.

Nature Study is not work — it is play. It is recreation in its literal sense — it makes us new — our nerves, our muscles, our points of view. The Director invites all readers of the Nature Club to write for suggestions and help on any Nature Study topic.

HUNTING BIRDS' NESTS

EACH of the thousands of species of birds builds a distinct type of nest, differing from all the rest in architecture, manner of construction, material, and location. The trained bird student hesitates no more on the question "Whose nest is it?" than he would if someone asked of a bird in the bush — "What bird is this?" Even in the exceptional instances where a nest is built in an unusual situation, the nest itself gives some sure clue to its builder.

July is the best month in which to collect birds' nests. They have served their purpose by housing the June broods. Let the parent birds build again if they plan for a second brood. Don't disturb a nest with eggs in it. But take any nest as soon as it is vacated. These nests are new and strong, so short a time have they been exposed to racking winds, rain and sun.

There are few nature studies more interesting than the search amid the lush foliage for the hidden nests of our familiar song birds. But the nests themselves are of little use to the collector without a record made for each. Before touching it, set down all the interesting facts you can obtain from the nest itself.

1. How far is it from the ground?
2. What is it supported by?
3. If hidden, what serves to conceal it from view?
4. Has the bird done anything to add to the natural features that hide the nest?
5. Do the materials of the nest imitate the surroundings in color and texture?
6. Date when the nest was collected.
7. Exact situation of it.

Later, these notes may be neatly copied on a slip of paper which is pinned to the nest when it is placed in the collection; or the nest may be tagged with a number corresponding to the notes in a notebook.

"To-day I saw the dragon-fly
Come from the wells where he did lie;
An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire mail.
He dried his wings; like gauze they grew;
Thro' crofts and pastures wet with dew
A living flash of light he flew."

TENNYSON.

When the facts are jotted down, take the nest. If it is in the crotch of a limb or shrub, or swung to a set of reeds, saw or cut off the limb or reeds, and do not loosen the nest from its supports. A large part of the builder's skill is in the attachment of the nest; if it is torn from its place it is damaged and incomplete as a specimen.

Every naturalist and Nature Club needs a room in which to arrange specimens. Birds' nests take up a good deal of room, and it is a mistake to decorate living rooms with them. In the natural history room they may decorate the walls, or be placed in order on shelves or racks made to suit the collector's tastes and necessities. It is a pity, I think, to conceal them in chests of drawers.

The collecting of nests depends upon the person. Experience is not so necessary as patience and a growing love for the pursuit. Are there birds about you? If so, then there are nests to be found. Books will help you to identify the birds, and to locate the nests, by giving the situations chosen for their nests by the different species represented in your neighborhood.

Every community has its bird-lovers who will be glad to help beginners by going out with them on hunts for nests. Do you know an old orchard that has a roadside thicket on one side of it and a brier patch on the other, all grass-grown under the gnarled trees? You have five distinct habitats that birds choose — trees, bushes, briars, grass, and hollow limbs. A sharp pair of eyes will discover the abandoned homes of the June nestlings.

The mud-lined nest of a robin may be in the crotch of an elm, thirty feet from the ground, or in a young pine but six feet from the ground, or on a shelf in the carriage shed, so low that a child can look into it. Rains soon dissolve the "silly walls" of mud after the brood leaves this nest.

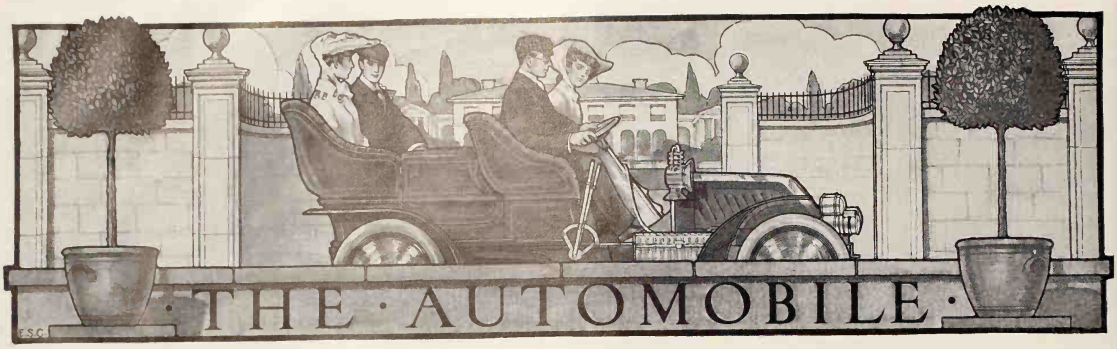
(*Continued on page* 346)

The goldfinch builds late, for it lines its nest with thistledown

The Baltimore oriole's nest swings at the ends of elm branches

What a setting for the wool and fibre nest of the indigo bunting!

This king bird's nest hides in the foliage of an apple tree



THE USE OF GASOLENE

IF A motor car is stored in a building or a closed room for any length of time the gasolene should be removed from the tank, or, at least, great care should be taken that there is no leakage of gasolene or drip from the carbureter. The gasolene that drips on the floor spreads out and vaporizes very rapidly, and the vapor, being heavier than air, collects in depressions and hollows in the floor, in the repair pits of a garage, for instance, and merely awaits a good chance to become ignited and make trouble. Great care should be taken that there are no open lights or other possible sources of ignition about when gasolene is being handled. When filling the tank at night the lamps on the car should be extinguished to avoid the danger of igniting vapor floating about in the air. JOSEPH TRACY.

AUTOMOBILE EXPENSES OF A NOVICE

IN THE early spring, when there begin to be prospects of pleasant Sundays and holidays which could be spent in the country, away from all the unpleasantness of city or near-suburban life, and when we see the string of automobiles going past on their way out of the city, there are naturally hundreds of people who ask themselves if they, too, could not purchase a car and get a share of this general enjoyment. But all have heard tales of the great expense incurred, and being sober-minded people, not addicted to mortgaging the roof over their heads to put wheels under their feet, they naturally turn to their friends to learn of their experiences.

At least that is what I did last year, only to find that I could get very little definite information of the kind I wanted. Those who had had only a year's experience seemed able to give only vague generalities, and the old-timers so mixed up their stories with accounts of how to save a dollar here and another there by various crooks and turns which I knew I should not know, that the result was far from satisfactory. Nevertheless we bought a light touring car, one which would hold five persons, and from the outset I kept a strict account of everything expended in connection therewith, even to the cost of the telephone message to see why the gasolene ordered had not come. The following may be of interest, then, to some who have ideas of becoming automobile owners.

Before giving the exact figures, however, perhaps it would be better to give an idea of what was done with the car and how it was treated. It was purchased the first of March, and from then till the last of June was run every pleasant Sunday, but seldom on week days, for the very simple reason that there was no one at home to use it. The runs made were on ordinary Massachusetts roads, and the average speed was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of seventeen or eighteen miles an hour, seldom going above that and slowing up when it would seem advisable. You may say that there could be no pleasure in poking along at such a rate, but in return for this slower speed there was the possibility of enjoying the country through which we traveled, and there was never any sense of being keyed up to a pitch of alertness which cannot be just what the person who has been working for a week needs for a really healthful rest and relaxation. Furthermore, aided by good fortune in not running over nails, etc., this speed was so easy on the tires that only once in the whole year was it necessary to stop to replace an inner tube.

From the last of June to the last of September, owing to other attractions about the seashore (the family being wedded to a sail-boat), there were only a few long trips made, but as we were nearly three miles from the railroad station and a mile from the post-office, the automobile proved the most handy thing imaginable, and was used as a depot carriage, mail car, and delivery wagon nearly all summer. In the fall there were again long trips taken on pleasant Sundays, and for a month or so the car was found of surprising convenience in taking one member of the family to his place of business, when in other years it had meant either an unreasonably early start on a Monday morning or a disagreeable roundabout and tedious ride in stuffy electrics for the best part of a Sunday afternoon. The first of December the weather became too cold for our tastes, and the car was put up for the rest of the year.

During all this time it had been taken care of wholly at home — washed, groomed, tinkered over with unskilful but curious hands; this tinkering probably caused one or two small garage bills, but as none of these exceeded $3, there was not much complaint, especially as, in spite of the times when the engine would behave badly owing to ignorance in its management, only one stop on the road because it would not work can be remembered.

Having thus explained how much and in what way the machine was used, here is the record of what it cost:

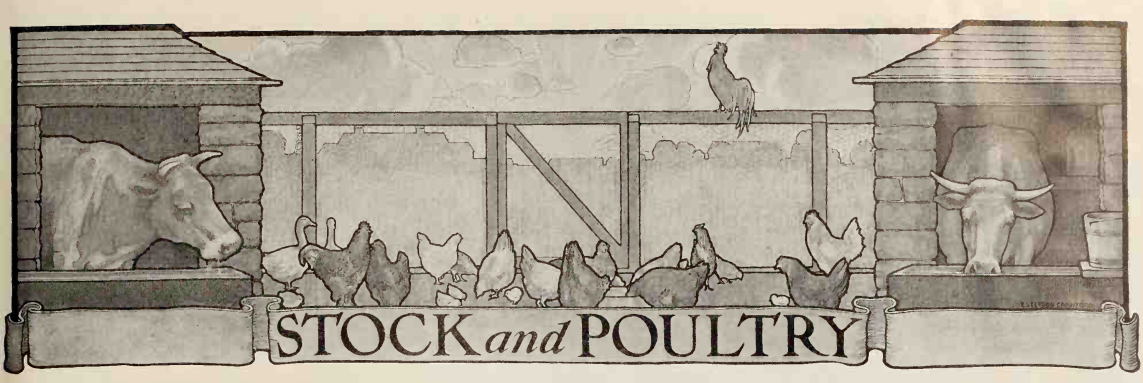
Actual running expenses: oils, gasolene, carbide for the lamps	$34.74
Repairs and renewals: a couple of new spark plugs, extra dry batteries, bills at the garage, and the like	22.93
Accessories and other supplies: robes, extra inner tubes, a cotton cover to place over the car during the week	45.38
Licenses	7.00
Fire and personal liability insurance	63.00
Alterations to render the "barn" habitable for its new occupant	10.00
Total	$183.05

Had we known what we do now, a not inconsiderable amount on the first item might have been saved. For instance, there was no need of paying eighteen cents per gallon for gasolene, nor was it of any great advantage for us to oil the road liberally from March till August because of a wide-open oiler. And in regard to the repair account, that, too, could be commented on at length, but mainly to the effect that several good certificates of U. S. currency were spent where they need not have been — unnecessary vulcanizing, for one thing.

During the year fifty-two trips of fifteen miles or over were made, and 106 errands were "run." The total amounted to 2,442 miles, which, compared with the expense account, gives us a cost of about seven and a half cents a mile.

But don't be too optimistic. Before the next season is over there is going to be a bill for two new tires and a bill for a fresh coat of varnish, and you may be sure there will be incidentals. But did anyone ever get anything of any real benefit for nothing? And would not the car fare saved, which, in fact, amounted to considerable, and the handiness and the freedom from vexatious delays on street corners waiting for electric cars, or the pleasure of many simple luncheons eaten in various unique and beautiful places which would not have been known, much less reached, in any other way, make up for the loss of interest on the money invested, and go a long way toward covering depreciation? SILAS P. ABERCROMBIE.

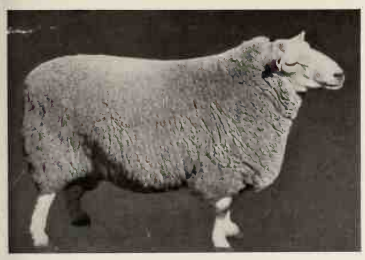
The automobile is probably doing more than any other agency to promote country life in America, by making the country more accessible



SHEEP VERSUS DOGS

ONE of the incomprehensible facts pertaining to agriculture in the United States is the neglect of and indifference to sheep husbandry. No other farm animals give so continuously such variety of returns or in such generous measure, cost considered, as well-bred sheep, and to do this they need not be necessarily pure bred, or of high and costly lineage. No other farm stock is reared and maintained with such small visible expenditure of products that would be otherwise available for anything approaching the same percentage of net income. No other is so docile, so manageable, so little disposed to or capable of doing harm.

It would seem that such desirable and useful animals should be popular and abundant in all rural communities, on account of the easy profit



Cheviot ram, a mutton breed that also bears heavy fleece

they so unostentatiously make for their owners. But they are not popular and are not largely raised. Why? Because the prevalence and popularity of no-account dogs make it impossible.

These dogs represent every degree of worthlessness and every combination of vile breeding, including here and there one with alleged exalted pedigree, and all, low or high, with the common hunger for mutton served with warm blood. Each one of them, too, is somebody's darling, reared, harbored, argued and fought for, as indispensable.

Suggestive as an example of what a bar dogs may be to the agricultural possibilities and prosperity of a state I will cite Kansas, because of a closer familiarity. Here is a commonwealth with an area sufficient for nearly a third of a million quarter-section farms, and by nature one of the most favorable, as to products, climate, latitude, longitude, and altitude, for successful sheep and wool-growing which man has ever known. Here is scarcely a farm of 160 acres which could not, as a minimum, maintain to its great advantage and without appreciable cost fifty well-bred sheep, and these would aggregate for the state more than sixteen millon head, the produce and products of which would be virtually clear gain. But the farms where this is attempted on any scale, great or small, are few and far between, and in many counties sheep are almost as rare curiosities as camels or crocodiles.

Last year the state had 193,000 dogs, but their official enumerators could find but 136,000 sheep. In one county there were upward of four thousand dogs, and of sheep not one. In six average counties, or perhaps above average for sheep-raising, aggregating three million acres, there were counted 10,333 dogs and twenty-two sheep, and half that number had been killed by dogs in a single county within the year.

The average farm dog — and the average town dog in a greater degree if possible — is a worthless, always sycophantic (when not surly and dangerously cross), lawn-defiling, flea-distributing, scab-breeding, fly-snapping porch loafer by day, and

Hampshire ewe and ram, a large, hardy breed producing early lambs

a sneaking, bloodthirsty, cruelly murderous coward, prowling the countryside, by night, with a lust for mere wanton slaughter unparalleled in any wild beast. He harmonizes with the harmless, beneficent, profit-bringing sheep only after the sheep's flesh is inside his ostrich-like stomach, its wool in his teeth and his jaws adrip with its blood. This, too, with the habits of unspeakable nastiness that should make him abhorrent to mankind. Yet human nature is such that we see these things and admit their existence in the other man's dog but never in our own, which "always stays at home nights, is always harmless and always kind." Almost every owner of a dog can be persuaded that such a description may possibly, and probably does, fit the dogs of others, but it is improbable that any owner was entirely convinced that the description was literally or even approximately applicable to his own canines, whatever their degree of actual worthlessness or professed worth.

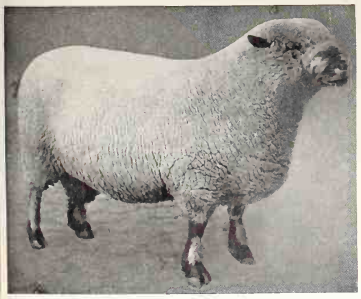
In the face of such conditions few men who value being regarded as sane have the hardihood to embark in sheep raising. Any community which maintains ten thousand dogs that may in a night murder its twenty-two sheep, or 470 dogs to each sheep, can scarcely be an inviting field for an investment in ovine husbandry. If in such a field dogs are the important product, their mutton supply is all too limited; if the sheep are important, expecting them to have peace, safety, and prosperity, where four hundred dogs are thirsting

Lincoln ram, the largest and heaviest of the general-purpose types

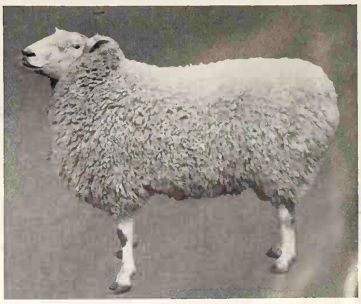
for each one's heart blood, is too much of a strain on the imagination.

The conditions described are not applicable to Kansas alone, but exist to a greater or less degree in many other states and constitute paralysis to an industry that, fairly fostered, would be tremendously important. The only remedy I see is enlightenment or civilization advanced to a point where it can distinguish between the worth of a sheep and the worthlessness of a dog. F. D. COBURN.

[Note.—Mr. Coburn, who is secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, has had



Shropshire ram. Shropshires belong to the medium wool class



Leicester ram, a light breed of long-wooled sheep that produces excellent mutton

long observation of the sheep industry, and knows whereof he speaks. It is only fair to our friend the dog, however, to point out the fact that Mr. Coburn really refers to those roving, underfed curs, too common everywhere, that always do more harm than good in any community. If there happen to be more curs than dogs of pedigree in the sheep-raising districts of Kansas, the canine tribe, as a whole, should not be made to suffer for it. Sheep raisers elsewhere learned long since that one good sheep dog or collie could protect a flock from a hundred curs, as well as wolves and human thieves, and that the dog, if the sheep's worst enemy, is also its best friend.—THE EDITORS.]

HOW ONE WOMAN MADE A START WITH POULTRY

WE HAD long dreamed of a country home, my mother and I—of a place where living expenses would be lessened and which would be pleasant during the summer for my sisters who teach eight months of the year—a place where we could add materially to our income by keeping chickens.

After discarding the idea of buying near New York City, because of the higher value of land and greater cost of living, we chose a place of twelve acres on the edge of an aristocratic old town in western New York. Being within the corporation limits we have water and sewer connections, hardware and lumber delivered (which is quite an item when one is building poultry houses); and, best of all, the expressman comes for all eggs and poultry. A woman intending to go into the poultry business will certainly find such a location a great advantage over being farther from town. The increase in taxes is slight. The cost of expressage is, of course, greater than if we had located near New York City, but grain is cheaper.

We purchased the place in the fall to have possession the following March. During the winter, I took the three months' Poultry Course at Cornell University. The course is comprehensive and very practical. Besides learning the principles of poultry husbandry, I gained confidence and courage.

We paid $2,600 for the property and spent $400 more in plumbing and repairs on the house. The place consists of about twelve acres of very good land, especially suited for poultry, being somewhat sandy and sloping enough for drainage. The house is small but well built. The view is magnificent, and the place is easily adaptable to some charming bits of landscape gardening which good taste and personal supervision can accomplish without expensive gardeners' fees.

We first built some brooder houses, gasolene heated, as used at Cornell, and purchased day-old chicks of a good laying strain. Late in the summer we built a five-pen laying-house, the pens being 20 x 20 feet, using one pen for a feed room. The entire first year we took care of the poultry ourselves, with the assistance of a schoolboy who worked for his board. Most of the land was in hay, which we hired cut and sold, and we raised some corn. I knew nothing about farming, and was so interested in chickens that I had little time to study; however, I got the Cornell bulletins on alfalfa and started an acre according to their suggestions. This has been successful and is fine feed for poultry.

The second spring we hired a man by the month. One man can take care of 1,200 hens and the horse, carry coal, and drive for us some of the time. The regular farm work we hire done by the day. A woman needs to pay special attention to keeping down the labor expenses.

The laying hens have about three acres for yards. This is divided into three different yards, one for the 400 best pullets which I take the time

A shack house cheaply built, where the pullets are grown during the summer

to trap-nest, and the third one to be alternated with the other two so that they can all be plowed and seeded, in order to keep the ground from becoming contaminated. I have planted cherry trees in one yard and will in the others later, to furnish shade for the fowls. I chose cherries for various reasons. They can stand the enrichment and the treatment of the land necessary for poultry; also, if they are well cared for, sprayed, etc., I can get a fancy market for them at home. The place had been noted in former years for its fine cherry orchard, so I believed the soil and location to be well adapted to them.

We felt we could not afford to build an incubator cellar, so we moved the furniture from a northeast bedroom where we placed three 400-egg incubators. We closed the east shutters so that the morning sun would not interfere with the temperature and used the north window for ventilation. It was successful and convenient.

The brooder houses are located near the house as long as the little chicks need heat. I have started a hedge for a windbreak in front of them, which will also screen the poultry part of the plantation from the house. When the chicks no longer need heat the hovers of the brooder houses are removed and roosts put in. The houses, which are on runners, are drawn to a cornfield, as soon as the corn has grown enough not to be injured by the chicks. Here they have free range all summer. By moving the first hatches to some shack houses, which are cheaply built, when the chicks no longer need heat the brooder houses can be used once again.

There are two cornfields for growing the pullets to be used in alternate years so the ground will be fresh. The corn gives shade and a sense of security, besides furnishing a considerable part of the winter feed. I hope to be able to grow corn for several successive years on the same ground by sowing either clover or rape at the last cultivation to furnish humus for the land.

The following were our initial expenses:

3 400-egg incubators	$111.00
8 brooder houses	320.00
4 shack houses	60.00
Laying pen for 1,200 hens	1,500.00
Fences	94.00
Tools and equipment for poultry	100.00
Total	$2,185.00

Last year I cleared $2 over the cost of feed, from each of my layers, from the sale of eggs alone.

The pleasure and freedom of country life are worth much. A garden with high quality vegetables, fruit of all kinds and varieties, fresh eggs and poultry, go a long way in making the cost of living less (we save cracked, small, or misshapen eggs for our own use).

With a saddle horse and a tennis court, life in the country is far from dull.

AVA HOOKER.

[NOTE.—How the individual man or woman can make poultry raising pay under ordinary conditions is a vital question. We pointed out some of the pitfalls in our May issue. In June we published an article showing how a trained business man has solved the problem on a large scale. We shall publish other illuminating experiences from time to time. It's a dangerous venture at best, for the beginner, who needs all the light that can be shed upon it.

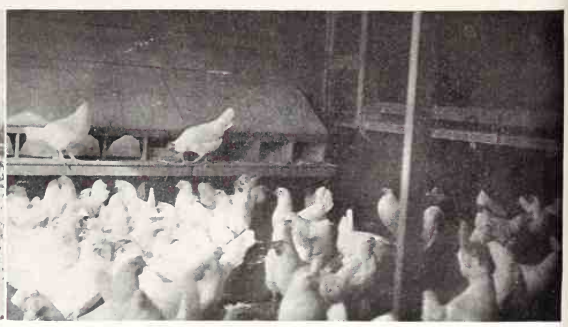
The salient feature in this month's article is the three months' course at Cornell. With the meagre knowledge of the average beginner, the author would probably have failed.—THE EDITORS.]

PEN CLEANING

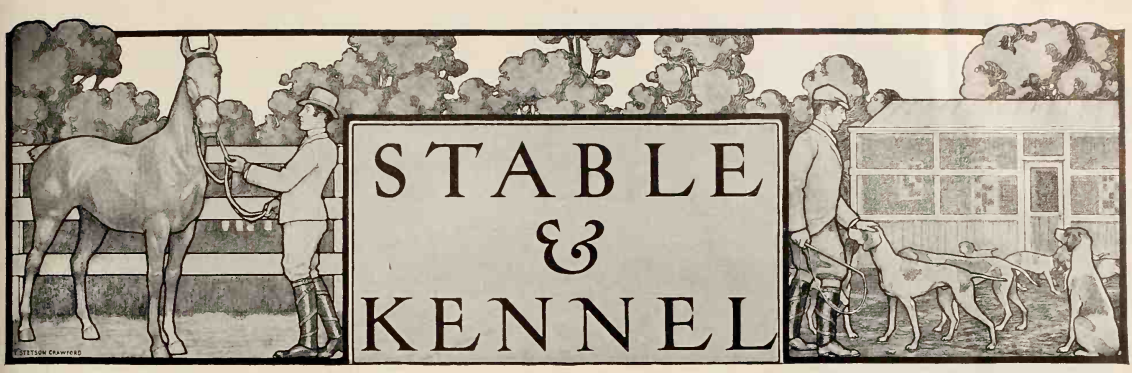
THIS, for hens, is quite as necessary as house cleaning for the family. Dirty pens are a disgrace to the owner and detrimental to the flock. Twice a year, spring and fall, remove the nest boxes, take out all the litter, sweep down all the collected dust; then set in an iron kettle with a bed of live coals in it, put a pound of sulphur on the coals, and go out and shut the door. The smoke will soon make the air blue within the pen, and the fumes of the burning sulphur will search out every hidden louse or mite. It is a good plan to do this more than once, at intervals of about four days, if you can spare the building so long; then any lice that may hatch get the second dose. Keep the building closed for twenty-four hours if possible, then air out, wash the windows, and whitewash the whole pen, floor and all, with a wash having plenty of carbolic acid in it. Put fresh sand and litter over the floor, and then notice how much busier and happier the hens are in clean quarters. The man who attends to the little wants of his flock is the man who gets the fullest egg basket every time.

A. W. STRATTON.

A row of gasolene heated brooder houses, as used at Cornell, for the spring brooding season



A pen of cockerels to be used as breeders in the spring



THE USE AND ABUSE OF BEARING-REINS

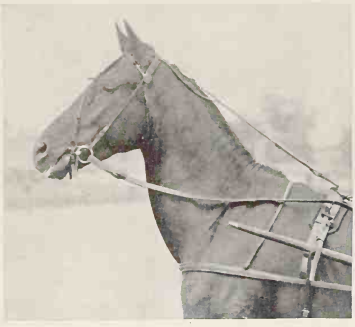
THERE is perhaps no question involving the welfare of the horse which is more important or less understood, from both the utilitarian and the humanitarian view-points, than that of the bearing-rein as used at the present time; although the use of it is almost universal, the man who can give a sensible reason for its application is even more rare than the one who discards it. Nor may the public be justly blamed for ignorance, when among experienced horsemen, to whose writings and teachings they look for information, are found advocates of the check-rein who base their support of it on fallacies, both anatomical and mechanical, so absolutely at variance with all scientific knowledge that they would be ridiculous were the effects not so inhuman.

As the neck is the most mobile part of the spine, and as the weight of the head is attached to the extreme end of it, it is obvious that considerable power will be required for its support. In order to obviate the fatigue which would be inevitable were this weight supported by muscular action, Nature has provided an enormously powerful band of yellow elastic tissue, known as the *Ligamentum Colli*, which runs the whole length of the neck from the projection of the withers and is inserted into the vertebræ and the base of the skull. While this ligament ordinarily sustains the weight of the head, it is sufficiently elastic to allow the horse, by muscular action, to lower his nose to the ground for the purpose of grazing. The normal position of the head, therefore, is that in which the ligament takes the weight; the more the head is raised above that point the less the ligament acts, and consequently the more muscular action comes into play to support it. Advocates of the bearing-rein justify their position on several grounds: they regard it as (1) an aid to control; (2) a preventive of stumbling; (3) a support and therefore a comfort to the horse; (4) an aid to appearance by improving the carriage of the head. In analyzing these assertions I shall confine my criticisms entirely to the side bearing-rein; the overhead check is an altogether different matter and must be dealt with separately.

(1) That the bearing-rein is an aid to control no reasonable being can deny; it prevents the lowering of the head which is a necessary preliminary to kicking, as well as the habit of rubbing the head, while standing, against any convenient object, which may result in the entanglement of the bit, or some part of the bridle, in the hook of the pole in a four-in-hand, or in the bridle of the horse's mate in a pair. The use of the bearing-rein for these purposes is quite justifiable, but it need never be tight enough to affect the normal position o the head.

(2) The only possible basis for the theory that a bearing-rein prevents stumbling is that it makes the horse carry his head up. It is true that a horse slouching along with hanging head will be much more liable to stumble than one that is stepping out with his head well up; it may also be frankly conceded that both his action and safety are increased when the head is elevated a trifle beyond the point at which the neck-ligament takes the whole weight, by bringing the muscles into play to a small extent, but as an auxiliary and subsidiary force only; the horse will then carry himself with more alertness and be more responsive to the hand of the driver than if his head hung automatically without any effort on his part, but it is by the driver's hand, through the medium of the reins, that the carriage of the head should be controlled.

The chief test of "good hands" is the ability to make a horse carry himself well and go right up to his bit with a minimum of pressure on his mouth and consequent absence of fretting and chafing on his part. This implies an active intelligence controlling the tension on the reins and accommodating that tension to varying conditions; it is as different as possible from the inelastic dead pull of the bearing-rein, which has the additional disadvantages of putting the pressure most improperly on the corners of the mouth and of tending to elevate the facial line beyond the normal angle of 45 degrees to the ground. Again, when a sharp incline enforces a period of stiff collar work, the hand gives, to enable the horse to throw himself into the collar; the bearing-rein cannot give, so the horse is compelled to work at great mechanical disadvantage. The merest tyro in physics can



"The overhead check is an abomination, an insult to the driver and an injury to the horse"

see how hard it is to pull with the head held up. I submit, therefore, that while a slack bearing-rein can have no preventive effect upon stumbling, a tight one is supererogatory, impracticable and inefficient.

(3) The "support and comfort" theory is as curious as it is untenable, and may be rejected *in toto*. If the idea be that support is given in case of a fall, it is scarcely worth serious contradiction. As one writer (Rev. J. G. Wood) aptly remarks, were the bearing-rein attached to the roof of the carriage there might be something in it. Those who believe a falling horse can be held up by tying his head to his middle will see nothing illogical in trying to lift themselves off the ground by their boot-straps. The statement, frequently made, that a bearing-rein just tight enough to give support to the head induces confidence and comfort, is equally preposterous. The only way a rein can support the head is mechanically, by tension on the mouth. Can any sane man who has any knowledge of the structure of a horse's mouth imagine that animal willingly allowing the tremendous weight of his head to bear ever so little on the sensitive surfaces impinged on by the bit, or that a mouth impervious to such pressure would be desirable to control with a bridle? Yet, to avoid this pressure with even a moderately tight bearing-rein, the horse has but one alternative, that of supporting his head by constant contraction of the cervical muscles, the objections to which have been already enumerated under heading No. 2. Those who have tried the school-boys' trick of holding one arm at right-angles for a few minutes will appreciate what such sustained muscular contraction means.

There is one objection to the bearing-rein, whether tight or loose, that must not be overlooked, and that is its interference with all neck movements. The use a horse makes of his head in maintaining and recovering his balance and changing his direction is known to all real horsemen and is especially manifest to those of us who have had much experience of cross-country riding. When he stumbles, or steps into a hole, a horse always thrusts his nose forward almost to the ground in order to regain his equilibrium, and goes along in that position till he has regained it. To apply the moral, a horse with a bearing-rein cannot get his head down when he stumbles and is therefore more likely to fall.

To sum up, while a tight bearing-rein is cruel and harmful, a loose one is at times useful and quite justified; it is, however, at the very best only a necessary evil.

THE OVERHEAD CHECK

The overhead check is peculiar to this country; it originated and is almost universally used on the speedways. The object of it is to increase the horse's stride and pace by compelling him to carry his head high, with the neck rigid and extended, so as to afford to the *Levatores Humeri* and other powerful muscles attached to the cervical vertebræ a fixed *point d'appui* and the greatest possible distance between their points of action when controlling the movements of the fore-hand. This explanation of its use sounds feasible, but some of the best works on training trotters that I have read do not even mention it as desirable, and I, personally, have never heard that any horse has been shown to do better time with than without it. However this may be, there is no more justification for using it for ordinary driving than there is for a park rider to adopt a three-pound saddle and the crouching position affected by so many jockeys of the present day. It must also be remembered that on the speedway the check-rein is in use only during the heats and is released immediately after each one.

If reasonably loose and applied for the purposes for which the side bearing-rein may be legitimately used, it has no advantage over that apparatus, while it is distinctly inferior in that it does not prevent the head from being turned to rub against a post or wall to the detriment of the bridle. If tight, it is, however, more distressing to the horse and detracts more from his appearance, because in addition to its action on the neck it has a much greater tendency to elevate the nose till the face approaches the horizontal. Its influence in producing ewe necks, hard mouths, and star-gazing is proved by the prevalence of those features as characteristics of the majority of American trotting horses, and I

Bob Upanwyn of Chicago, who won over 200 prizes in England. A short bodied, compact brindle

have long regarded it as responsible for their defective quarters, a view which has been recently corroborated in the writings of so practical a horseman as Mr. F. M. Ware.

The overhead check, therefore, cannot even be called a necessary evil; it is an abomination, pure and simple, an insult to the driver and an injury to the horse. This may seem strong language to use of so well established an institution as the check-rein; the marvel really is that it should survive the constant stream of expert criticism. It is difficult to find a recognized authority who will in any way countenance the use of any bearing-rein that has tension on it.

N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

THE BULLDOG

ALTHOUGH people in general are undoubtedly coming to understand the bulldog better, there still seems to be a widely prevalent belief that he is a ferocious, unreliable, and dangerous animal. Quite the contrary is true, for all of his friends will agree that no other animal is more even in disposition, more tractable, more affectionate in his awkward way, or a safer companion for children. A more potent argument against him is his extreme and obvious lack of beauty; and even this seems to make his best friends love him the more.

Though the pedigree of the bulldog could probably be traced to the same origin as that of the mastiff, it is not very clear until about the thirteenth century and later. At that time a certain type of dog, called the "butcher's dog," was used for bull-baiting, from which was derived the modern bulldog's name.

This old-time bulldog was very unlike the one we know to-day. He was vicious in the extreme; that was his virtue, then. He associated with the roughest class of men; he was the blackguard's dog. But as years went by and bull-baiting died out, the bulldog, having lost his profession, was bred for exhibition purposes only. Then it was that his real qualities were recognized and his improvement began. Instead of being owned merely by butchers and thugs, he was taken up by the wealthiest people in England. His position is still unique; he is the pet of young society ladies, the guardian of the child, the chum of the college man and companion of the tough.

There are many difficulties in breeding bulldogs, and it must be acknowledged that many strains of the breed are constitutionally unsound. First, it is hard to get a female to breed; then the demand of the fancy for a waspish waist and pinched loin often makes the birth of puppies hazardous. Finally, some mothers will not rear their puppies anyway. For these reasons many of the best dogs are from unknown dams; though of fair type they are not always of the very highest, and have no pedigree. Because of all these troubles a good breeding dam will always bring a large sum of money.

Leone Hazelwyn of Long Island is a famous champion and trophy winner, said by competent judges to be the best living bulldog of either sex

Gothair Saint of Long Island, a year-old brindle pup with a noble headpiece

At times in his career the bulldog has almost been spoiled by fad breeding, and is often severely criticized now, frequently not without good reason. It is even said that judges have practically ignored the Standard, favoring freakish points.

A well-known dog writer has said that it is as difficult to make a clear and accurate picture of the bulldog by a standard as to try to show, without photographs, what a wonderful architectural canyon lower Broadway is. However, following is a short description of some of the important points.

The perfect bulldog is of medium size, smooth-coated; with heavy, thick-set, low-swung body, but broad, powerful and compact; a massive, short-faced head, large in proportion to the dog's size; wide shoulders, and sturdy limbs, suggesting great stability, vigor and strength. The gait is a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic roll.

In detail: the skull should be long from eye to ear, wide, deep, and flat, with a furrow up the centre and well wrinkled; open nostrils and large, black nose. The face is short, and well laid back, with a distinct turn-up, wide, deep and wrinkled. The under jaw should be wide, square and turned up to follow the face. It should protrude, but it is considered better in the English bulldog that it should not protrude far enough to show the teeth. Bad breeding, of course, has produced a helpless beast with protuberant tusks. The whole muzzle

Linda Stone of Brooklyn, an American-bred winner of thirty-five firsts and specials

should have a square appearance and be proportionate in size to the skull. The eyes are dark and round, set at right angles to the stop. Ears, rose shape, small and fine in texture. The neck, short, thick, muscular, and well-arched.

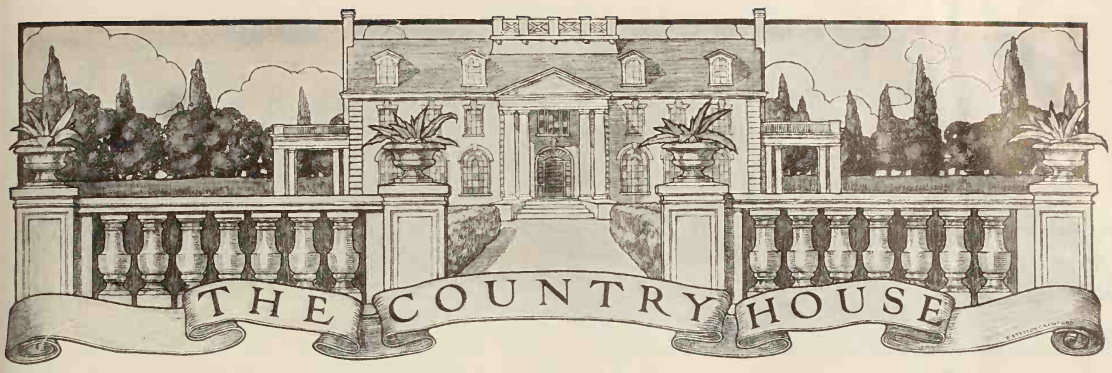
The chest is wide, round, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front. Shoulders, broad and slanting, very powerful and muscular. The back is short and strong, broad at the shoulder, but comparatively narrow at the loins. The back should rise behind the shoulders in a graceful curve to the loins, the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders, thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming the "roach" back, which is essentially a characteristic of the breed, although many of the prize winners are deficient in this respect.

The forelegs should be very stout, muscular and strong, set wide apart, with well developed calves, presenting a rather bowed outline, but the bones themselves should be large and straight, not bandy or curved. The forelegs are shorter than the hindlegs but not enough to hinder the dog's action. The forefeet are medium size, turning slightly outward. In general, the body should be short and well knit, the hind quarters very high and strong, but rather lightly made in comparison with the foreparts. Great stress is laid by breeders on the point that the action must be unrestrained, free and vigorous, and to insure this a puppy must have plenty of exercise while it is growing, and the proper amount of bone-forming food.

Fifty pounds is considered a fair average weight for a mature dog.

ALBRO C. GAYLOR.

Thornbury of Newark, N. J., a light-weight brindle with forty firsts and specials to his credit



AN AMERICAN SWISS CHALET

THE Swiss chalet offers a type of architecture for the American country house that must be attempted with caution. When well carried out it makes an attractive house, full of individuality, that is quite different from the commonplace average of houses of similar cost in its neighborhood.

A successful house of the Swiss chalet type, in Minneapolis, Minn.

On the other hand, it is a dangerous style for the novice to play with. A hideous monstrosity will be the result four times out of five, weighted down with a burden of jig-saw brackets and ornaments which ruin the natural beauty of the lines.

A successful house of this type — successful at least, in its main features—was built in Minneapolis, Minn., about three years ago. The architect was L. A. Lamoreaux.

It is 26 x 38 feet on the ground. The first story is finished with a rough-cast cement on wire lath, the second in boards about ten inches wide, left rough, *i.e.*, without dressing; a two-inch margin is rabbeted on each. This work being smooth, where the balance of the lumber is rough, gives a lighter color line between the boards.

All exposed rafters and timber work are left rough, and the entire work on the exterior of the building stained in a dark brown; this, with a slight green cast which the cement has assumed, makes a very handsome combination. On the edge of the balcony (which extends entirely around the house), the second floor is accented by staining the background a strong green, similar in color to the shingles on the roof.

The interior of the building is finished in birch, stained mahogany color, with floors on the first and second floors of hardwood. The entire cost of the house was about $4,500.

EDWIN MAKEPEACE.

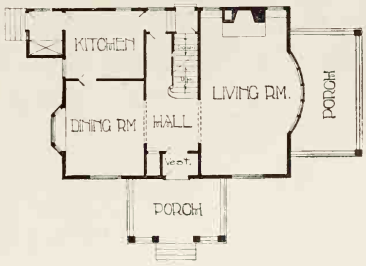
THE HYGIENE OF THE CELLAR

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the cellar is one of the most important apartments about the house, it is the most often neglected. Out of sight, out of mind seems to rule here. An unsanitary cellar beneath a dwelling is a serious and constant menace to the health of the inmates. A damp cellar, even if kept clean, renders the house over it unhealthy and besides has poor keeping qualities. No cellar with a dirt floor can be kept sanitary and very few with dirt floors are dry. A cement floor is readily kept clean and if the location is at all damp it should be laid with a "damp course." There are various ways of doing this, all of which are familiar to builders. No matter how damp the location a cellar can be made perfectly dry by one of these methods.

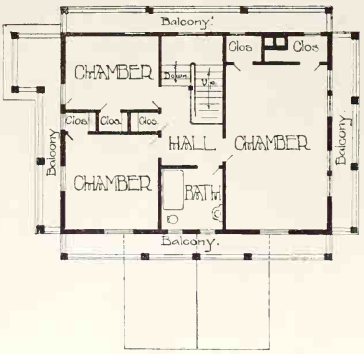
A perfectly dry cement cellar will become unsanitary unless it is kept thoroughly clean and is properly ventilated. The floor should be scrubbed at regular intervals and the walls and ceiling whitewashed every spring, for not only does whitewash make the room lighter but it is in itself a disinfectant; a quarter of a pound of copperas, dissolved in water, added to the whitewash will greatly add to its disinfecting properties; and a sulphur candle, procurable at any drug store with directions for use, if burned in the cellar tightly closed and kept closed for two or three hours will remove any musty odor. A peck of lime exposed in an open vessel and occasionally renewed will materially assist in keeping the air pure and sweet.

The cellar needs ventilation even during cold weather, and to accomplish this without endangering the contents it should be done in the middle of mild days; but in summer the ventilating should be done at night when the outside atmosphere is cool. The warm air of midday coming in contact with the cool walls causes moisture to form thereon.

Never at any season of the year allow decayed or decaying vegetable matter to remain in the cellar. During winter vegetables should be sorted over and all such removed and the sound ones transferred to bins previously cleaned, not only as a precautionary measure from a sanitary standpoint, but to prevent the spread of the decay and consequent loss.



By means of folding doors in the hall, practically the whole lower floor can be thrown into one room



An additional chamber could easily be made by dividing the large room over the living room

The second floor balconies would make excellent outdoor sleeping quarters

If waste pipes traverse the cellar they should be examined frequently for leaks of either gas or liquids, and if any are discovered a plumber should be called to make immediate repairs.

Keep all bins and other storage compartments clean whether or not they are in use. Discard immediately all old boxes and barrels. Many a case of serious illness has been traced to an innocent appearing bin, the decayed contents of which reeked with disease germs. Old newspapers, vegetable sacks and other textile fabrics collect and hold moisture and nourish a growth of mould; they should not be allowed room in the cellar.

In short, instead of using the cellar as a storage place for all manner of rubbish and refuse, transform it into an attractive and sanitary apartment for the storage and preservation of the perishable necessities of life.

A. W. LAMBERT.

A BETTER METHOD

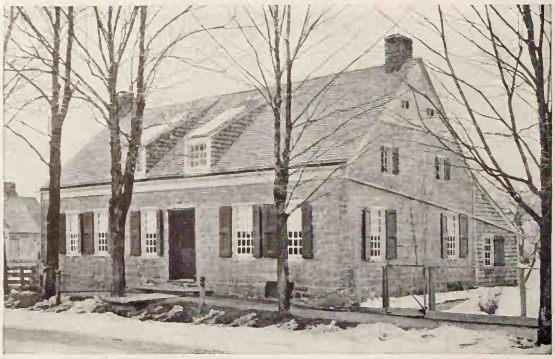
TO THE EDITORS:

On page 381 in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, for February, under the heading, "The Kitchen Sink," you give some methods of opening clogged drains that I fear are somewhat primitive and antiquated. The modern way is to buy a suction-pump for fifty or sixty cents, at any plumbing establishment or department store. It will do the work in a minute or less.

The pump consists of a rubber suction cup with a wooden handle about four feet long. Janitors and plumbers all use them, and a drain that cannot be cleared in this way is indeed in bad shape.

A. R ORSNIGER.

The "Senate" house at Hurley, N. Y., as it was when we found and bought it. The grounds comprise about two acres



Our work was principally one of restoration. The small-paned windows and old-fashioned door add much to the appearance of the house

THE TRANSFORMATION OF OUR COUNTRY HOUSE

By GEORGE W. NASH

Photographs by the author

The present door

HAVING at last found the place* that came near our ideals, we took account of stock and found we had an old story-and-a-half stone cottage with an "L" kitchen. The house has a history, having been the place of meeting, for a short time, of the State "Council of Safety" after the burning of Kingston by the British, in 1777, but it was soon abandoned because the living room could not be kept warm. The type of the house is frequently seen where the Huguenots have settled, as in Staten Island; it is plain and is situated directly on the street, as are all such houses in the village.

Originally it had, on the lower floor, a large hall and three rooms, each having an immense chimney with corresponding fireplace; above, there were two separate garrets, the one over the main floor having a winding staircase from the hall, and that over the kitchen having the steepest possible flight of stairs from that room.

A bedroom had been partitioned off in the living room, and what are now the "den" and a closet were two bedrooms cut off the parlor (now library); the summer bedroom was a later addition, and the kitchen storeroom had been, at some time, cut off from that room; the main garret had two rooms made on the east end and a large room on the west end, leaving in the middle a large open space lighted by a rear skylight.

All the rooms on the main floor have wooden ceilings and heavy wooden beams; the fireplaces had been bricked up, but there were charming upper and lower cupboards in both parlor and living room chimneys.

As the house was originally a farmhouse, we insisted, when making our changes, upon keeping to the original character of the house as much as possible, no matter what conveniences we might wish to install. As the family was fortunate in having among its members a handy man, a sort of "Jack of some trades," we brought down the expense for labor and had the pleasure of accomplishing much ourselves; we were fortunate also in securing skilled help who appreciated sentiment for the antique.

No sooner was the deed signed, than we opened up the bricked-up fireplaces and tore down the partitions of the bedroom that had been put in the living room, thus restoring the room to its original shape. Then the handy man paneled this room, and between the beams overhead boards were put in so as to have a space of about three feet to the top of the paneling; this was for the burlap to be applied later on; these boards also give an air of finish to the room. We have now a splendid living-room, which we also use for a dining room, 23 ft. long and 17 ft. wide, with four windows.

The spaces between the beams in the other rooms of the main floor were also filled in the same manner. Spruce flooring was put down in the kitchen and summer bedroom and a new stairway was built up to the kitchen garret, turning this into an "antiquarium" for our collection of antiques and relics.

As we intended putting in a heater, it was necessary to stop all waste heat; so our handy man hung a floor from the rafters in the main garret, giving us a "space" below and an upper garret, reached by a trap door, for storage; the spaces between the rafters on the sloping sides of the roof were boarded up so as to leave the rafters in sight; these were oiled to make them darker against the new boards, which were left in their natural state.

The stone walls surrounding the upstairs space which we had made in the garret, were pointed up and then boarded in with spruce, the top making a convenient ledge or shelf.

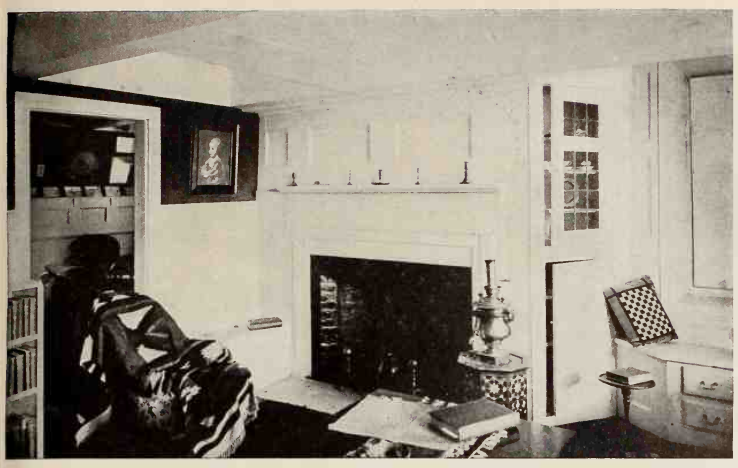
All the door knobs were removed and replaced with brass or iron latches which we came across in our country excursions.

A hot-air heater was put in by contract for $120. The mason work connected with it cost $84.50; this included a brick and stone tunnel for fresh air from the heater to a distant cellar window, 22 feet away, and the insertion of a flue in the library chimney, so placed that it was thoroughly concealed and gave us the full use of the open fireplace. Iron fire-backs were placed in

*The story of the finding of this house was told in the June, 1907, number of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.

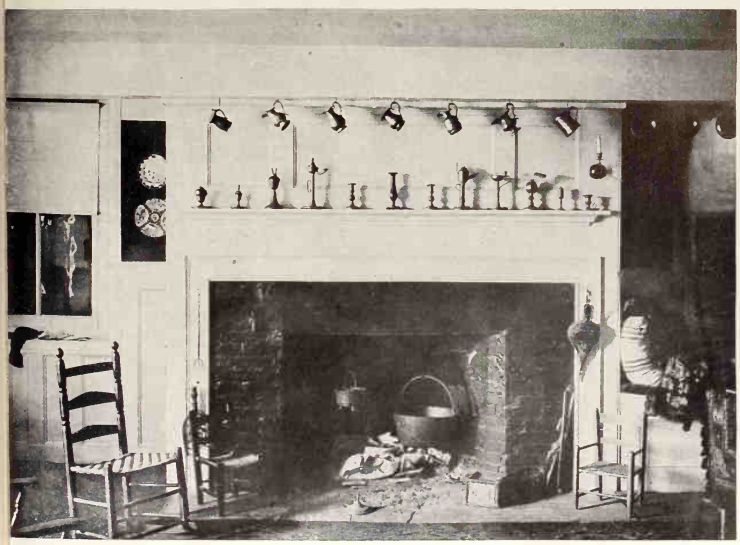
Vista from the library, looking across the hall to the living room

The "den" is one of the coziest places in the house



The old fireplace in the library showing the cupboards in one end of the chimney. Those in the other end open into the den

The winding staircase in the front hall was a menace to my unaccustomed feet. This was torn out and a straight staircase with a landing erected



The restored living room fireplace. The vandalism that will brick up and hide from sight such a possession as this is difficult to understand

all the fireplaces; these were especially cast and cost $9. At another date we called in the mason to attend to the kitchen chimney which, having started a little from the wall, was strengthened by a solid stone foundation put under it in the cellar; originally, it sprang from a ledge, 3 in. wide, half way up the cellar wall, and then arched up and over to a big beam; now the new stonework supports it all from the floor. At the same time we had the outside stonework pointed up and the rainwater cistern in the cellar attended to. This bill was $61.80.

To insure a supply of rainwater, we had all the house roof connected with the cistern; the necessary material and labor cost $14.59.

The shingled roof, which was in fair shape at the time of purchase, was badly torn up by the workmen on the chimneys, and a carpenter was engaged to help with this and the rest of the woodwork. One hundred and five bundles of shingles, costing then $1.05 per bundle (now the price is $1.30), were put on the roof. Two dormer windows were inserted in the front roof and a modern front door replaced by a Dutch door; to relieve the bare look of the door, we took old Dutch strap hinges of different lengths, and cutting off the rounded end that fits on the pin, we nailed them to the door, thus giving it a finish; an old wrought-iron knocker, found in Pennsylvania, placed on the door makes it now complete.

The winding staircase in the front hall was, to my unaccustomed feet, a menace and a source of affliction; this was torn out and a straight staircase with a landing erected.

The hall was then paneled and bookcases made in the library around the walls; above these was placed paneling, leaving a strip of wall about 3 ft. wide for the burlap. Under two of the windows handy magazine racks were made, and under the third window a couple of drawers and a convenient little cupboard filled in the space; the tops of all these form cosy lounging places. Adjoining the fireplace a handy woodbox was built in, which makes a fine place to sit and watch the fire. In the "den," ordinary ceiling boards were used for wainscoting, above which was paneling, topped off by a narrow grooved ledge convenient for pictures and bric-a-brac. Cellar beams were braced up, a kitchen sink made, and the stone walls plugged to attach plate racks; the carpenter's bill was $87.90.

Years ago, when the desire for modern things prevailed over every feeling of regard for the "old," the ancient, small-paned windows had been replaced with sash containing 4 panes of glass to a window; to make the house conform to our ideas, of course, these had to come out and windows on the lower floor were fitted with small-paned sash, twenty-four lights to a window, with heavy mullions. The effect is delightfully old.

Any one who has tried to open a window in an old farmhouse, pulling at spring bolts at the side and raising the sash at the same time, knows it is not an easy matter; we wanted something easier. On account of the solid nature of the window-casings, we could not fit in ordinary sash-weights and pulleys, but used sash balances successfully.

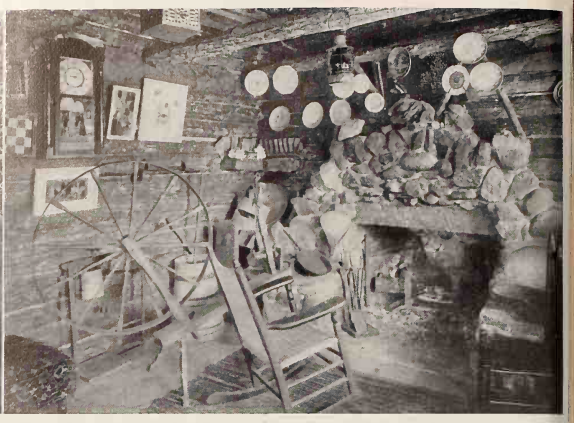
The windows in an upstairs bedroom were replaced with casement sash to correspond to other windows on the same floor; they certainly give an air of finish to the room. Ordinary blinds had been placed at these windows; we took out the slats and in their place put panels; now all the windows have solid wooden shutters.

An old wood-cut of the house shows two small windows in each of the gable ends of the house; they were simply 8 x 10 glass let into the woodwork; while repairing the house years ago they were left out; we restored them at a cost of twenty four cents for the glass, making the frames ourselves, and, to have all the windows uniform, we made tiny wooden shutters for each window.

The sash for eleven windows cost $27.50; the hardware, $5.

The space in the main garret giving possibilities of a bedroom, using the two dormer windows for light, a cosy room was made, all the work being done by ourselves; we utilized an old door with a frame and built the partitions about this frame, using plaster board for the walls instead of lath and plaster; the cracks and crevices were

Miss Sanborn's cabin is built entirely of full, round logs, left unbarked, with a huge outside chimney occupying the most of one end



The interior consists of a single room open to the rafters, whose dominant feature is a great open fireplace of rough field stones

filled up with plaster and then cheesecloth pasted over the walls, over which, when dry, we hung the wallpaper.

The family tore and scraped off every bit of the old wallpaper, in some places three and four layers deep; where the paper had been pasted on the partition beams and other woodwork, it had to be planed off; after this process, we came to strata of whitewashed walls; this we scraped, hoed, and chiseled off, exposing the plaster underneath; in some places this plaster had been laid directly on the stone wall; in others it had been laid on the wall which had been made of oak strips, two inches square, the intervening spaces having been filled in with a mixture of clay and grain chaff; we plastered up all cracks with ready-made plaster (plaster of Paris is apt to shrink) and had the walls ready for the paperhanger.

The family then put on painting uniform, and after covering all knots with shellac, three coats of white paint were put on everything that had been painted white, while colored paint received four coats and we succeeded in getting a dull gloss that looks antique and cottage like. Filling was used on the floors and then they were stained brown; on top of this a finish was laid and we have fine, dull-colored floors for old-fashioned rag-carpet rugs.

At last, after many but interesting days, we were ready for the paperhanger and we found a good one; all the walls received a good quality of sizing and the burlap, which we purchased in the neighboring city, green for the library "den" and red for the living room, was put on lengthways, reducing to minimum the number of seams. We had earlier purchased a paper for the hall that would correspond to the decorations we were to place there; the paperhanger put this on for us; the entire bill for burlap and labor was $20.43.

On the outside of the house several windows had no shutters, so the handy man made them, utilizing old weather-beaten boards from the outbuildings; as soon as the paint was dry, they looked ancient enough to correspond with the house.

Two coats of green paint on the shutters and outer doors, and three coats of white paint on the outside woodwork of the house, were put on to reduce the newness to an apparently respectable age.

In addition to the items of expense already mentioned there was purchased:

Lumber, including shingles	$368.10
Hardware	21.84
Paint including six brushes	49.51
Preparations for floor	15.55

AN OLD-TIME LOG CABIN

DEEP in the heart of the woods that form an attractive portion of the extensive estate of Miss Kate Sanborn, at Metcalf, Mass., is located a quaint little log cabin, a story and a half in height, with a huge outside chimney occupying the greater part of one side.

It is built entirely of full, round logs, left unbarked, and is an exact reproduction of the cabin built by Colonel Ebenezer Webster, Miss Sanborn's first ancestor in America, amid the forest lands of New Hampshire, at a time when the smoke from its rudely constructed chimney was the only evidence of a white man's habitation from the spot where it stood to the settlements on the rivers of Canada.

The interior consists of a single room, open to the rafters, without stain or finish of any sort. A great open fireplace, constructed of rough stone, is the predominating feature, and it is fully equipped with all the old-time fire implements.

Depending from the rough log beams are numerous quaint lanterns and above the chimney-breast some rare china bits are arranged. An old-time spinning-wheel stands at one side of the room, and a curious old desk, used by Colonel Webster, is ensconced in one corner.

All the rest of the furnishings are rare and old, and the place is a favorite retreat of Miss Sanborn, who delights to pursue her literary labors in its old-timey atmosphere. MARY H. NORTHEND.

THE RIGHT WAY TO HANG PICTURES

PICTURES should never be hung so that to view them it is necessary to mount a chair or pair of steps. The centre of each picture should be on a level with the eyes of a person of average height.

To avoid driving a lot of unnecessary and unsightly nails in the wall, put up a wooden rail with a groove at the top running its whole length, and suspend the pictures from this. Or, where a picture-rail is not available, put up a rod on three brackets, one at either end and one in the middle, to prevent sagging. Use "S" hooks to suspend the pictures from this rod. PHOEBE THAYER.

POLISHING FURNITURE WITH CHARCOAL

THE method of polishing wood with charcoal, now much used by French cabinetmakers, gives furniture a beautiful dead black color and a smooth surface, the wood seeming to have the density of ebony. Compared with furniture rendered black by stain and varnish the difference is marked. In charcoal polishing, every detail in carving is respected, while paint and varnish will clog up the holes and widen the ridges.

Only carefully selected woods of a close and compact grain are used, and they are first covered with a coat of camphor dissolved in water, and almost immediately afterward another coat, composed chiefly of sulphate of iron and nutgall. The two compositions in blending penetrate the wood and give it an indelible tinge. When these two coats are dry, the wood is first rubbed with a very hard brush, and then with charcoal of substance as light and friable as possible, because if a single hard grain remained in the charcoal this alone would scratch the surface. The flat parts are rubbed with natural stick charcoal; the indented portions and crevices with charcoal powder. Alternately with the charcoal the piece of furniture is rubbed with flannel soaked in linseed oil and essence of turpentine. This repeated several times causes the charcoal powder and the oil to penetrate into the wood, giving a beautiful color and a perfect polish, which has none of the flaws of ordinary varnish. MARK WOOD.

TANNING SKINS FOR FUR RUGS

ANGORA goat skins make beautiful rugs, and the tanning is not nearly so complicated a process as one would imagine.

First make a strong lather with hot water and soap; let it get cold and then wash the skin in it, carefully squeezing out all the dirt from the wool; after which wash it in cold water until all the soap is rinsed out, changing the water until the last one is clear. Then put the skin in a tub and pour over it two gallons of hot water in which has been dissolved a pound each of salt and alum. See that the skin is completely covered, and let it soak for twelve hours. Drain it well then, and stretch it carefully on a board to dry, stretching it several times while drying. Before it is quite dry sprinkle on the flesh side one ounce each of finely pulverized alum and saltpeter, rubbing it in well. Let it remain a day or two, and if the hair does not seem to be firm, rub again with alum; fold the flesh side together and hang in the shade two or three days, turning over each day until quite dry. Then scrape the flesh side thoroughly with a blunt knife and rub with pumice stone until it is clean, and the skin will be ready for use.

PHOEBE THAYER.

TAKE DOWN YOUR SMOKE PIPES

IT IS a bother to take down the furnace smoke pipe in the spring; shake the soot out of it and stand it away vertically in a dry place with ends stuffed with newspapers. This precaution, however, will postpone the day when you will find the bottom of the pipe so soft and eaten away that a lead pencil may be pushed through it. While you are about it, have the soot all cleaned out of your furnace radiator, particularly if it is of steel or wrought iron. The action of the soot and sulphur fumes on these materials soon causes pinholes in the metal, through which coal gas will leak into the heat pipes and up through the registers. RUSSELL FISHER.

A GOOD DUSTER

A CHILD'S toy broom soaked in water until the straws are soft and pliable, is very useful when dusting a room, for it sweeps the dust out of the couch crevices, cleans the dusty radiator, and reaches the tiny cobwebs in the room. A soft paint brush will answer the same purpose. RACHEL A. STONE.

The Aeolian Pipe Organ

The above illustration is a fac-simile of an Aeolian Pipe Organ at present erected in our premises. This Organ can be played with music-rolls or by hand from the keyboards.

It may never have occurred to you that you can have a fine Pipe Organ in your home to play whenever you choose. Symphonies, overtures and operatic music can be played by anyone on the Aeolian Pipe Organ. The most majestic of all music is yours to render at will; all that you need is musical taste alone. This instrument has been installed in many town and country residences in this country and abroad.

You are invited to call at Aeolian Hall and see this Pipe Organ, which contains a set of Chimes and Harp. Only by a visit will you be able to fully understand how music, which you have previously associated solely with Church Organs and the Orchestra, has been made possible for even a novice to play.

The Aeolian Pipe Organ brochure V gives full particulars and will be forwarded on request.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

Aeolian Hall 362 5th Ave., N. Y.

Great mounds of sea foam are blown upon the shore and lie there for some time before they sink into the sand

Although one of the most prominent pagans of the Six Nations, Mr. Poodry works in the field as do his less distinguished brethren

IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES OF OUR READERS

[NOTE—*This department of the magazine has been established to make room for some of the interesting things that fall under the observation of our readers, but that usually fail to get into type because they are not of sufficient importance to be expanded into a long article. We accordingly ask our readers to send us for publication some of their experiences, discoveries, successful inventions, or amusing incidents—not over 250 words—with an interesting photograph or two. We will pay for what we use.*—THE EDITORS.]

AN AMERICAN PAGAN

WILLIAM POODRY, the subject of this sketch, is one of the most prominent pagan dignitaries among the Six Nations. He resides on his farm on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, in Western New York. Though he occupies a high place in the religious councils of his people, his life is not unlike that of any other of his fellow farmers.

He is called the Prophet, being one of the few among his fellows having that title. A prophet presides at religious councils, occurring annually on the Tonawanda Reservation and biennially on the Onondaga, Alleghany and Cattaraugus. He recites the traditions of the pagan religion and preaches upon the same, stopping promptly at noon; for the pagan belief is that God sleeps in the afternoon.

Mr. Poodry is shrewd. In the presence of white strangers he is reserved, sometimes, when addressed in English, appearing not to understand. Once interested, if his suspicions are not aroused, he will converse readily. Satisfied that one is not out to pick up from the little which the Indian has without giving value equivalent in return, he will give the most cordial of greetings.

The accompanying picture of Mr. Poodry was taken while he was storing his potatoes for the winter in the usual Indian fashion. A shallow pit is dug and in it are put the potatoes, which are covered with leaves, hay, straw, etc., and a thick covering of earth is then heaped over the entire mass.

GEORGE W. KELLOGG.

The sweet pea vines were [illegible] when this picture was taken. They [illegible]

SWEET PEAS ON THE SHORES OF PUGET SOUND

THESE sweet peas are a standing defiance of the rule which says that sweet peas must be planted in a trench. I planted them in May, about three inches deep, and when they were six inches high hilled them up two inches, so that the roots were five inches under ground. The plants were located within 200 feet of a dense forest, so that after four o'clock in the afternoon they got no sun. I used no fertilizer of any kind on them, and the only care they received was a thorough watering and cultivation once a week.

The foliage and blossoms were just as luxuriant at the bottom of the vines as they were at the top. I attribute the strong growth of the vines to the coolness of our summers and to the richness of the soil, which is of a clay formation with a little sand and a good deal of decayed vegetation (it was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber).

I think that the principal factor in the growth of the vines, the abundance of blossoms and the long flower stems (twelve to fifteen inches) was the clay soil. I have grown sweet peas on sandy loam that was heavily fertilized and well watered, and could never get them to grow over six feet high, and then they would be thin and scraggly at the bottom.

R. A. BROWN.

AN UNUSUAL TREE

A BEAUTIFUL and unusual tree for the garden is the Russian olive. It is very largely recommended as a shade tree in the West, and has an interesting association, having been introduced by the Mennonites.

It is a thrifty grower and in good soil will reach the top of a story and a half house, in ten years. Of course, as with all trees, good soil and care will produce a much more rapid growth.

The bark of the trunk gets shaggy with age, while the covering of the limbs is very dark and as glossy as satin. The leaf is shaped something like a willow and is a silvery green. It is slow about leafing in spring, but the foliage hangs on very late in autumn.

The flower buds come from the axils of the leaves, from two to six in each cluster. They are of the same color as the leaves and open out into four pointed pale yellow stars. Their fragrance is indescribably sweet and as the first to open are at the top of the tree, the first intimation that the tree is in bloom is the perfume. The fragrance of a single tree travels at least a quarter of a mile. The blooming season lasts nearly a month.

The fruit is a small olive, containing a seed very large for the size of the blossom. It hangs on the branches all winter, and sometimes birds of passage pick them off in spring and throw them on the ground, but I have never known them to germinate. The wood is very hard, so it is better to do necessary pruning before the branches attain much size.

In southern Saskatchewan, Canada, a bush variety of this tree grows wild, blooming at a height of from two to ten feet. The leaf is a trifle broader and more rounded at the point, and the seed a little more pointed than the cultivated variety. Locally it is known as the Buffalo willow. This variety, however, seems to be confined to the locality mentioned.

VARAH A. ARMSTRONG.

A CURIOUS EFFECT OF THE SEA-FOAM

SEA-FOAM and the wind combine to play curious pranks at times on the Pacific coast of California.

For example, take this view looking toward the famous Cliff House in San Francisco. The wind has blown the froth off the sea upon the beach. That dark section in the picture is not sea, but land—good, solid terra firma. The froth will stay there some time too, until it has settled back to water and sunk into the sand. Meanwhile the beauty of it tempts the camera.

FELIX J. KOCH.

In good soil the Russian olive will grow to this height in ten to twelve years

PAINT TALKS—No. 6
Making Different Tints

There are many advantages in using paint mixed by hand at the time of painting. The property-owner who has had painting done understands the most important one, namely: the fact that paint thus made to order, if made of pure white lead and pure linseed oil, is by far the most durable, because it is made to suit the conditions of each particular job.

Not so many building-owners, however, stop to think how great an additional advantage is afforded them by the fact that the most delicate gradation of tint which whim or fancy may dictate can be had in made-to-order white lead paint. The house-owner is not confined to two or three yellows, for instance, but may select from a hundred delicate gradations, if he wishes. So with the blues, the grays, the pinks and all the tints.

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The Prudential

WAS SHOWN BY HIS VOLUNTARY AND UNSOLICITED SELECTION OF THIS COMPANY.

The following letter from his son and executor, Mr. Robert J. Collier, shows the wisdom of his choice:

Office of Collier's Weekly,
New York, May 4, 1909.

Hon. John F. Dryden, President,
The Prudential Ins. Co. of America,
Newark, N. J.

My Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you, and through you The Prudential Insurance Company of America, for the very prompt receipt of checks for $50,000 in full cash settlement of claim on the life of my father, Peter Fenelon Collier, who demonstrated his belief in Life Insurance in The Prudential by carrying policies in your Company for several years.

Proofs were completed and checks delivered the same day and your Company did everything possible to effect a quick payment of claim.

Assuring you of my appreciation, I remain

Yours very truly,

Robert J. Collier.

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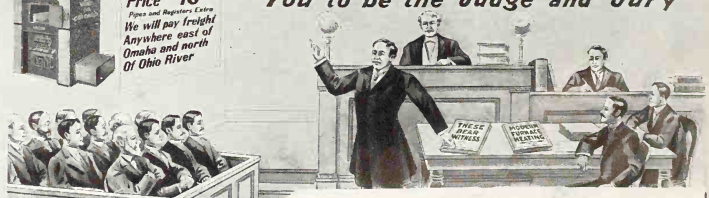

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VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETIES AT WORK

By CHARLES HARLEY SMITH

MAN will accomplish much when needs and ways are suggested, and the purpose of this article is to present to existing village improvement societies methods of community betterment, and possibly to inspire one person in many a community to become the local leader for better things through organized effort where he lives. Every item here given is a record of actual recent achievement.

The improvement society of Moorestown, N. J., holds an annual distribution of plants in the spring, and in June or July has a flower show. People exchange and give away surplus plants and seeds, not only for flowers, but for fruits and vegetables.

That Greenfield, Mass., might have a hundred-acre park several citizens gave, or sold at reasonable prices, what they owned of Rocky Mountain. Negotiations failed to secure reasonable terms for part of the land, so it was condemned, according to law, thus securing the public park.

Street curbing, grading, and draining was the general improvement work first undertaken by the citizens of Nyack, N. Y.

Fail protection against fire may be abandoned in a village where even $5,000 can be had for a water system.

Many improvement societies furnish flower seeds free or at one cent per package to children who agree to plant and care for them. Directions for planting and cultivating are given, and in many cases some supervision is provided.

Delphi Falls, N. Y., would not have had street lamps and cement walks but for its improvement society.

Among the good services rendered by the association at Bar Harbor, Me., may be mentioned street cleaning, garbage disposal, sanitary enforcement, roadside tree planting and rubbish receptacles.

The beautifying of church and school-house grounds, as models and incentives for private yards, was accomplished successfully at Morrisville, N. Y. Also park improvement, and the adjustment of guy wires for trees, so as to render them less offensive to the eye.

The Women's Improvement Society of Enosburg Falls, Vt., bought a swampy acre in the centre of town, a menace to health, and converted it into a park.

The Tuesday Afternoon Club of Easthampton, Mass., had as the general subject for its meetings for one year "The Town Beautiful," devoting one evening to each of these topics: hills, streams, waste places, roads, flowers, ferns, birds, fields, gardens, children, and, lastly, how to keep the town beautiful.

Valley City, N. D., devoted a day to the destruction of its lawn pest, the dandelion.

The ladies of Lake City, Minn., acted upon the principle that to interest the children is a sure way to reach the parents. Nearly three hundred children in one season took packets of seeds and wore home-gardening buttons. Every garden was visited in May to encourage and suggest, and a flower carnival was later held.

Merchants have successfully enlarged the trade of their town by uniting in arranging special sales for certain days, each store reducing the price on one article only for that sale, each dealer specializing a different article. At another time a prize may be offered for the best load of wheat, hogs, or other produce, or to the customer coming the greatest distance. Village improvement is found to be one of the best methods of winning and holding neighborhood trade.

Soldiers' memorial at Morrisville, N. Y. This site was formerly covered with rank-growing weeds, but was cleared off, graded and surrounded by a heavy cement curb at a cost of $250. The gun and shells were secured from the war department

In the village of Girard, Pa., the secretary of the local society reports: "About five hundred women organized themselves into a town improvement society; elected officers; fixed the annual membership fee at twenty-five cents; published a report in the local papers, and invited the people to join the society. In less than two years we had done the very things once considered impossible. Our money-getting schemes included everything from soliciting subscriptions to ice-cream socials, food sales, rummage sales, or anything that promised fair returns.

Memorial foundation at Morrisville, the site of which was formerly an eyesore. At a cost of $285 the Village Improvement Society wrought this transformation

"Among the first work done in beautifying the town was the planting of Boston ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) wherever the exposed sides of public buildings gave an opportunity, and now it makes a fine showing on churches, library, factories, business blocks and other buildings. Another part of the work done by the society was the planting of dwarf barberry bushes, or other very low shrubs, in little triangular beds at the cross walks to induce people to follow the walk instead of walking or wheeling across corners, spoiling the sod between walk and curb.

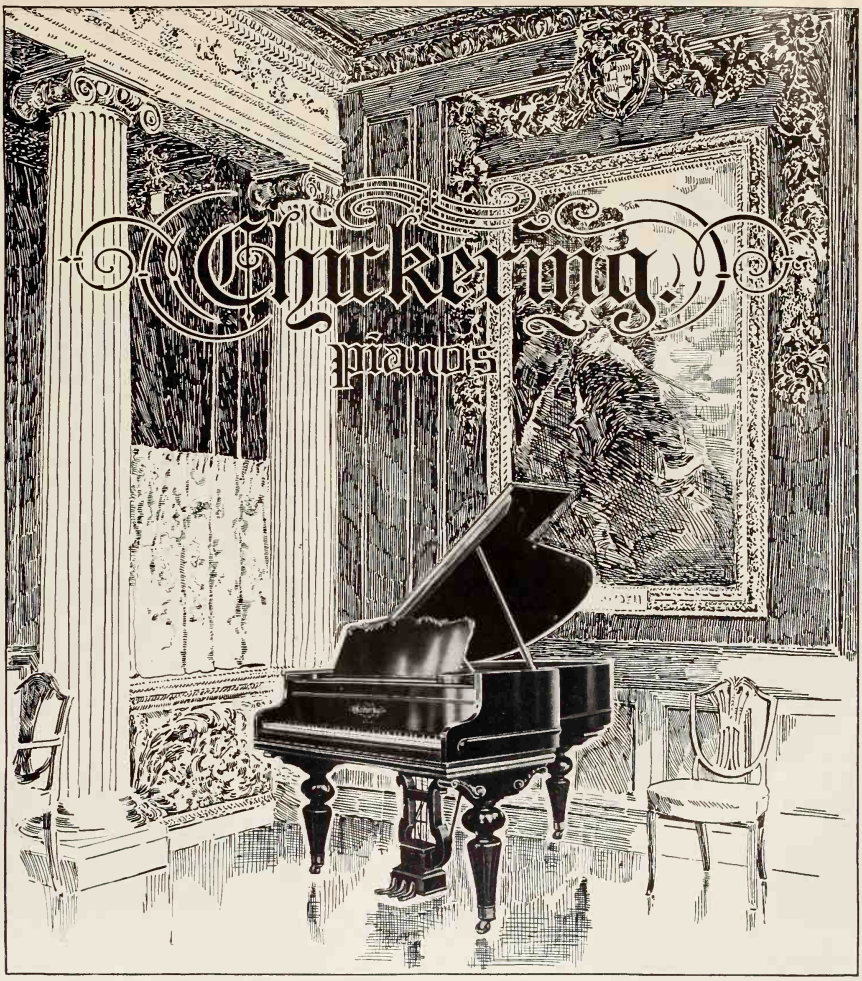
"Wherever a business or public building stands on a corner the space at the side between it and the walk is devoted to ornamental planting of some sort. Around telegraph and telephone poles, shrubs, cannas, dahlias, and other tall-growing plants, help to overcome their ugliness. A committee from each church has attended to the work of ornamenting its grounds. Very few street fences are left standing. Where fences between properties are retained they are almost invariably hidden by shrubs and vines. The grand old maple trees that shade the streets are being watched, and where any signs of decay are noted young trees are planted near the old ones that they may get a good start toward replacing the old ones when the latter must be removed."

The benefit of community improvement by such methods as have here been mentioned cannot better be stated than in an item regarding Wellesley, Mass., a beautifully kept place of 6,200 people, twelve miles out of Boston. Of the 133 arrests made by its nine policemen in a year, twenty classes of offenses were represented, most of them minor offenses, and half of them committed by non-residents. Special attention is given to pure milk, drainage, and sanitation. Out of only sixty-one deaths in a year, thirty-five people were over sixty years of age and only nine were children.

A friend of mine once took an automobile trip from Chicago to New York, and had the best kind of an opportunity to study the impressionistic side of the village-improvement question. He said that as they would run through one town after another they could tell with absolute certainty what sort of people the inhabitants were merely by the condition of the town itself. Some villages would have shade trees planted in orderly rows along the principal streets, graded and curbed sidewalks, and closely cropped lawns. The school house and grounds they came to regard as the principal indication of the thrift of the villagers. In one town it would be well kept, with flowers growing about it, and in the next as barren as a barn. Most of these little things that made the difference did not cost anything but the inclination and perhaps a little work. He talked with one old farmer in a town where all the streets had shade trees, who told him that every year the town gave a "frolic" in which all the men turned in and planted trees, the women folk meanwhile being busy preparing a lunch in some nearby grove, which wound up the day's festivities.

The use of Boston ivy [illegible] one of the earliest and most effective ways of beautifying an [illegible] building or wall. For a mulch of barnyard fertilizer around the roots after hard freezes, warfare comes, and spade it into the soil in the spring. A fire [illegible] Girard, Pa.

Work of the Improvement Society at Girard, Pa. The plants shown around the poles are *Berberis Thunbergii*, a dwarf barberry that grows from twelve to eighteen inches tall. The ground around the bushes is forked up once a year and any unduly long branches are trimmed off



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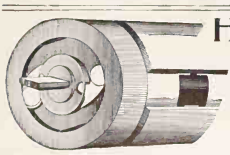

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FORMING A COUNTRY CLUB

(*Continued from page 298*)

have built a rough clubhouse and laid out a nine-hole golf course.

The Quincy Country Club was also started as a club "company," for the express purpose of building a clubhouse. They raised $6,500. At the same time the Quincy Country Club was organized and incorporated and took a lease of the property for ten years. Members of the club company are not necessarily members of the country club. The rental paid by the country club provides for 6 per cent. on the money raised and the country club assumes all repairs and taxes.

The club first employed a steward on a salary, but found the arrangement a losing one. They now rent the privilege of running the restaurant, paying the steward a small salary in addition to what he can make. The arrangement has been fairly satisfactory.

A holding company owns the property of the Norwalk Country Club at Dorlon's Point, Conn. This consists of nine acres of land and a house.

The Midlothian Country Club house, at Blue Island, Ill., is an example of what is possible, architecturally, with a backing of rich city members

The holding company is capitalized at $50,000 and leases the property to the club, which has about 230 members. The entrance fee is $25 and the dues $25; these large dues are accounted for by the proximity of the club to New York City. The steward has the entire income from the restaurant, less 10 per cent. commission paid to the club.

The La Crosse Country Club, La Crosse, Wis., started in 1900 with a membership of thirty-two, who raised $3,500 by subscription. New members (about 175) were secured, eighty acres leased for five years at $600 per annum, and a $2,600 clubhouse contracted for. In 1905 a land company was formed, consisting of members of the club, though a separate organization, which purchased the property for $25,000. The club pays the company $600 a year rental. The house expenses last year amounted to $881 and the ground expenses $2,781. If the dues do not cover these expenses, the balance is raised by subscription.

The "punch-bowl" on the Leicester Country Club links

The Leicester Country Club, Leicester, Mass., at first leased land and borrowed money from individual members to build a house, lay out a golf course, etc. Lately the club was incorporated for $15,000, the creditors for the most part taking stock in payment for their claims. The dues have been adjusted to pay the running expenses of the club and make improvements and extension possible.

The Country Club of Logansport, Ind., grew out of a meeting of a few gentlemen who foregathered to discuss the practicability of having a place in the country where they could spend a few pleasant hours. A company was incorporated for $10,000, being divided into 200 shares of stock of $50 each. They secured a membership of 100, purchased an island in the Wabash River, six miles east of Logansport, and had plans drawn for a clubhouse to be erected thereon. They soon found that they were not able to secure new members rapidly enough to complete the clubhouse and other improvements, and so issued bonds, to the amount of $10,000, which were sold to the members.

The members own all the property. The nine-

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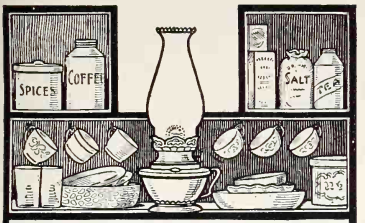

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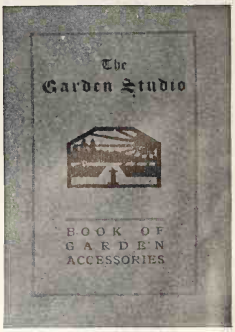

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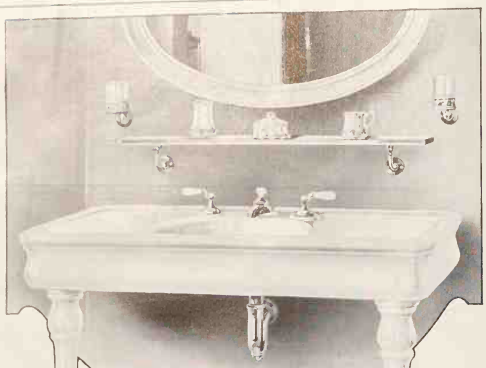

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hole golf course occupies the entire forty acres of ground; the first tee and the home green are on an island in view of the clubhouse.

They have about one hundred stock-holding members and about fifty auxiliary members, the latter paying $25 for membership that gives them privileges of the clubhouse and grounds in common with the stock-holding members, but they have no voice in the management of the affairs of the club. The dues pay all the expenses of the club, and 15 per cent. of the annual dues are set aside for the retirement of $1,000 of the bonds annually.

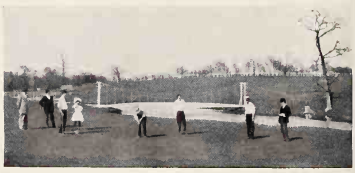
Mr. Bliss, the secretary, says: "The most

The Monmouth Country Club, at Monmouth, Ill.

vital and the first thing for a club to do is to purchase and own its own property. I know of clubs that have leased their grounds and made improvements. In every instance they have gotten into trouble at the expiration of their leasehold."

The Tacoma Country Club, of Tacoma, Wash., was organized by seventy-five members putting in $250 each, which enabled them to buy 200 acres of land, giving cottage sites on a lake for about seventy-five cottages.

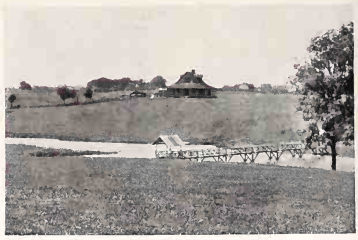
The success of the Country Club of Joplin, Mo., shows the desirability of attractive grounds as one reason for success. The club property



The first green on the Monmouth links. The course crosses the lake four times

of thirty-five acres is located eleven miles west of the city, on the Spring River, where a handsome clubhouse has been built. The grounds are beautifully wooded with every variety of forest and nut-bearing tree known to the locality. Large numbers of fruit trees, planted during the first year of the club's existence, are just now beginning to yield abundantly. Jersey cows furnish the club with an abundance of milk, cream, and butter, and hundreds of chickens and other poultry are raised on the club grounds, as well as all of the vegetables required.

Mr. Lyons, the president, says: "In the Country



The lake on the Monmouth Country Club grounds is an artificial one

Club of Joplin, we pay our keeper a nominal salary for looking after the grounds and club property, and the meal service at the house is his own affair, from which he derives all the income and pays all the bills. We also allow him the income from the sleeping rooms, which goes to the women of his family, who look after the laundry work and keeping the rooms in order. He also has the use of club grounds for raising his garden truck, poultry, etc. We have most excellent meal service at a comparatively low cost to the members, and the keeper has derived

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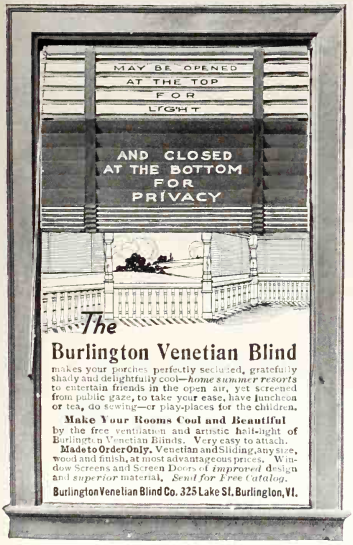

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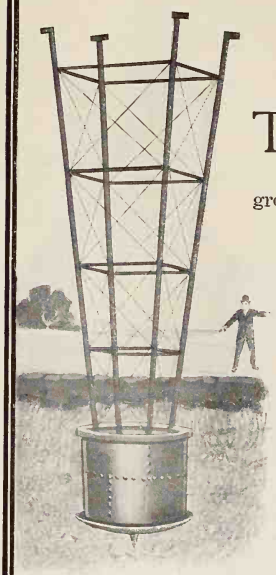

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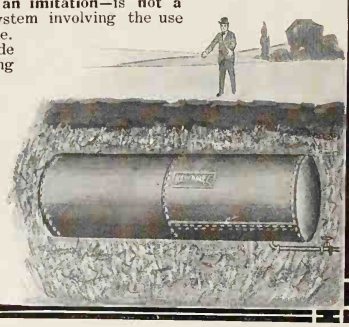

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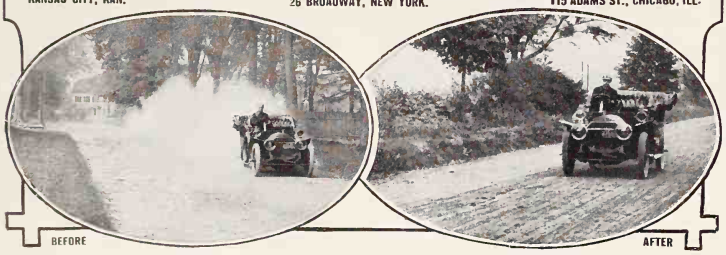

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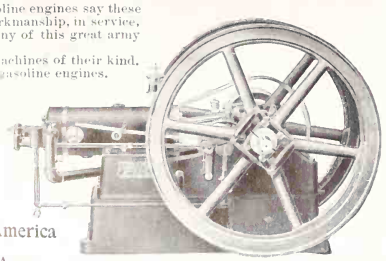

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a satisfactory income, with no expense or obligation on the club." The chief difficulty in this plan, of course, is to get the right kind of a man as steward.

The Country Club of Michigan City, Ind., has just been passing through its formative period, and it is too early to judge of the effectiveness of the system that has been worked out. A few enthusiasts — members of a small golf club — leased an eighty-acre piece of land for ten years, at $168 a year, with an option to buy. Eighty members were secured, at $25 initiation fee and $15 a year dues. This would cover all costs but the building of a house. For this a holding company has been formed, 5 per cent. dividends being guaranteed to stockholders. A sinking fund will be started by the club to pay off its indebtedness. The system is sound; how it will work out remains to be seen.

II. FINANCING A COUNTRY CLUB

By Arthur Guiterman

EVERY country club has its own peculiar problems to meet; but this brief record of the founding, development and financing of a country club in the region of highest prices — that is in Westchester County within an hour's travel from the heart of New York City — may prove of value to others; for it is safe to say that like methods with still smaller expenditure would be at least equally successful in more favored sections where available real estate is held at a lower figure than $500 an acre.

Originally the Fairview Country Club was located in Fairview Park, lying on the hills above the village of Tuckahoe, N. Y. Several young New Yorkers who had been accustomed to golf on the semi-public Fairview course, learning that the property could be leased at a nominal rental

Original clubhouse of the Fairview Country Club at Tuckahoe, N. Y. Dining *al fresco* was a necessity on account of restricted space, but it promoted sociability and good fellowship

from the company into whose hands it had passed, in the spring of 1904 organized the club with sixty personal acquaintances as members, and secured possession.

At this period the financial question was exceptionally simple. The rent of the property was but $200 — later $450 — a year; a golf course was already laid out and only needed gradual improvement and extension, and a small building on the property, with a moderate expenditure for enlargement and the installation of lockers and showers, answered all requirements as a club house. However, the experimental dues of $20 for men and $10 for women, with incidental charges for the introduction of guests, yielded hardly enough revenue; so an initiation fee of $25 was established, the membership was gradually increased to 115 — 90 men paying $25 and 25 women paying $15 a year — and the club's bank account was more than sufficient for all expenses including those incurred through the extension of the golf course, the building of new tennis courts and the further enlarging of the clubhouse. A working professional and a general utility man who had charge of the clubhouse were the only salaried employees, the professional hiring extra labor by the day according to need. The total annual expenditure averaged $3,500.

Of course, everything was conducted on the simplest plan, but this very simplicity aided in establishing a sociability and good fellowship unusual in more pretentious organizations. The clubhouse had no facilities for either restaurant or bar. There was a small hotel in the village a quarter of a mile away, but the membership in general banqueted *al fresco* at long, improvised tables set up on the lawn, washing down picnic

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lunches with "soft drinks" and milk, cold from the ice-box, and coffee hot from the stove on the upper floor of the little clubhouse. An unusual feature of the club was that the women members, limited by the constitution to twenty-five, were full members with the voting privilege, which they never failed to exercise. A "Ladies' Auxiliary Committee" was invaluable in organizing such celebrations as the "Moonlight Fête" in June, with its lantern-lit putting contests and lawn dances, and the grand Thanksgiving feast of turkey, mince pie, and plum pudding.

But this pleasant golden age of primitive simplicity was manifestly too good to last — so near New York. For permanence, a country club must either own or measurably control its site, and as the Fairview estate was far too costly to consider, large committees were appointed for the purposes of determining upon a new location and of devising ways and means for acquiring whatever property should be selected. After careful investigations, extending over a period of a year and a half, the committee on site reported in favor of acquiring a tract of ninety-five acres known as the Decker Farm, near the station of Fernwood on the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad, about nineteen miles from the city. The report having been accepted by the full mem-

Approach to the present clubhouse of the Fairview Country Club at Fernwood N. Y.

bership, the method of financing the purchase remained to be determined.

The difficult question in such a case is always how best to promote the welfare of a club as a whole and at the same time properly to safeguard the interests of those public-spirited members who, in one way or another, lend money (and too often sink it) for the benefit of the organization. The ordinary plan of obtaining the necessary funds by selling bonds on the property to club members was carefully discussed and rejected. Finally it was resolved to form, within the club, a holding company which should purchase the property, lease it to the club, and lend the club the funds necessary for improving grounds and buildings; the club on its part was gradually to retire the loan and perhaps ultimately to purchase the property from the holding company. In pursuance of this plan the Fairview Holding Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000, issued in $50 shares; and, notwithstanding the fact that the project was started during the financial stringency of 1907, the sales of stock to club members in a few months yielded about $45,000, a sum amply sufficient to enable the holding company to carry out the plan.

The holding company purchased the property for $50,000, paying $20,000 in cash and giving a mortgage for $30,000 at 5 per cent. for five years, and loaned the club $25,000 for the development of the property.

The club leased the property from the holding company for a term sufficiently long to insure the permanency of the organization, at an annual rental of $4,000; this amount is sufficient to pay taxes and insurance of $1,000 and $1,500 interest on the mortgage, and to leave the holding company a surplus of $1,500. Of this surplus $750 will be credited to the club on account of the loan. The club will thus gradually repay the $25,000 advanced by the company, and the

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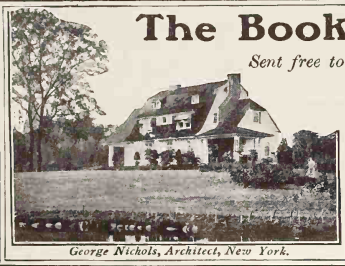

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company will gradually reduce the amount of the mortgage.

In this arrangement the interests of the club are protected by the fact that the stockholders of the holding company are all club members whose sole motive in investing was to secure a home for the club, and whose individual holdings of stock are not large enough to threaten the remote contingency of any group of members forcing a sale of the property for personal advantage. On the other hand, the investment is really unusually advantageous. The property is in a residence section where real estate is rapidly increasing in value; and, while other owners of acreage estates are burdened with carrying charges, all the charges of the holding company are being paid and the property is not only being improved but it is also yielding revenue.

The improvement of the club's new site and the laying out of an eighteen-hole course, did not present many unusual difficulties. The Decker Farm lies in the valley of the Nepperhan or Sawmill River within the limits of the historic "Neutral Ground" of the Revolution; in fact tradition says that Abram Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André, was married in the smaller of the two dwellings on the estate, a quaint old building that is still known as the Van Wart House. The land is characteristic Westchester County orchard, meadow, and pasture, well watered and rolling in sunny hills and valleys. There was little timber to be cut. The costly features of the work were the removal of the many bowlder-stone walls that traversed the land and cutting ditches for drainage.

About $8,000 has been spent on the land in two years of development, and the club's experience seems to indicate that the cost of laying out an eighteen-hole course in similar typical golf country and bringing it up to a reasonable standard of excellence is likely to be about $10,000. The club has five good clay tennis courts, the cost of which was about $250 each.

The cost of remodeling an old farm dwelling of the better sort as a clubhouse rather exceeded estimates, running up to $15,000; perhaps $5,000 more will be spent in further improving the clubhouse and in adapting the barns on the property for use as garages and stables.

Club restaurants are unlikely to be self-supporting and that of the Fairview Club is still in the experimental stage. Last season the steward and his wife lived on the property and with two or three assistants attended to the wants of members through the week. Extra help was always brought from the city on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays when *table d'hote* meals were served at times to as many as 180 members and guests. The rooms for members who stay in the clubhouse over night, and the bar are, as usual, revenue-producing, and the club stage that meets trains at the station, a pleasant half mile away, pays for itself. By guaranteeing a sufficient number of passengers the club obtained from the railroad the privilege of a special train from and to the city on holidays, including Saturdays and Sundays.

In round figures the annual expenses of the club are as follows:

Rent and repayment of loan	$ 4,000
Maintenance of grounds	5,000
Clubhouse and miscellaneous	3,000
Total	$12,000

The revenues, with the increased membership justified by the larger clubhouse and more extensive grounds, will be:

Dues, 200 men members, $50 each	$10,000
Dues, 20 women members, $25 each	500
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A pleasant feature of the work of development has been the eager and able coöperation of the members. The average American club is much like Sherman's citizen army, from the ranks of which came volunteers specially trained to cope with any of the emergencies that arose on the long march to the sea. The club's architect remodelled the old mansion as a clubhouse; the club's electrician attended to the wiring; the club's engineer supervised the laying out of the grounds; the club's lawyers and bankers solved its legal and financial problems, and the club's business men lent efficient aid in all matters of purchase, outfitting and administration.

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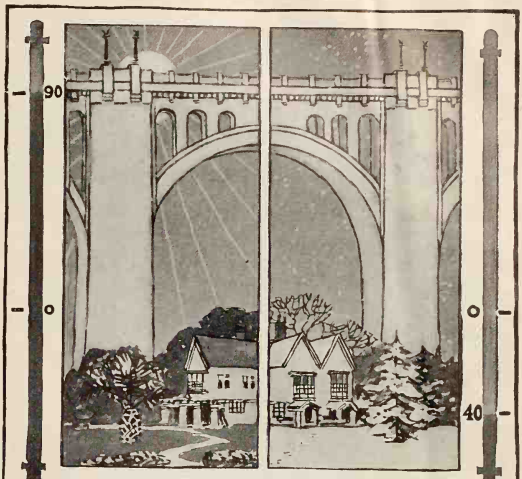

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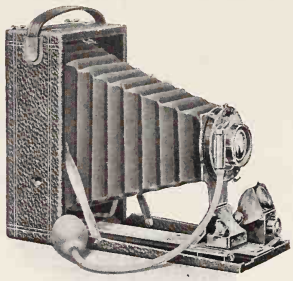

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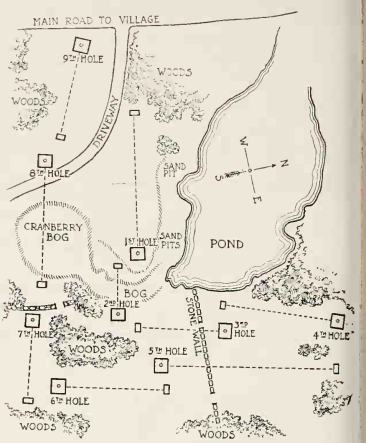
III. HOW WE MADE A GOLF COURSE

By George R. Brill

ONE summer day a golf-enthusiastic friend of mine and I took a walk across the fields lying back of the village of Monument Beach, a small collection of summer houses and native homes skirting the east shore of Buzzard's Bay, and he, with true golfer's instinct, could not resist the impulse to step off a probable nine-hole course over the tempting undulations of these moss-covered stretches with their sparse growth of stunted cedars, wind-swept oaks and abandoned berry bogs. Even I, rank novice that I was, became fired with a keen desire to behold the little red spindles marking the holes as he described them. Every foot was a revelation to me, every yard most charming.

As we reached the hill, from which a delightful view of the bay is obtained, my fingers simply itched to drive a ball to the old stone wall yonder—a wall, tottering with age, breeze-eaten and moss-chinked, that, back in the forties, cost Nathaniel Burgess much labor and sweat of the brow.

We finished our walk that day, filled with mental and visual memoranda of so practical a nature that I was able, in the evening, to trace a map sufficiently accurate and attractive to lay before those whom I was anxious to interest.



In a little over three weeks we transformed the moss-covered stretches of stunted woodland and abandoned berry bogs, into a nine-hole golf course, at a cost of only $276

On the following day, I, with my map, sought the four owners of this fallow, useless waste of beautiful country, and proposed that they let me pay their taxes for the use of it, showing them, by plan and argument, how we should open up this unknown region to a class of people who might eventually buy home sites there while here, too, was a chance to lift some of their incumbrance. My arguments seemed good to them, for they signed a five-year lease at a combined annual rental of $20, each owner receiving $5 per annum for his portion of the property.

This formality over, I tacked my map upon the wall of the "Casino," where everybody in the neighborhood might see it, and began to solicit members. The project met with instant success and a meeting was called for its discussion. There we elected three trustees, with power to act. One of these trustees was a native who knew how to handle men, and on the following day he had a gang at work cutting out small trees from the proposed fair greens, burning underbrush, mowing and chopping as wide a course as the woods on either side permitted. We were careful to spare all valuable timber, even though it remained in our line of drive.

A week of this sufficed, and we then transferred our labors to the greens and tees. The latter we reckoned at 4 x 6 ft., enclosed by timbers pegged to the ground and the enclosure filled with yellow clay, wet thoroughly, then topped with a subsurface of fine seashore sand. These have lasted pretty well except in extremely dry weather when the stance side becomes broken, requiring

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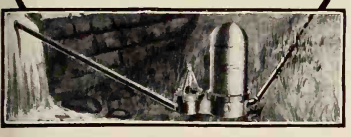

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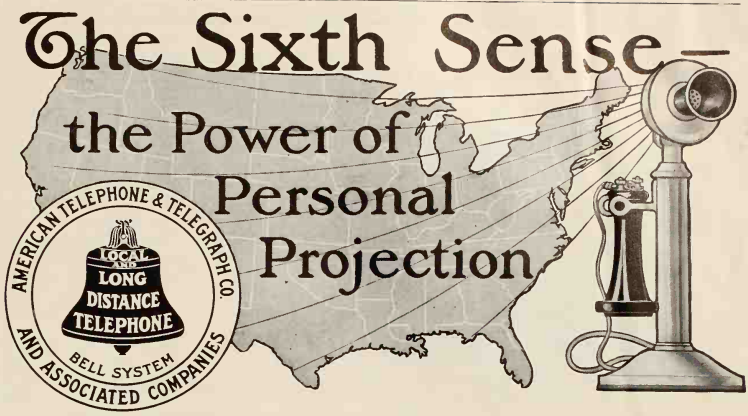
The Sixth Sense—the Power of Personal Projection



An American's sense of projecting himself far beyond the skies and hills of his forefathers is largely responsible for his self-assurance—for his mental vigor and the progress which this has meant.

This Sixth Sense—the sense of projection—is due to the telephone. It is due to the *Bell telephone system* which at any instant conveys *his personality*, if not his person, to any part of the country. It carries his voice with *directness* to the ear of the person wanted. Carries it with its *tone qualities* and *inflections*—things which are *vital* to the expression of personality.

Bell telephone service is more than a mere carrier of messages. It is a system of sensitive wire nerves, carrying the perception-message to the nerve centre and the return message simultaneously. *It is the only means of communication which thus carries the message and the answer instantly.* While *you* are projecting *your* personality—the strength of your individuality, to the distant point, the party at the other end is projecting *his* personality, at the same instant and by the same means, to you.

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Though this service is in a class by itself, the Bell telephone has no fight with the other public utilities. Its usefulness is dove-tailed into *all other utilities.* Each of the others is unquestionably made more effective by the Bell telephone.

A telegram is delivered from receiving office to house by *telephone.* The more people telegraph, the more they *telephone.* The more people travel, the more they *telephone.* The more energetically a man pursues business of *any* kind, the more he needs and uses the *telephone.*

The universal Bell telephone gives every other utility an added usefulness. It provides the Nation with its Sixth Sense.

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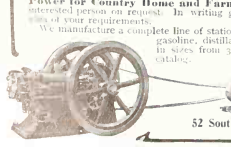

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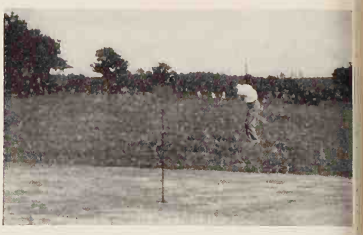

The seventh "skin" green of sand on the Monument Beach course

relevelling and rolling. Our roller, by the way, cost us $8 and is still good after seven years.

The putting greens were made square to a measurement of 16 x 16 ft., stubbed out to a depth of 8 inches and then filled with rock salt and stone to a depth of 5 inches. They were topped with clay, as were the tees, in which we rolled a thin spreading of seashore sand which is very necessary for proper putting.

In the meantime our markers arrived and were placed as shown in the map. Eighteen butter pails, from the grocers, painted dark green with white numerals, held water and sand.

The links were now ready for the first game after a lapse of but three weeks and two days, at a cost of $276.

The dues were placed at $5; women, $2.50; children, $1.50; and a family ticket, $10. By this scale we were enabled to pay the lease money and the initial cost, and had a surplus to our

From the seventh tee the ground is level, very narrow, and bordered by woods

credit. We continued prosperous for a period of three years, or up to the advent of the automobile, when the interest began to flag. At the present time, I, the surviving trustee, am compelled to run the links on less than $100 a year.

This curtailment of expense was made possible by cutting down on the mowing, an operation usually costing from $20 to $25. The grass is now left high to a distance of seventy-five yards from each tee, but is kept well mowed around and beyond the putting greens. We are thus able to obtain good results at half the former cost. A small boy, for $2 a week, keeps the pails filled with sand and water, and clears the greens of stray growths and odd pebbles.

The course measures 1,453 yards, with the longest hole 252 yards and the shortest hole 96 yards.

For seven years this course has afforded us daily amusement and exercise at a total cost of less than $1,000, which, to my mind, is worth recording. Golf is usually considered a game of luxury, with months of preparation necessary, and endless expense. There are many links on which the cost of greens alone exceeds $10,000 per annum, but these are much too smart and, to me, lack the real charm of wild beauty, ever present and pervading such a course as ours.

IV. THE TRUE HISTORY OF A PENNSYLVANIA COUNTRY CLUB

By I. F. Paschall

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE WORLD'S WORK · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

and then jumped on; at which innumerable committees were appointed — but we finally adjourned and thus saved the day.

Notwithstanding future meetings, we finally elected a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, a secretary, a board of governors (five besides the officers) and a membership committee — this last to pass on all applications and to have entire jurisdiction as to whom should be nominated for membership and whom should not. This committee met once and was then very properly forgotten. Three governors comprised the grounds committee, and a special committee of ladies was named to look after social gatherings.

We made mistakes, of course, with the officers. We got three bank officers, a clergyman, and a gentleman of leisure on the first board of governors and only two of the younger men who really wanted to play golf and tennis. Everybody was interested enough, but the elder men were naturally too busy to oversee the actual work of laying out the course and improving the grounds. And how we were imposed on!

The grounds were a mile out of town, along a convenient trolley line, and the house was not in very good shape. The rent was $180. We were obliged to spend a good bit of money on grounds and house. The latter was small; one good-sized room across the front of the house and two locker rooms upstairs were all we could get and leave any room at all for the caretaker and his wife. We gave the man the use of the house and let him get what he could out of the garden and orchard (he made nearly $125 clear the first year) and paid him $50 a month for eight months. The woman was allowed to sell sandwiches, fruits, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, etc.

We spent about $800 getting the golf course in shape. Two fields were in sod and they required little care. One field had to be planted twice in wheat to get the grass started, and we finally succeeded, but it was poor playing for a while. It cost nearly $125 to lay out a tennis court that could be used only on cloudy days — another example of having the non-combatants supervise things. We had a croquet ground built at an expense of $20, and it cost us about $55 to straighten up the building and fences. We bought a good bit of machinery, and rented a horse to haul the mowing machine. Over $225 went this way.

Then we papered and painted the house, got mattings and furniture, and borrowed pictures and books enough to make things homelike. Something like $65 trickled out of our treasury for these things.

This total of $1,850 (and there were, of course, some incidentals) was not met by the membership fees — $15 a year for the men and $10 for the women — so we levied an assessment of $6 per man and $3 per woman. *Punch's* advice is surely good for assessments — "don't"! Our assessment came along just as we completed our first year and the decrease in membership was quite noticeable — and very painful.

In the second year we had a really good golf course, enjoyed by almost the entire membership. We pushed the social side, too, and tried to interest more people. We ended that year with a very small deficit. We had a good many Saturday afternoon teas and club tournaments, and during the summer the club was quite a gathering place. Everybody who went to the teas was expected to chip in ten or fifteen cents, and we got through very nicely. But in the autumn, when the weather grew too cool to enjoy sitting outdoors in the evenings, the club was desolate. We had no gathering place that was large enough, and the older folk declared it was too far away. We had no room for billiards and other indoor amusements, and a very strong slump developed.

Along about this time the annual meeting occurred and was largely attended by the younger element, who ran things pretty much to suit themselves. Nearly all of the officers were new blood, and it goes without saying that the governors were all golfers. The membership yielded about $680 to run the club for the year — approximately $900 was spent the first year and $1,200 the second. About every three or four weeks during the winter we had a country club euchre or dance or some social affair to keep things moving.

We had more real fun out of the club in that last year than in any other, and it would probably have been running yet if the bank in which our funds were deposited had not failed. As it was, we sold out—and the auction brought enough so that we ended with forty-six cents to be divided among the survivors.

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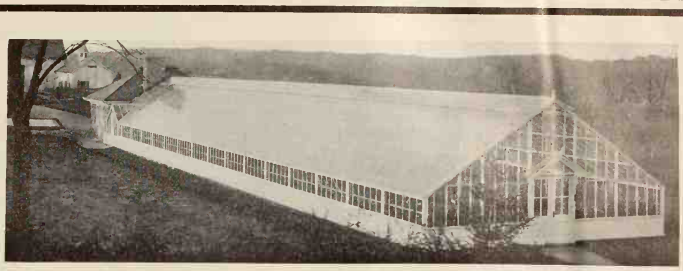

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Right by the stone work room you see there is a little gablet in the side of the greenhouse; this is for a connecting passage to a duplicate house which the owner intends building later. Being the Sectional Iron Frame Construction, as this greenhouse is, insures it against constant repairs and makes the matter of additions an easy and inexpensive one.

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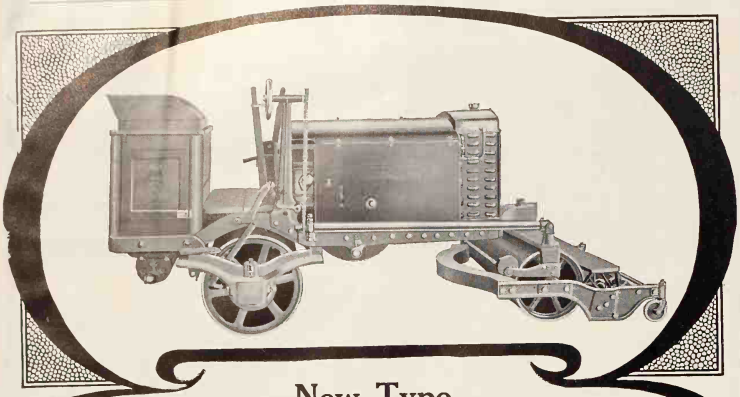

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[NOTE.—All communications should be addressed to the Nature Club, 133 East Sixteenth Street, New York City. Nature students are invited to contribute records of their work — photographs and brief articles — like the following. THE EDITORS.]

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF A MOTH AND A PLANT

IT WAS the middle of July when we found the great beds of *Yucca filamentosa* in full bloom at Gordon Park. Each tall stalk of white, waxen lilies stood in a whorl of sword-like leaves, which made it difficult to approach the blossoms. We overcame this difficulty, however, for we were there for the express purpose of examining the yuccas, hoping that where they grew in such profusion we might find the small, white Pronuba

White yucca blossoms above their sword-like leaves

Do you see a white moth in this opened yucca blossom?

moths and see for ourselves the working ou of the strange interdependence of this plant an this insect, which was discovered some years ag by the late Professor Riley.

Thousands upon thousands of the yucca were in bloom along the water driveway on th afternoon when Lyonel and I visited the place We carried a camera and our supper, for w had decided to remain until we could observ the Pronubas at work.

The moths hide among the stamens durin the day, so we examined one drooping blosso after another. Lyonel made the first discover and his exclamation of delight took me quickl to where he waited with a petal of a flower lifte in order that I might see a little moth with whit satiny wings.

We promptly took this moth's photograp but we need not have been in such haste, within the next three hours we found over hundred.

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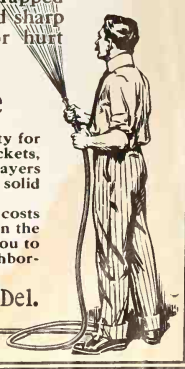

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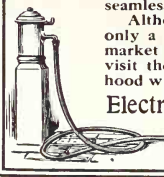

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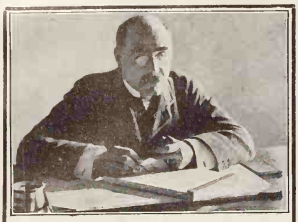

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE WORLD'S WORK · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

Nearly every moth we examined carried a ball of pollen under its head. The clasping organs, which held it in position were the maxillary palpi, jointed organs located on either side of the tongue. At the base of each maxillary palpus in the females of this genus of moth there was a kind of tentacle specially developed for the purpose of gathering and placing pollen. In form these small tentacles appeared to us like ram's horns, although they were well spined and flexible.

The sun was nearing the horizon when Lyonel suggested that it was supper time. The meal was a hasty one for we were anxious to be on hand when the moths began to distribute their precious pellets of life-giving dust. This, according to Professor Riley, would be about seven o'clock. But it was long after that hour before we saw a Pronuba go up the style of a pistil, grasp its sides firmly with the sharp spurs on her legs, and then by moving her head up and down rapidly, jam the pollen into the stigma. Her next move was to run back down the pistil and turn so that she faced the opening of the blossom. Here, after a deal of fussing, she found a place to her liking,

A micro-photograph showing the precious pollen ball held by four clasping organs and the curved proboscis

and rearing the end of her body slightly she thrust her long ovipositor forward into the ovary of the flower. In a moment an egg was laid, and the ovipositor withdrawn, but only to be inserted again and again until six eggs were deposited. Then the moth flew away, and I was too excited to notice whether she carried any pollen with her.

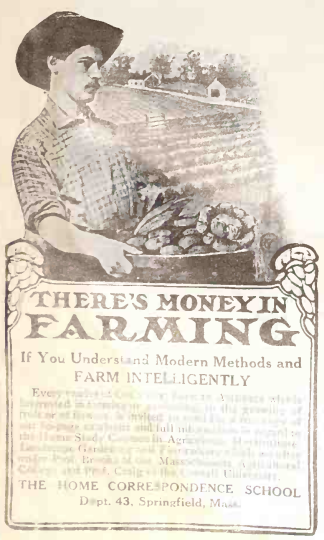
Time and again during the evening the light from our bull's eye lantern showed us a moth upon a stamen with her head well above its anther; her long tongue and maxillary palpi thrown to the opposite side as she scraped and molded the pollen grains into a pellet with her maxillary tentacles. This pellet she retained under her head while she added to it the golden dust from other stamens. But we saw only one moth go from the anther of a flower to its pistil, the others carried their loads out into the darkness and, no doubt, deposited them upon the waiting stigmas of neighboring blossoms.

Strange as it may seem, we saw no moth lay her eggs in a flower until she had first pollenized the pistil. A wise precaution, this; for while the yucca fruits will mature without the Pronuba caterpillars, the caterpillars will perish without the fruit to nourish them. But how do the wise little moth mothers know these things?

A month later the yuccas had well-developed pods. We cut some of them open, and there were the Pronuba caterpillars feasting upon the ripening seeds. The "littlest" crawlers were white but their older brothers and sisters had a pinkish hue. In a few days mature caterpillars, measuring a half inch in length and of a beautiful rose color, began to leave their yucca nurseries. When ready to depart, each gnawed a round window in the side of its pod, peeped out, then, after dark, descended to the ground by a silken cord.

The caterpillars burrow into the earth a few inches and then spin their cocoons; but, unlike most larvæ, they do not change to the pupa state until shortly before the yuccas bloom.

Of course we all know that many insects in quest of nectar distribute pollen incidentally and accidentally. The pollenization of the yuccas by the Pronubas is intentionally performed, however, and for the purpose of insuring the setting and development of the plant's seed, a



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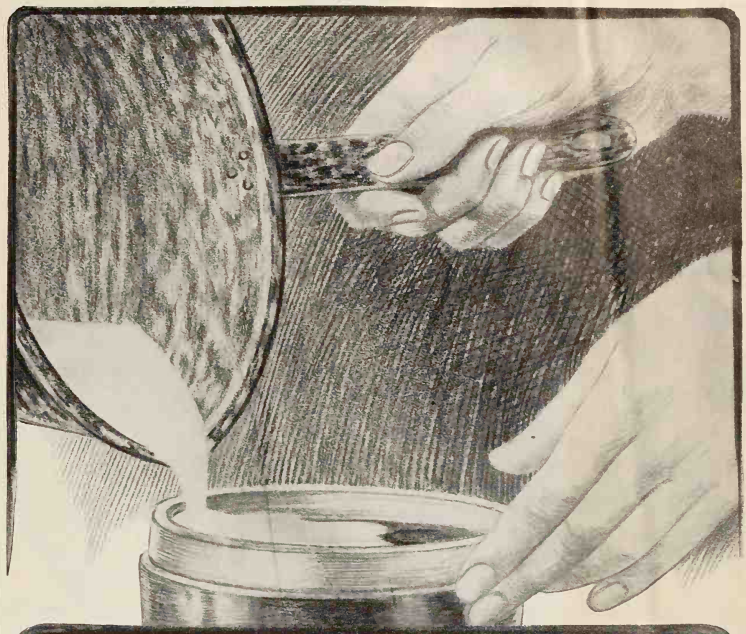

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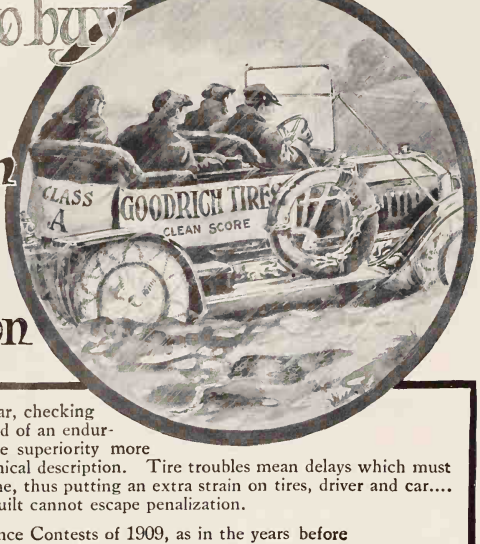

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portion of which serves as food for the Pronul larvæ. Yuccas depend almost entirely upon th visits of these small moths for their fructificatio The plants are widely distributed and the speci vary in size from our common garden yuc to the Joshua tree of the Southwest, but whe ever they bloom, some species of the Pronul moth is certain to be found.

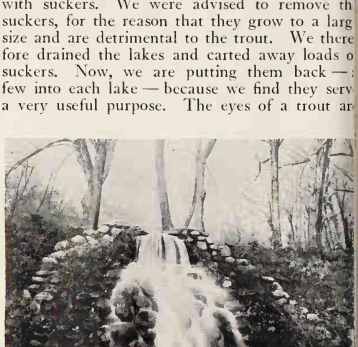
ELLEN ROBERTSON MILLER.

BREEDING LARGER AND BETTE FLAVORED TROUT

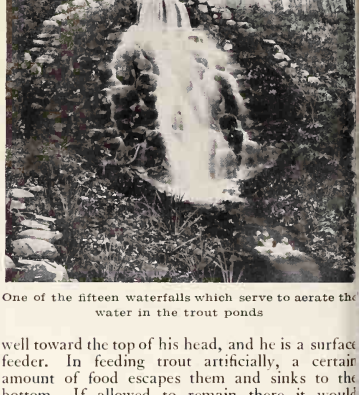
(*Continued from page* 312)

is to feed natural food. We have placed ligh over the lakes to attract insects, which fall in the water and are quickly gobbled by the trou In other streams we raise other varieties of fis that do not grow longer than four inches, an the trout are very fond of these. We also fee a specially prepared pancake and large quant ties of finely chopped, wholesome beef. requires five pounds of such feed, costing u on an average about ten cents a pound, t grow a pound of trout, so that there is a rea reason for the difference both in cost of raisin and flavor as compared with the liver-fed trout.

When we took possession of the streams an lakes at Yami-no-uchi, there were already som trout present, and these waters were also stocke with suckers. We were advised to remove th suckers, for the reason that they grow to a larg size and are detrimental to the trout. We there fore drained the lakes and carted away loads o suckers. Now, we are putting them back — few into each lake — because we find they serv a very useful purpose. The eyes of a trout ar



Male trout bred by Mr. Seaman. Photographed aliv



One of the fifteen waterfalls which serve to aerate the water in the trout ponds

well toward the top of his head, and he is a surface feeder. In feeding trout artificially, a certain amount of food escapes them and sinks to the bottom. If allowed to remain there it would become foul. A sucker feeds only from the bottom and in consequence acts as a scavenger.

In Japan the culture of fish is a profitable industry and many new species have been established, just as our horticulturists develop new flowers and fruit. These curious Japan-made varieties of fish were old before the East had even speculated about Darwin's origin of species.

In this country the efforts directed toward the preservation of our water resources resulted in the beginning of fish culture. Thus far, however, this work has been devoted solely toward stocking our waters and preserving the natural increase. The only chair of Limnology in this country is at Cornell University. Here the breeding and feeding of crustaceæ and fish food is in charge of a distinguished and enthusiastic teacher.

Strides are being made in the productivity of the land by methods of plant breeding; and if we are to continue to make it hold true that an acre

ANY OLD CAN

will hold gasoline above ground. A riveted tank of the tin-can variety can be made air-tight by soldering it—and provided there is no pressure on it, it may remain air-tight, but put that tank underground and how long will it remain tight?

The weight of the earth will bulge it out of shape, starting the solder around the rivets—which means leakage.

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are made of high grade steel, 3-16 in. thick, brazed, without rivet or solder joints to leak, by a process we have successfully used in the manufacture of tanks for the largest railroad system in the world for 20 years.

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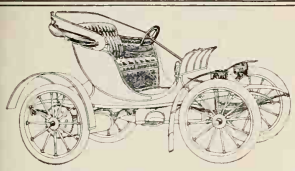

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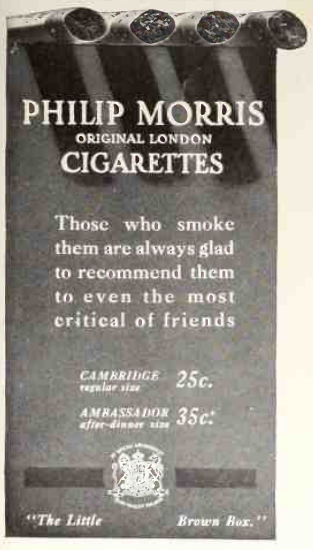
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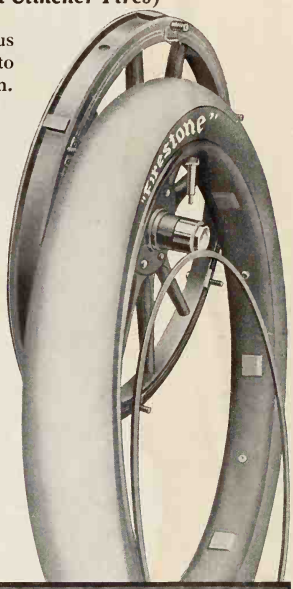

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THE Detroit ELECTRIC

It is not going to be so difficult as you might think to decide which electric carriage you want.

In the gasoline field scores of good cars make a confusing claim upon your consideration.

But when you come to choose an electric, a little inquiry will soon satisfy you as to which carriage is in the ascendant.

This is what you'll find—

That communities which have perhaps shown partiality to other cars in previous seasons are rapidly transferring their allegiance to the *Detroit* Electric.

That in many cities—as for instance its home town, Detroit, the center of the automobile industry—the *Detroit* Electric is almost alone,

Everywhere it is gaining ground; rendering other types, as we said in a recent announcement, obsolete; and enjoying, invariably, the highest social prestige attainable.

These are concrete conditions as you will find them. They are due to the simple fact that the *Detroit* incorporates features previously unknown in electric carriages.

As it stands today it is unique in the extraordinary number of line points contributing to efficiency, elegance, and comfort possessed by no other electric.

There are fully fifty of these features.

Here are some of the more important—

Greater mileage, higher speed than any other electric can give—

Five forward speeds; three reverse—

Control of all speeds, motor brake and alarm concentrated in one lever—

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Doors which open forward instead of back—

Oval step pads, instead of square with sharp corners—

Large size Palmer web tires.

Your first step toward owning a *Detroit* Electric is to write for the literature; learn about all the features which count so much for genuine satisfaction.

The factory where the Detroit Electric is made—the largest in the world producing electric carriages. Its years of successful vehicle manufacturing rank it first in the country.

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contains the germs of a disease which attacks rats and mice only and is absolutely harmless to birds, human beings and other animals. The rodents always die in the open, because of fever which the disease causes. The disease is also communicable to them. The Virus is easily prepared and applied.

How Much to Use—A small house, one tube. Ordinary dwelling, three tubes (if rats are numerous, not less than 6 tubes). Cover two dozen for large yards with 50 feet back and front. Three to six tubes per acre in case of open fields, grain fields, etc. Price, 1 tube, 75c.; 3 tubes, $1.75; one dozen, $5.00; each extra one, 25c.

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of water will yield more food for humans than an acre of land, we shall have to apply the great laws of breeding to our pond weeds and fish as well as to other agricultural pursuits.

With the coöperation of Cornell University we are carrying on experiments along these lines. Having succeeded in getting firm-fleshed mountain-flavored trout, we are working to secure, by careful breeding, a trout that, instead of measuring eight inches at two years old, when their flavor is at its best, will attain that size in one year, and will ultimately grow very large.

We are seeking to establish a strain of brook-trout that shall be famous for size, beauty, prolificacy and vigor.

MAKING A HOLLOW TREE AND WHAT CAME INTO IT

[On page 47 of our November number was published an account of an artificial hollow tree built at Wyndygoul Park by Ernest Thompson Seton, to attract such wild life as it might. A record of the visits of prospective tenants has previously been given up to January 24th. As Mr. Seton has returned from a two months' absence in Europe we can now resume the publication of the monthly bulletins, the latest of which appeared in our April number. — THE EDITORS]

MARCH 15th.—During my absence Superintendent Crawford in charge of Wyndygoul Park kept an occasional eye on the Hollow Tree, but saw nothing of note.

On the above date he looked into several of the holes and in C-3 found that the flicker was still a nightly lodger. The evidence also attested his excellent health.

The Biological Survey makes the following report on the accumulated excretes:

"Percentage of animal matter, 35; of vegetable, 65. Bits of a Tenebrioned beetle with trace of a Carabid, 2 per cent.; remains of ants, 33 per cent.; 83 fruits of Smilax, probably *herbacea*, 3 per cent.; 130 seeds of poison ivy, 30 per cent.

As these seeds will doubtless germinate it show how active the flicker is in the dissemination o certain plants, as well as its chief sources of foo supply in winter.

May 5th.—After an absence of fourteen week I returned to the Hollow Tree. So much had happened in the previous fourteen weeks that I expected an enormous haul of new facts. Alas! I was disappointed. Things never go well without constant personal supervision.

In the ground floor I found empty husks of the acorns, etc., left for the deermice. Evidently they had ransacked the place for nuts, had found and eaten every one, and were now feeding on inferior fare. One or two unopened hickory nuts were empty showing that the mice had weighed them carefully.

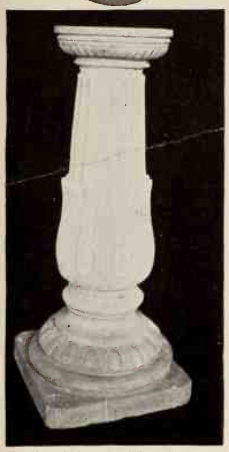
Their scatological records showed that the mice had climbed to the top of the tree and had been into every box that had any food in it.

The two lumps of fat beef left outside as winter food (account-advertising) were totally gone, nothing left but the nails. This, with other evidence is guarantee of an interesting and interested clientèle of chickadees, nuthatches, blue jays, and crows.

The owl's box was empty and evidently had been since I left. I regret to say that he never returned after I absorbed his *Microtus pinetorum* into my "zone of influence."

The flicker box (C 3), however, had a message for me — messages, indeed! Many of them. This noble bird fortunately had not adopted any new-fangled notions of sanitation, and had stuck all winter to the box. I was therefore able to send to the Biological Survey a considerable by-product. Dr. A. K. Fisher and Professor F. E. L

SPECIAL OFFER ON SUN DIALS



Made in finely executed Pompeian Stone. Stands 41½ inches high. Base 17½ inches square. Dial Plate 8 inches in diameter.

Twenty-five Dollars buys this beautiful Pompeian stone pedestal, mounted with a fine brass dial plate. The regular price of this unusual combination is Forty Dollars—the dial plate alone costs Eight-Fifty.

The beautiful textured Pompeian stone of which the pedestals are made, is of a pleasing, time-stained gray. The design is a graceful semi-classic one that has been one of this year's most favored.

We propose to carefully pack and deliver f. o. b. this $40 complete Sun-Dial for $25.00, cash with the order. This offer holding good, however, only till August 1st. Our stock is limited.

During this same time we will make special offers on several other pedestals and dials, and numerous styles of window boxes as well. You can see that it will be to your advantage to order at once.

P. S. You might also like to know that we are makers of all kinds of Stone Garden Furniture.

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can be gathered *next year* by planting our *famous pot-grown* strawberry plants this summer. Our

Midsummer Garden-Guide

tells how you can do it, and what varieties to plant. Also gives concise cultural directions by an expert. It's free to applicants.

THE BEST SIX

Early — Marshall, Clyde. MIDSEASON — Nick Ohmer, Sharpless. LATE—Brandwine, Gandy.

3	each of the above	SIX SUPERB	STRAWBERRIES,	18	pot-grown plants,	$1 00
6	" "	"	"	"	36	"	"	1 75
12	" "	"	"	"	72	"	"	3 00
25	" "	"	"	"	150	"	"	5 50
50	" "	"	"	"	300	"	"	10 00

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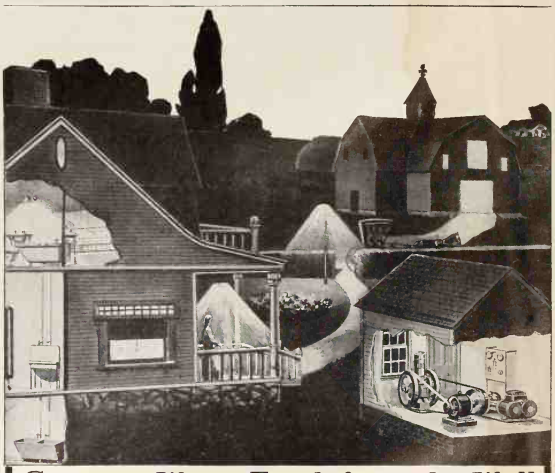

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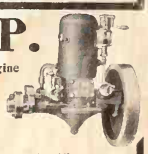

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One, two, four, and six cylinders—relative stages of progress in the perfection of the automobile.

Tallow candles gave light. Coal oil lamps more light. Gas still more light. And electricity surpasses them all, giving most light and avoiding all the inconveniences and all the unsanitary conditions of candles, oil and gas.

One-cylinder cars were a success. Twos were better. Fours still better. But it remained for the six-cylinder car to surpass them all, overcoming all their faults and giving to the automobile a new and probably an ultimate perfection.

This perfection commands every phase of motoring—Quietness, Sweet-running, Comfort to passengers, Slow work on high in congested quarters, Range of speed on high without gear-shifting, Ability to take hills on high where fours drop back to second and first, Economy of operation, and Longevity of car; and gives the Six owner the satisfaction that his car represents the utmost achievement in automobile designing and manufacturing.

These points of superiority should characterize every six-cylinder car on the market. They do characterize the

WINTON SIX

and we are prepared to show you, in the car itself, how surprisingly convincing Winton Six superiority has become.

The self-starter is a Winton feature, exclusively. Not to be found on any other car of any type. Motor starts from the seat without cranking. Winton Six owners declare this feature the most valuable automobile improvement of recent years.

Every man who recognizes the superiority of electric lighting over candles, oil and gas, will quite as rapidly recognize the superiority of the Winton Six over other types when he rides in this car.

And the price is right. The 48 horse-power Winton Six sells at $3000. That's at least $1000 less than the same horse-power will cost you in the best known fours—the gas-light type in motor car progress.

The coupon will bring you our interesting and factful literature. Mail it now.

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Similar trees can be shipped from our Nursery

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Let us look over your region and with expert crews and apparatus move in evergreens, at a moderate expense.

Catalogue describing evergreens from $5.00 per 100 upwards

Isaac Hicks and Son, Nurserymen, Scientific Treemovers

WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Beal have reported as follows, on the constituents of this mass:

"Animal remains: bit of elytra of weevil (*Rhyncophera*); head and throat of pentatomid bug; bits of two crickets; remains of several ants. Vegetable remains: eighty-four seeds of *Smilax herbacea*; twenty-nine seeds of *Myrica carolinensis*; fragments of shell of hickory nut probably left there by squirrel; rotten wood and bark."

May 7th. — Saw a green heron fly off the Hollow Tree. A pair is nesting low down near the brook, so probably this one was not house-hunting.

May 8th. — From a peep hole on the top of the tree I was witness to-day of a wild life tragedy. To the southwest is a point that a pair of Canada geese selected for their nesting site. Usually the goose is on her nest and the gander cruising about the near water on guard. To-day I saw no gander and the goose standing, sad-looking, some 25 feet away. I descended and approached the spot; she made no hostile sign. I found seven eggs in the nest, one with the gosling nearly out, but feeble and chilled, the goose taking no interest although the gosling peeped faintly. This was the history of the matter: early April brought a terrible flood, the waters of the lake rose 2 feet; all duck and goose nests below that level were ruined. However one nest of Canadian geese was so high that it nearly escaped, so the keeper removed several doubtful eggs to this high nest on the point. On these she had been sitting the full time and now the four weeks were up, her instinct to brood was ended. Nevertheless it is a puzzle why she should neglect the little peeper and it looks like a failure of parental instinct on the part of the otherwise exemplary bird.

I helped the little one out of the shell; too soon it seemed, for the yolk was unabsorbed and he was evidently too feeble to live. Near sundown he was lying flattened and cold in the deserted nest.

May 10th. — Imagine my surprise to find the gosling I supposed premature and dead was already walking in the field with his parents, a picture of health. There can be no mistake, as the six rotten eggs are there, the downling is gone and there were no others about. So much for the power of the brooding mother.

ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

CAMP COOKING

POTATOES buried in hot sand with the coals raked over them, will bake in about two hours and should be served on a paper napkin, with the top removed.

Beans should be parboiled and placed in a covered jar in the bottom of a hole in the sand where a fire has been kept burning until the hole

Fish bought from the fishing boats as they come in from the nets, have a flavor unknown at home

is thoroughly heated, and then the brands taken out. Cover with sand and leave all day or all night.

By splitting fish down the back the backbone can be pulled out whole, leaving them not over three-quarters of an inch thick; they can then be broiled over the coals or baked in the oven.

Corncakes for breakfast, with maple syrup, relieve your disappointment when the thunder shower has turned your cream sour over night.

Bacon is always in good form and will keep sweet all summer in muslin bags, hung in an even temperature and good circulation of air.

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Flannels for Town and Country
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Tires

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No danger.
The *Staggard Tread* won't skid.

This Republic tire is an anti-skid tire but it has so big a wearing surface that it is used in ordinary dry traveling where it gives just as good wear as a smooth tread. Most anti-skid tires won't wear like that but are practically restricted to use in wet weather—and that means changing tires and doubling cost.

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A WORD FROM THE EDITORS

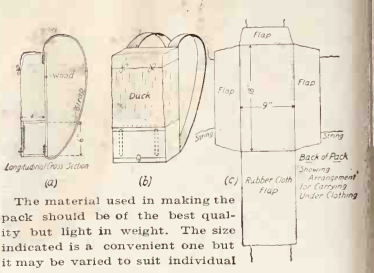
SINCE the cry of nature faking was first heard in the land, there has been at least one naturalist whose work has stood the test almost without question—Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton.

He is not only a thorough naturalist and careful student, but a charming writer as well, and a lover of all forms of genuine outdoor life. He lives at Cos Cob, Conn., on one of the most interesting places in this country, which is the realization of a dream conceived in the early days of poverty and obscurity. Mr. Seton tells "The Story of Wyndygoul" in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA in a fascinating style, and the first of the two instalments, which will appear in August, will be illustrated with some of Mr. Eldredge's extraordinary color photographs.

Other features of the issue will be the cover design from an autochrome of a yacht at full speed, by Eldred S. Bates; "What It Costs to Be a Yachtsman," by James C. Summers; "What England Can Teach Us about Rock Gardening," by Wilhelm Miller; "Modern Planting on an Eighteenth Century Estate," by Alden Fearing; "Fresh-Water Motor Boating," by T. H. Parker; "Moving a Century-Old Boxwood Hedge," by Claude H. Miller; "A Summer Home on a Houseboat," by George Porter Fernald; "Some Successful Houseboats of Different Types," by Jessie Tarbox Beals; "An Ideal Retreat," by Grace Gallatin Seton; "Camp and Canoe Fixings," by Charles Monroe Mansfield; several minor articles, and the usual departments.

THE BEST KIND OF A PACK

I HAVE experimented with packs for a number of years, and I find the one shown in the sketch very convenient, light, and easily made. On one end of a light board, about 9 x 18 in., a light box is constructed which has a removable cover. This cover has on its under side two battens (shown by dotted lines in drawing) which project a little beyond the edge of the cover on one side. When these projections are slipped under the small portion of the top of the box which is stationary, and the bottom which is fastened to a corresponding strip below, is turned, the lid is held firmly in place. This is much better than a hinge, as it is difficult to hinge a very thin cover securely, and the plank



The material used in making the pack should be of the best quality but light in weight. The size indicated is a convenient one but it may be varied to suit individual needs

used should be very thin and of some light and thoroughly seasoned wood. In this box are carried the few simple remedies that should always be taken, matches, a candle or two, stationery, soap, thread, needles, buttons, etc. The upper part of the pack is made by tacking duck to the edges of the board and box, as shown, and covering with a flap. Into this can be packed small cloth sacks containing provisions.

Sketch C shows the arrangement of the back of the pack, which serves the double purpose of carrying the necessary changes of underclothing, and padding the pack, which prevents its chafing the back. The clothing is folded flat and the flaps tied over. This keeps the clothing perfectly dry and forms a soft pad for the back. The directions given on the drawing make a very convenient size, but, of course, the pack may be made of a size to suit the nature and quantity of the load. FREDERICK AULD.

PERMANENT LABELS FOR TREES

CUT strips of zinc the desired size and soak them in strong vinegar for a day or two, after which you can write upon the zinc with a common lead pencil, and the writing will remain for years. R. A. S. DIX.

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Holiday Announcement

Many Christmas selections, already made and being held for future delivery, prompt Tiffany & Co. to remind intending purchasers that they will greatly further their own interests and convenience by placing their orders as early as possible. Every department is now complete with a new stock of this season's latest manufactures and importations, including many choice and attractive articles which will not be duplicated

Tiffany & Co.'s out-of-town service is an important branch of their business, intended to serve purchasers in all parts of the world. Through the facilities of an efficent Correspondence Department, the entire holiday stock is as accessible to Christmas buyers living at a distance as to those able to make their selections in person. Goods will be sent on approval to persons known to the house or to those who will make themselves known by satisfactory references

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THE COUNTRY HOUSE

IN helping our subscribers find country homes, we shall expand "THE READERS' SERVICE" to include realty developments. We do this largely because so many of our readers have asked our opinion about various real estate developments in and around New York City.

We shall, of course, continue to meet the demand for information concerning farms and estates everywhere, and COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA'S READERS' SERVICE will supply to all who ask first hand facts; there is no charge for this service and it is rendered promptly.

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To the Readers of Country Life—Greeting

JUST before going to press with this Christmas Annual Number of Country Life in America we looked over the advertising and were greatly impressed with the beauty of the advertisements and the variety of goods offered. Here is a veritable catalogue of merchandise—a department store, if you will—showing a delightful assortment. Displayed in this great shop—the advertising pages of Country Life in America—can be found everything from pedigreed dogs to pianos, from country estates to holiday books.

¶ In these advertisements will be found examples of every branch of the printer's art and every sort of reproduction, from the simple line engraving to the beautiful and difficult color reproduction from color photographs.

¶ The wares displayed before you by the advertisers in this Christmas Annual Number are worthy of your consideration. The goods they offer are the best, and they have invested their money to present them to you in an attractive and interesting way; moreover, their advertisements enable the publishers to make a good magazine. Advertiser, publisher and reader, therefore, are bound together in a common interest.

¶ We publish monthly a little magazine which we call the Advertisers' Almanack. It is devoted to the subject of advertising in general, and to our own publications in particular. It may be that you would be interested to know more about this subject and how this great business is handled. In this little magazine the making of cuts, the setting of advertisements, the correcting of proofs, the arrangement of advertisements, the making of photographs, color reproductions, etc., are discussed. We would be very glad to send you our little magazine if you would care to see it. We attach a coupon for your convenience.

¶ The sign that hangs at every door in December extends "Hospitality," or it may be interpreted "good cheer." May we add, therefore, our word of invitation to partake of the good cheer spread out over these pages.

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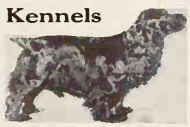

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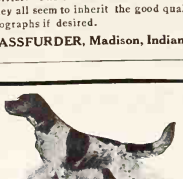

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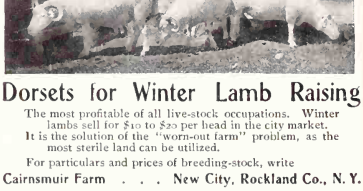

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We told this young man we didn't think the gentle sex could do it as well — not that we doubted their ability to do almost anything men can do, but it seemed like man's work, and we therefore couldn't come to an agreement with our colleague. Not the least discouraged, however, he tried out his theory in Pennsylvania, and in the Keystone state he met a young lady who thought the plan a good one. She went into it actively and with a great deal of enthusiasm, and in a month or so of spare-time work *she secured enough subscriptions to our magazine to net her over one hundred dollars in profit and salary.* Of course, we bowed our heads in frank admission that the idea was a good one, and since that time *we have extended it generally with good results.*

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Common German, Rare Saddle-bill and Blacks.

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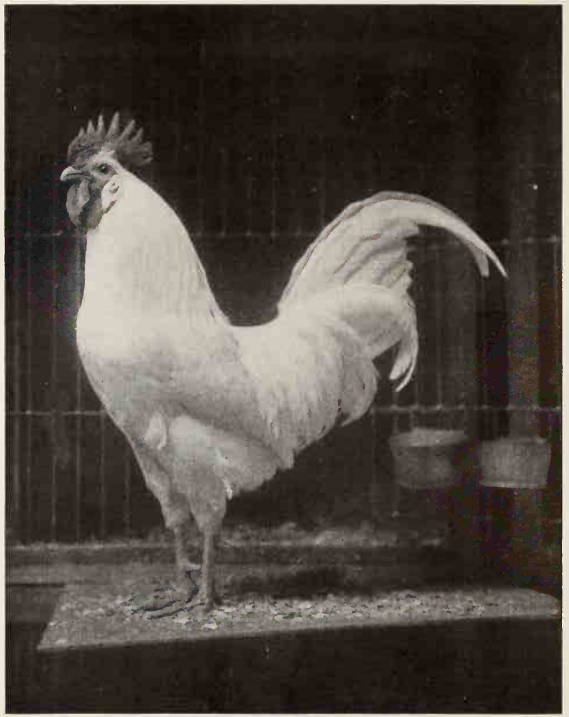

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White Leghorns	Barred Plymouth Rocks
1st Cock, 1st and 2d Hens, 1st and 5th Cockerels, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen and all the specials	1st Hen, 2d Cock, 3d and 5th Cockerels, 2d and 5th Pullets, 1st Pen and many specials

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Barred Plymouth Rocks	White Leghorns
1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st and 3d Pens, 2d Pullet, 2d Hen	1st and 2d Cockerel, 1st and 3d Pullet, 1st and 2d Pen, 3d Cock and 3d Hen

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Are the GRANDEST UTILITY birds on record today, and as to their FANCY QUALITY they won first at Madison Square Garden, New York, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908; also at Crystal Palace, London, England, and Chicago and Boston. If you need some birds to IMPROVE YOUR STOCK or for the SHOW ROOM write us. We have them, and the KIND THAT WINS, as our past record shows. STOCK and EGGS for sale at all times. Remember, we are the ORIGINATORS of "CRYSTAL" White Orpingtons, and breed only the one kind. We devote our whole time to this one breed. Eggs from extra choice mating $10.00 per 15 straight.

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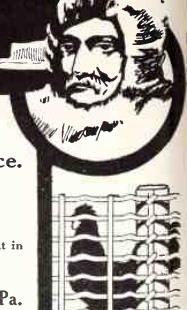

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HOW TO GET THEM

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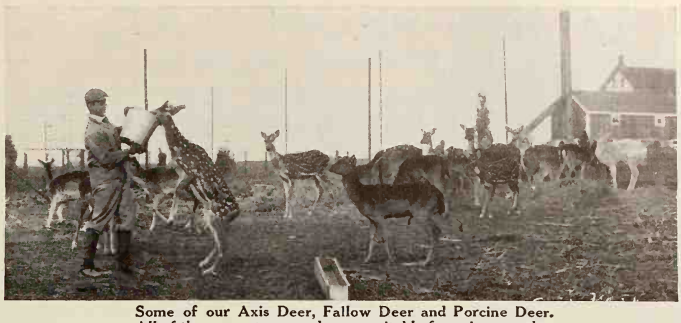

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$1,500.00 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible and when we tell you that we have actually done a $1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new

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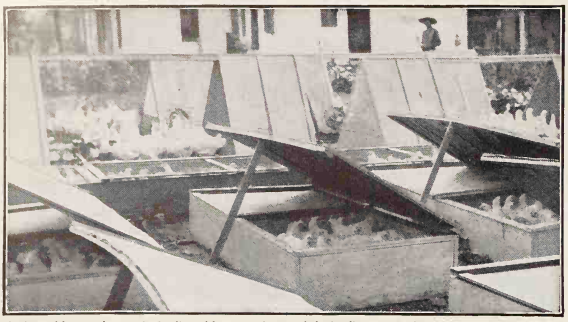

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from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

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are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.

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Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. Bellefontaine, Ohio, June 7, 1909.
Dear Sir:—I just want to tell you of the success I have had with the Philo System. In January, 1909, I purchased one of your Philo System books and I commenced to hatch chickens. On the third day of February, 1909, I succeeded in hatching ten chicks. I put them in one of your fireless brooders and we had zero weather. We succeeded in bringing through nine—one got killed by accident. On June 1, one of the pullets laid her first egg and the most remarkable thing is she has laid every day since up to the present time.
Yours truly, R. S. LaRue.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Publisher, Elmira, N. Y. 205 S. Clinton St., Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1909.
Dear Sir:—I have embarked in the poultry business on a small scale (Philo System) and am having the best of success so far, sixty-eight per cent. of eggs hatched by hens, all chicks alive and healthy at this writing; they are now three weeks old. Mr. Philo is a public benefactor and I don't believe his system can be improved upon, and so I am now looking for more yard room, having but 50x30 where I am now. Yours truly, C. H. Leach.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. South Britain, Conn., April 11, 1909.
Dear Sir:—I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your System was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out-of-doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c. a pound. They then averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the men I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw, and he wants all I can spare this season.
Yours truly, A. E. Nelson.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. Osakis, Minn., June 7, 1909.
Dear Sir:—You certainly have the greatest system the world has ever known. I have had experience with poultry, but I know you have the system that brings the real profits.
Yours, Jesse Underwood.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. Brockport, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1908.
Dear Sir:—I have had perfect success brooding chickens your way. I think your method will raise stronger, healthier chicks than the old way of using lamps and besides it saves so much work and risk.
Yours respectfully, M. S. Gooding.

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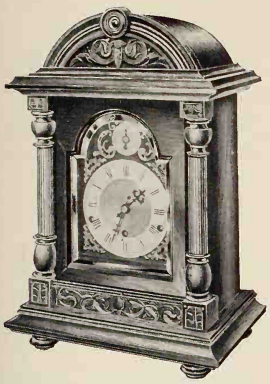

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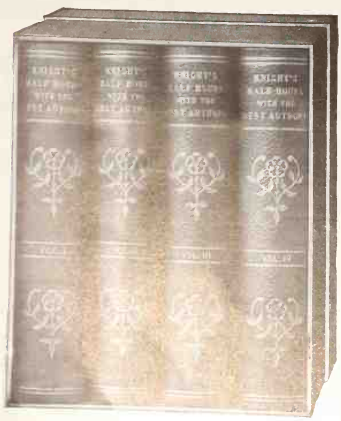

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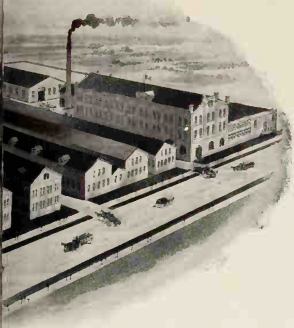

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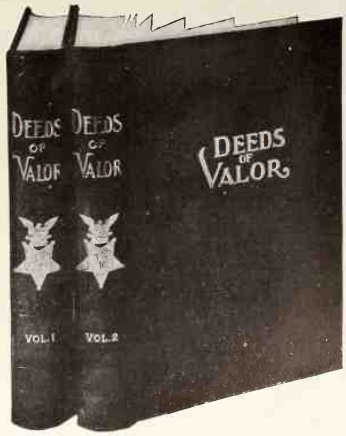

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Five massive volumes. These volumes have been described in many of our magazine advertisements heretofore. Full information and special prices will be sent to any one on request. Prices below: Full Law Sheep, 5 volumes, **$25.00;** Half Leather, 5 volumes **$20.50;** Library Cloth, 5 volumes, **$16.50**

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For SPECIAL DISCOUNT OFFER and Monthly Payment Terms to Readers of "Country Life in America" on any of these sets write, mentioning this advertisement

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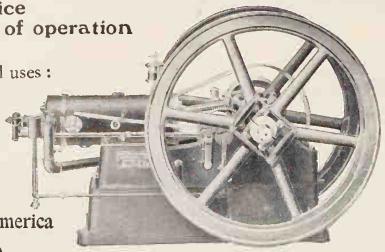

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25 Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

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Gasoline stored underground in an

Air-Tight Steel Tank

Will not leak—Will not evaporate—Will not catch fire—Will not explode—Will not lose its efficiency—but

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are made from 3-16 inch steel with BRAZED Joints. No rivets—No solder.

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Give your automobile engine perfect lubrication, saves money, wear and trouble with ***Vacuum Mobiloil*** made in different grades for different engines. Booklet showing right grade for ***your*** engine, free.
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For sealing preserves, jellies, etc. Odorless, tasteless, harmless. Also used for washing, ironing and starching. Sold everywhere.
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that is thoroughly distinctive and which gives that artistic finish to the country place.

Rustic Tea Houses, Boat and Bath Houses, Arbors, Pergolas, Back Stops for Tennis Courts; Rustic Bridges for Ravines, Entrance Gates, Chairs, Tables, Flower Stands, etc.; in fact, Rustic work of every description.

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This Rustic Tea House in stock for immediate shipment and erection.

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Yards of different sizes and shapes can be made at pleasure

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The World's Standard—Choice of Champion Skaters for over 50 years.

THE BEST ICE AND ROLLER SKATES

Easiest to adjust—Smoothest running and the fastest and the finest skates that skill and science can produce.

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Winslow's skates stay sharp longest.

THE COUNTRY HOUSE
By Chas. Edw. Hooper.

A practical and comprehensive treatise on house building. Elaborately illustrated. $3.36 postpaid.

Doubleday, Page & Co. 133 E. 16th St., New York

This Handbook

which describes something new about **"Electric Light and Power for Country Home and Farm"** will be sent free on request. It is a handbook of useful and practical information regarding independent gas engine operated electric plants.

The Alamo Manufacturing Co., 60 South St., Hillsdale, Mich.

MONUMENTS

OF ARTISTIC DESIGN IN

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IF INTERESTED SEND FOR BOOKLET.
REPRESENTATIVES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

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to every real estate agent and country home owner who advertises in Country Life in America.

It Sells Country Properties

Here is a magazine which has become a national real estate medium. Many farms and estates have been sold through advertisements in its real estate department. If you wish to sell your country place send us a description of it; if we think it's the kind some Country Life in America reader desires, will tell you how to reach him. Write at once for advertising rates.

MANAGER REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
Country Life in America **New York City**

REINFORCED CONCRETE FOR HOUSES

House at Short Hill

Concrete

We have for years specialized in the finest residence work in Reinforced Concrete

and have obtained for the architect the exact effects required by his designs in structure, detail, texture and color. Our completed works are our testimonials, showing the fine results obtainable by experience in combination with technical knowledge.

BENJAMIN A. HOWES
Engineer and Contractor
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European Properties to Lease to Americans

THE DEMAND by our well-to-do readers for residential property, gentlemen's country seats, estates and town houses abroad, has increased so that Country Life in America has found it necessary to establish connections with representative and reliable foreign real estate brokers.

If you intend spending a season abroad in 1910, and want to lease a home or an estate, write us exactly what sort of a place you require, and our Readers' Service, without charge, will endeavor to find it for you. Write to

Manager Real Estate Department
Country Life in America New York.

1865 1909

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Fur Fashions

Interest all who admire beauty and style in their costumes, for nothing can take the place of rich and costly furs.

Expensive furs of the finest quality, such as Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Silver Fox, Chinchilla, etc., are very much in demand at the present time.

The fashions introduced by us this season are particularly attractive, and our showrooms are literally filled with new models from abroad, and the artistic work of our own designers.

Every desirable fashionable fur is included in our stock of garments, neckwear, muffs, etc.

Gentlemen will find here a splendid assortment of fur-lined coats for every occasion.

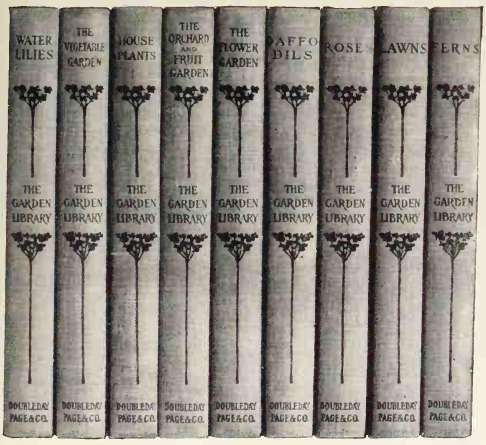
Strangers visiting our city are particularly invited to visit our salesrooms, where can be found a complete assortment of furs for both men and women, and it will be our pleasure to extend them every courtesy.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of
Strictly Reliable Furs

126 W. 42d St., NEW YORK

A Useful Gift for Gardener and Suburbanite



PRACTICAL GARDENING BOOKS THAT EVERY GARDENER SHOULD OWN

The Garden Library

COMPLETE IN NINE VOLUMES

THIS library marks a new era in garden literature, as it is the first series of low-priced, practical and beautifully illustrated handbooks on home gardening that has ever appeared in America. These volumes, written by competent authorities on the subjects, are full of good, helpful advice and instruction for all who grow plants, flowers, fruits and vegetables, and for those who take an interest in the maintenance and improvement of the country home grounds.

The nine volumes in "The Garden Library" are uniformly bound in serviceable green cloth, decorated; size, 5x7⅝; profusely illustrated throughout, including many "how to" pictures, planting tables, plans for gardens, etc. As a ready reference work on matters pertaining to the country home and grounds "The Garden Library" should occupy a place on your bookshelf. A brief description of each book is herewith given:

Daffodils—Narcissus and How to Grow Them
By A. M. KIRBY

All that is really worth while about these most popular of spring bulbs written from the standpoint of American conditions.

House Plants and How to Grow Them
By P. T. BARNES

A manual of the best foliage and flowering plants for home cultivation; their raising from seed and propagation in the window garden.

The Flower Garden
By IDA D. BENNETT

"A clear and concise summary of every possible sort of information that might be desired by anyone interested in gardens." *Scientific American.*

The Vegetable Garden
By IDA D. BENNETT

This book deals fully with the various vegetables that form the staple of the small garden and contains excellent chapters on fertilizers, insecticides and garden tools, all thoroughly up to date and full of the most practical information.

The Orchard and Fruit Garden
By E. P. POWELL

Deals with the choice planting and cultivation of fruit, fruit bearing trees and bushes.

Roses and How to Grow Them
By MANY EXPERTS

The only recent book on this most popular of flowers, which deals directly with American practice both outdoors and under glass in all sections of the country.

Ferns and How to Grow Them
By G. A. WOOLSON

The contribution of a nature student who has successfully solved the problem of growing the native ferns of our Eastern woods. With table of synonomy.

Lawns and How to Make Them
By LEONARD BARRON

The only volume that treats of the making and maintenance of the ornamental lawn from a purely practical standpoint.

Water-Lilies and How to Grow Them
By H. S. CONARD and HENRI HUS

A practical garden knowledge of the best water-lilies and other aquatics by America's great authority on the family.

Send only 50 Cents with Order

Special Offer To all who send us an immediate order for The Garden Magazine Library we will add, without extra charge, one year's subscription to The Garden Magazine. If you are already a subscriber we shall be glad to extend the subscription or send the magazine to a friend.

C. L. 12-'09
Doubleday, Page & Co.
133 E. 16th St., New York

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find 50 cents for which send me The Garden Library in nine volumes and enter the name of

for one year's subscription to The Garden Magazine. If the books are satisfactory I agree to pay $1.00 a month for nine months, and if the books are not satisfactory I will return them and you will refund my first payment.

THE WORLD'S WORK

For 1910

IT IS a pleasure to tell the thousands of readers of THE WORLD'S WORK of the magazine's plans for the coming year. And the pleasure is the greater because these plans are the most interesting and important we have ever presented. It has been our good fortune to get series of graphic articles from a group of great workers in the world, about the very undertakings and achievements of which they have been a part. The wide range of activities covered is shown by the men:

James J. Hill
Builder of a Country

Dr. Frederik Van Eeden
Uplifter of the People

Elihu Vedder
Painter and Sculptor

Charles H. Grasty
Editor of Great Dailies

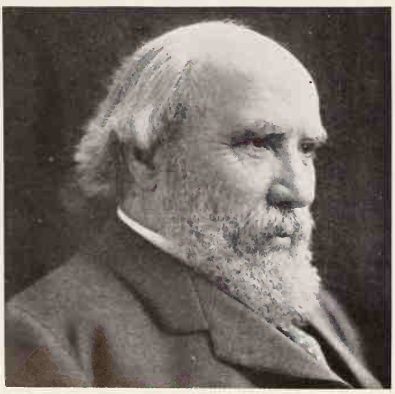
Booker T. Washington
Upbuilder of a Race

Gifford Pinchot
Leader of Conservation

Dr. Luther H. Gulick
Educator in Health

Alexander Irvine
Author "From the Bottom Up"

Mr. Hill's vital articles have at once struck fire. The first appeared in November and the challenge, supported by startling facts, in "What We Must Do to Be Fed," brought an instant response from the whole world. These striking articles



JAMES J. HILL

continue for a number of months. In this December issue "From Minnesota to the Sea"; in January, "A Lost Opportunity on the Pacific"; in February "How to Regulate Corporations"; in March "The Empire of Irrigation and Drainage."

The Regular World's Work Departments

In addition to these big series and the special articles there will be, of course, the regular departments that have gained for THE WORLD'S WORK such wide favor and authority. The March of Events will continue to interpret progress each month by pointing out the meaning of the really essential things in art, industry, education, politics—in short, in the whole world of human activity. There will be, also, the informing articles on "Investments," on "Insurance," on "The Way to Health" that have been of such practical service to the readers of the magazine; and our Readers' Service will continue to meet the needs of our subscribers for information and advice. This year thousands of inquiries have been carefully answered about investments, insurance, building and many other subjects. There is absolutely no charge for this service to our readers. We have just issued a little booklet of sixteen pages entitled "Our Readers' Service—How it Can Serve You"; it is sent to you on request.

THE WORLD'S WORK

Put it at the head of your magazine list for 1910; $3.00 per year

Doubleday, Page & Company, 133 East 16th St., New York

THE AMERICAN POLO TEAM IN ENGLAND

LAST month, the impressions of the American polo players, who visited England in August of this year, were given in this magazine. Since then expressions of opinion regarding the series have been received from two members of the defeated English team, F. M. Freake and Capt. Hardress Lloyd.

Their letters emphasize the importance of accurate hitting and of combination, upon which the results of the game seem to have depended. Team work, in past years, was always the reason that our challenging teams were defeated and it is gratifying to find that the American players admittedly excelled their opponents in the latter's own department.

Captain Hardress Lloyd's letter reads as follows:

"I think the reason the American Polo team

Mr. L. Waterbury shoots but just misses

beat us so easily was, first, because they were individually better strikers, quicker on the ball and always manœuvred at top speed; second, they had played together as a team for some time, and knew each other's play; and third, they were far better shots at goal, and also better at picking up the ball when passed across the ground. Mr. Whitney is an ideal captain — always cool and in the right place. Mr. Milburn is the best back I

England makes a good run down the field, scoring: The ball is seen in the foreground

have ever seen in India or England. The Messrs. Waterbury play the ideal forward game, are extraordinarily quick and beautiful strikers, and combine perfectly.

"The English team consisted of four players who had played little together and consequently the team showed practically no combination.

"I think the English grounds tend to make players slow, as the ball rarely travels as fast as on an Indian ground.

"The visit and victory of the American team should do a lot of good to English Polo, which was getting into a groove, and wanted quickening up. The Americans are thorough sportsmen and deserved to win. They were better, I think, than any team England could have put into the field, and in the two matches I think there is no question that we were outplayed.

"The games were played in the friendliest spirit and there was not a shadow of ill feeling at any time on either side, which, I think, is the way polo or any other game should be played."

Mr. Freake was briefer in his letter, only saying: "I am sorry not to have answered your letter before. I am afraid I have very little to say about the International Polo matches, except that we were beaten by a better team; the Americans played a better game than we did and taken as a whole were far better hitters." T. G. M.

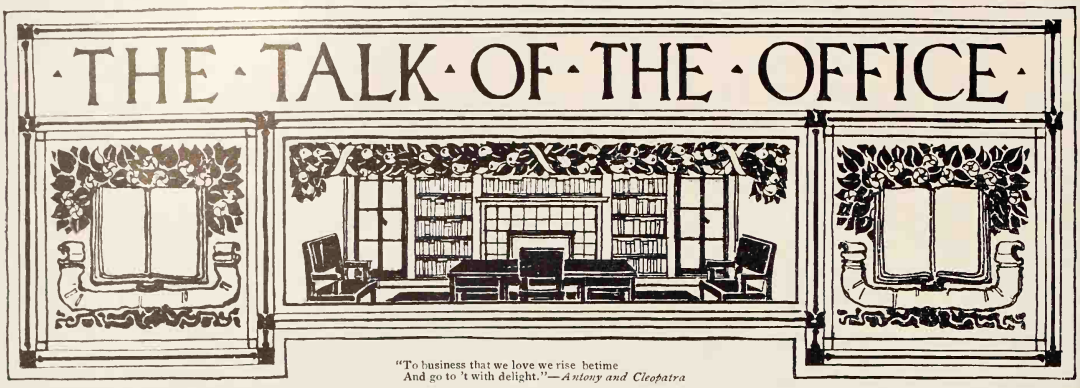
NATURE AND ARCHITECTURE IN HARMONY

COUNTRY HOMES and CITY HOMES designed, built, decorated and furnished under a single contract with the owner.

Write for Booklet, which explains in six brief paragraphs what the Hoggson Building Method accomplishes for the owner.

HOGGSON BROTHERS

Seven East Forty-fourth Street, New York



"To business that we love we rise betime
And go to 't with delight."—*Antony and Cleopatra*

TEN YEARS OLD

Perhaps at this Christmas season it is a good time to thank our friends for showing more interest in all of our publishing enterprises than in any previous year.

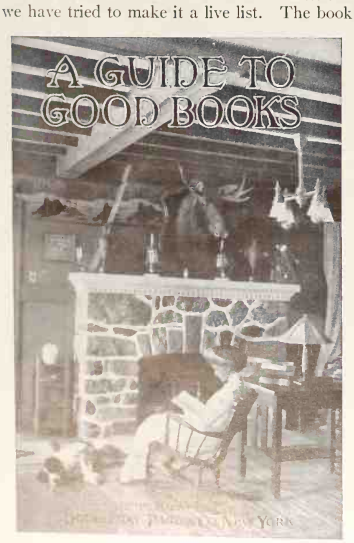
The extent of the circulation of our magazines has much increased, a healthful and substantial growth, we like to think, rather than anything spectacular or abnormal. We have sent out more books, and we like to think, better books, and when our first decade ends, which will be on January 1, 1910, we believe we can look back and say that Doubleday, Page & Company has got a fair start.

Next to our friends outside of the shop, we wish to express to our other friends, the staff, in the shop, made up of many scores of faithful, energetic, and progressive men and women, our thanks and appreciation.

To our customers and our associates, every one, we wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

THE NEW BOOK CATALOGUE

We have had to make it something more than a dull list of books. It is the biggest catalogue we have ever issued, and volumes which have served their turn have been omitted—we have tried to make it a live list. The book



fills about 200 pages, is alphabetically arranged under subjects, fiction, history, biography, travel, etc. It has a full index in addition, and more than all, the descriptions, if we have not failed in our endeavor, are truthful and really tell just what a reader wishes to know about a book. People far from bookstores, who cannot examine the new books, are invited to select books from its pages. It is for our interest to have you send for a copy. We even go so far as to think you will wish to keep it. A postal will bring it.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN

Last May we published an expensive edition of *The American Flower Garden*, by Neltje Blanchan, author of *Bird Neighbors*, *Nature's Garden*, *etc.* Every copy was subscribed for before the book was issued, and it is now "rare and scarce." We have just ready a library edition for $5.00.

PRIZE REVIEWS

The offer for the best reviews of Meredith Nicholson's book, "The Lords of High Decision," will not close until December 15th. Here are the particulars:

1. Copy to be written only on one side of sheet, typewritten preferably.
2. The review to be not more than 1,000 words. 750 would be better.
3. The manuscript to be submitted not later than December 15th. (Extended from December 5th.)
4. The prizes to be awarded and announced in the February, 1910, numbers of Doubleday, Page & Company's magazines, *Country Life in America*, *The World's Work*, and *The Garden Magazine*.

The First Prize is $50. The Second Prize is $30. The Third Prize is $20. The Fourth Prize, books from our book catalogue to the amount of $7.50. The Fifth Prize, books to the amount of $5.00. The Sixth Prize, a subscription to *Country Life in America*. The Seventh Prize, a subscription to *The World's Work*.

Address Review Contest,
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY,
133 E. 16th St., New York.

As the authors are often anxious to read these reviews, we shall not return them unless especially requested to do so and postage is enclosed.

LONG-TERM SUBSCRIPTIONS

On page 239 of this number of *Country Life in America*, you will find a more complete statement of what long-term subscriptions are, and why, in our opinion, they are a good thing for the subscriber as well as for ourselves.

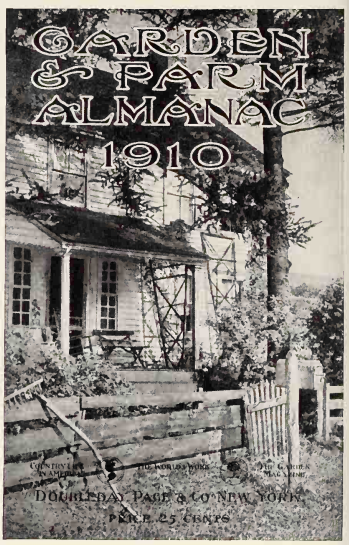
Particularly is it to the interest of any reader of *The Garden Magazine* to take a *three-year* subscription for $2.00. The price of the annual subscription will be raised on February, 1910, to $1.50 a year. By taking a three-year subscription now, you get it at the rate of 67 cents a year, which opportunity will never occur again. As we said before, one of these years may be sent to a friend as a Christmas present if you choose.

At this time of the year, we should like to have you consider short or long-term subscriptions to our other magazines, *The World's Work*, one year for $3.00, two years for $5.00, and three years for $6.00. For *Country Life in America*, one year for $4.00, two years for $6.00, and three years for $8.00, with the same provisions for giving one of these years to a friend as a part of a subscription when a three-year term is taken.

The Christmas issues offer a good time to begin.

THE GARDEN AND FARM ALMANAC FOR 1910

It is a pleasure to be able to say that this book for the country home — a guide, philosopher and friend, as we have frequently said—



has become a standard publication. It has a place all its own, and we describe it in an advertisement on another page. The price in paper is 25 cents.

A CATALOGUE OF GOOD PICTURES

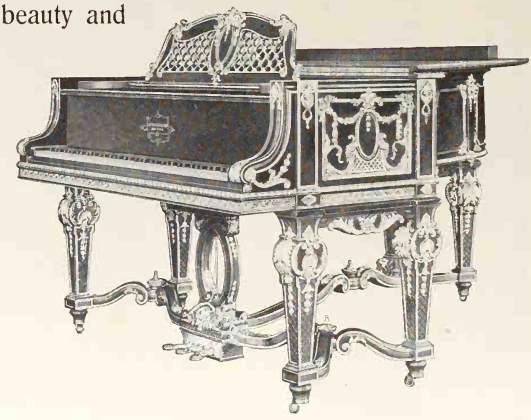
In no new departure of recent years, do we feel we have quite so fully recognized the demand for the wide dissemination of beautiful things as in the arrangement recently made by this company to represent in America the association of British publishers who, for years, have been building up a wonderfully beautiful series of pictures known as The Burlington Proofs. This series includes reproductions in the world-famous mezzogravure of the great pictures painted in the last two hundred years by the master-painters in the world of art. One of their chief points of attraction is the large size, 34x26 inches, mounted complete, making them the ideal pictures for the walls of the home — and only in the home can art do its work best. The new proofs may be bought one or a dozen, just as you wish. They are ideal for Xmas gifts.

Send for the beautiful catalogue which has been sent to us from England.

IN the designing and manufacture of Period and Art cases to harmonize with any plan of architecture or decoration, Steinway & Sons are the recognized leaders, as in all other departments of piano making—a distinction they have enjoyed for three generations. Every

STEINWAY
ART PIANO

is a true representation of its respective period—a veritable gem of beauty and perfection. A visit to the Steinway Studios will reveal that, in these masterpieces of pianocraft, music and decorative art are so deftly blended that they at once command the admiration and praise of architect, artist and connoisseur.



Steinway Parlor Grand Piano in the period of Louis XIV, gilt and enameled

STEINWAY & SONS,
Steinway Hall
107 and 109 East 14th Street, New York
(Subway Express Station at the Door)

The Gorham Co.

Silversmiths

IN the finer grades of Sterling Silverware there is but one standard—that which has been established by The Gorham Company. Gorham Silverware exemplifies a certain elegance of design and quality which has never been equalled by any other maker. For this reason, its selection for gift purposes is particularly fitting, while the prices are no greater than those of far less meritorious wares.

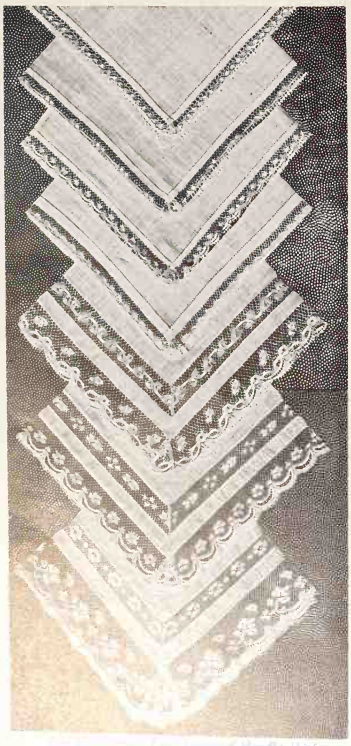
"The Gorham Book," containing an alphabetically arranged schedule of the Company's various productions with minimum prices, will be sent upon application.

TRADE MARK
STERLING

This Trade-mark indentifies every piece of Gorham Silverware, which may be procured from responsible Jewelers everywhere.

THE GORHAM CO., New York

No. 3920 $1.00 each
No. 3922 $1.50 each
No. 3925 $2.00 each
No. 3927 $2.50 each
No. 3980 $5.00 each
No. 2550 $7.50 each



Holiday Handkerchiefs

At "The Linen Store"

Our Christmas stock is ready, and selections can now be made to the very best advantage. Practically every desirable style in Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Scalloped edge goods, as well as every desirable size and width of hem in Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, are included in the present assortment. The principal lines may be summarized as follows:

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs:

In these we show almost twenty different sizes, including every width of hem from ⅛ inch to 1½ inch, and a great variety of weights, ranging from serviceable cambric to the sheerest and daintiest lawn.

Ladies' or Men's sizes: At 12½c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and up to 4.00 each.

Hand Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs:

With ⅛, ¼ or ½ inch hems. Beautifully hand embroidered in a wide variety of styles—Script, Old English, Block and other desirable letters.

Ladies' and Men's sizes: At 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, 1.50 each.

Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs:

The assortment in these is exceptionally large, including over one hundred selected styles at the popular price of 25c. Finer Hand Embroidered French Handkerchiefs at from 50c. to $75.00 each. Real Valenciennes, Duchesse and Point Lace Handkerchiefs at $1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 5.00 and up to $100.00 each. Armenian Lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c., and $1.25 each—and many other novelties at popular prices.

Mail Orders: Each year we supply thousands of dozens of Handkerchiefs by mail, and we have a special department for this purpose.

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Avenue and 34th Street, New York

OPPOSITE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Registered Trade-Mark

The
Great Catalog
of a
Great Piano

A NEW Packard Catalog is ready. This announcement means more than any similar one has ever meant from us or any other piano manufacturer.

It means not only new Packard styles in uprights, grands and player-pianos, by far the most beautiful you ever saw, but—

A new way of showing them that enables you to see each instrument in the *natural* color and grain of the wood.

Style "P"

Packard

THE PIANO FOR THE HOME

Style "N"

These reproductions, of which the two on this page are specimens, are made by that famous Lumière process which this magazine has been featuring. They are the *first direct color photographs* of pianos ever perfected and are as great an achievement in their line as the first Packard Piano was in its.

So accurate are these illustrations that, if necessary, you could select from this catalog and be entirely satisfied, for the *distinctively sweet singing tone, nice elasticity of action and unsurpassed durability* that have made the Packard known as the piano for the home are in *every* instrument.

But we don't ask you to do this. When you have selected the style that best pleases you we will arrange for you to *hear* and *see* that particular instrument no matter where you live and without obligation to buy.

So don't get a piano until you see this catalog and know how satisfactorily a Packard purchase can be made. Write today.

The Packard Company
Dept. R Fort Wayne, Ind.

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The best grapes can be grown east of the Rocky Mountains only under glass, and even California cannot produce such perfect fruit as this in the open air

[*See article on page 177*]

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 2 December, 1909 PRICE, 50 CENTS $4 A YEAR POSTPAID

They all have the breezy swing of exuberant health

A MAN AND HIS JOB

A STORY OF APPLIED FORESTRY

By A. W. DIMOCK

Photographs by JULIAN A. DIMOCK

[*The life of the Canadian woodsman is one of the most thrilling and picturesque to be found on this continent, but fiction has surrounded him with a false nimbus of romance. Just what he is and how he does his job is the subject of a series of articles of which this is the first. Mr. Julian A. Dimock made a special trip to Canada last winter, and lived with lumber jacks and rivermen, in order to secure the material for these articles.*—THE EDITORS.]

It is a man's job — in cold that freezes mercury in the thermometer

THREE years ago the manager of a big paper company sat smoking his pipe by a camp-fire as he leaned back against a tree in the forest of his company and dreamed of the task before him.

One million acres of lake and forest land were in his care. Great journals in three continents looked to him and his work in this forest for the paper product which could be measured by the thousand tons. Every year, from a hundred square miles, the available trees must be taken; each day must see, on the average, two hundred acres cleared of its useful lumber.

The machinery ran smoothly, products and profits were good, but the manager's brow was clouded. The income of the company's forests no longer met the drafts upon it, and each year the fire-fiend took tremendous toll from the principal of the property of the company.

A cheery voice broke into the reverie of the manager, and a young man, whose light footfall he had failed to hear, dropped his pack to the ground and sat down upon a log beside him.

For this work only the best Indian make of snowshoes is adapted

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They lunch wherever noon overtakes them. Frozen bread keeps fresh a whole season and is appetizing when thawed out by being toasted, and eaten with thin slices of pork

Sometimes night finds them at a jobber's camp. Then it is a picnic. A rough log floor on which to sleep and breakfast in the morning — these are luxuries

"Good afternoon. You have chosen a charming site for your camp," said the stranger. His eyes were blue, his hair the color of the camp-fire, and his breezy manner was most attractive to the manager, who replied:

"It does give a beautiful view of a beautiful lake," adding a moment later, "My name is Chalmers of Grand Mere."

"Mine is Watson of New York, though the *Wanderlust* in my blood seldom lets me see my home. I am a civil engineer by profession and have done more work abroad than in my own country. Just now I am out for pleasure."

"Where is your camp, and your guide?"

The young engineer pointed to his pack and touched his forehead with his finger, as he laughingly said:

"I seldom require a trained nurse in the woods."

"Will you camp by my fire to-night? I don't want to miss the chance of making your acquaintance."

"I followed the smoke of your fire on that same chance.

That meeting of the manager of the great paper company and the young civil engineer is making history in the Canadian woods to-day.

When men lie on the breast of old Mother Earth and watch the stars through the eddying smoke of their camp-fire, they are apt to open their hearts, and acquaintance grows apace. Led on by the manager's questions the young engineer talked of his life, his travels, the works he had constructed, and lastly of his study of forestry in Germany. At this his companion sat up and took notice. Men who manage a million acres must have intuition and initiative.

"Would you like a job in these woods?"

"Nothing better, if it's worth doing."

"It's big enough. I want all waste, leakage and fire stopped on a tract of more than a thousand square miles. I want a system that will do this without increasing friction between jobbers, Government, and the company. Can you do this?"

"I want two weeks to look the ground over. Then I'll tell you what I can do."

"I will make a tour of the camps with you, if you wish."

"I would rather go without you. You've got two men here. Give me the best one for a guide to your camps and your country."

"You will find it a hard trip."

"I'll make it hard — for the guide."

"When will you start?"

"Daylight, to-morrow."

Ten days later the manager looked up from his desk to meet a glance from the smiling blue eyes of his camp-fire companion, who had drifted quietly into the office. He nearly upset his big office chair as he sprang to his feet to grasp with two hands the one which was extended to him. The lithe form before him radiated

Rough surveying work. On this trip the ice was shaky, and to reach certain points on the Crouche River poles were laid across the weak ice and the men crawled out on hands and knees. Even then they broke through enough to get wet, resulting in frozen feet

Watson is the only man in the country who can keep up with the swinging stride of his chief-of-staff. On this trip an Indian chief who started out as leader came straggling into camp an hour after the rest

energy, though the face was thinner than when the manager had last seen it.

"How do you do and how have you been? You look thin."

"Fine as a fiddle. Never felt better. I've only worked off a little superfluous fat."

"How did you find Pierre?"

"He was all you could expect from a mongrel. He knew the way all right but lacked stamina, and he never could see the sense of leaving an easy trail to climb hills or cut through the woods. We got a birch bark at Manowan Post and came here by water. Pierre thinks I rushed him a little on the return, but we saved something on the portages, though he did say there was going to be another cross at one of the rapids we came down. I didn't see the cross myself till it was too late to turn back, but I didn't mention that to him."

"Glad you didn't qualify for a cross in those rapids. I think I see that your news is good and I am what one of the boys here would call 'plumb crazy' to hear your report."

"That's all right! Only, you must give me a free hand. How to stop the fires is the biggest problem, but I think I have it solved. Of course it isn't possible to prevent all fires, but I can cut out the 40 per cent. that your own people start during the drives. The jobbers are the worst offenders. They don't start many fires, but they leave brush and branches in good shape to feed them, and they break the law in doing it. The best way to stop that is to make it expensive, by working with the Government and seeing that the jobbers get all the penalties they are entitled to. We will stop friction with the Government by making the jobbers live up to the law; and with the jobbers by being liberal as well as just with them and making them see that it is to our mutual interest to have the law obeyed.

"Tourists and hunters from the States start a good many fires, and I may have to fill your jails with my own countrymen.

"Next to fires the chief waste is caused by cutting only the trees that can be easily hauled. The jobbers often clear a fringe of land around a lake, leaving the timber that stands farther back. After that no one will take the contract for the long-haul timber, which is then likely to wait the twenty-year recuperative period for the area first cut. Then the cutting of little trees for roads and rollways and of undersized ones for shipment often denudes the land until to re-forest it will cost seven dollars an acre and take forty years. Having the work properly done costs more, but it conserves your property and makes its product continuous and permanent. It is up to your directors and stockholders to prevent this squandering of their resources. If they insist on cream to-day they

With men and dogs both hauling sleds loaded with provisions and sleeping bags, they strike out for "the silent places"

must content themselves with skim-milk to-morrow. The reforms will cost money, but for every dollar spent, ten will come back."

"How will you begin the work?" asked the manager.

"I will bring in from my own country ten or fifteen young men of sense and sand, to act as inspectors in the winter and serve as fire-rangers in the summer. Then from among the hunters and trappers here, white and Indian, I'll find them a dozen assistants, and after the first year I think it will trouble any native to lose one of my boys in field, forest or snow. I mean to have a corps of young men who believe in the work, who will love it as I do, and will be ready to fight any fire at the drop of a hat, or start out on snow-shoes for a month in the woods on an hour's notice."

The culler keeps his day's report on a pine shingle, transferring it to his book at night. Writing with the thermometer 30 degrees below zero may sound like fun, but ——

Little more than a year passed. Watson was given the "free hand" he asked for and results could already be counted.

At the outset of his work Watson's staff began to take form in answer to an advertisement:

"WANTED. Young men to act as fire-rangers in Canada. Those with some knowledge of forestry and civil engineering preferred."

It happened that times were hard, the thing had an adventurous ring, and a flood of answers poured in from which Watson made selections after study of the letters. He was sometimes wrong, dead wrong, in his choice. More than one candidate for a position had to admit that his letter of application had been written for him. But such mistakes corrected themselves. The lame and the lazy dropped out, the incompetent were weeded out and soon the whole hypnotized bunch took coherent form, vitalized by the dominating energy of its chief.

When I first called at his headquarters he was away on a tour of inspection, but some members of his staff who were awaiting him took me into camp in the most cordial fashion. I was invited to the room in the inn, which is kept for the boys of the staff, as they come in from the "bush," as the woods are called. An American flag was draped above the bureau; guns of many kinds, from a heavy, bayonetted, German army weapon of ancient type, to the latest take-down Winchester, rested on antlers of moose and caribou; Luger automatics and snowshoes, revolvers and moccasins, and clothes and hats in endless variety hung against the walls, while shelves were filled with books on forestry and camping, current magazines, and a set of Kipling. When scouts reported that the cook had retired, a foray was made on the kitchen and a supper served of salad and sandwiches, with bottles of beer cooled in a bucket of snow. Yale and Princeton were represented in the little company, and we had college songs followed by the reading of extracts from

(Continued on page 218)

The essentials of a winter camp — sleeping bag, grub, etc. — may be carried on the back, or dragged on a toboggan with the aid of a tump line

THE SEVEN-FOLD INTEREST OF THE CANDLEBERRY

By JULIA E. ROGERS

IF YOU own a pair of ancestral candlesticks, made of solid, honest brass, honor the memory of your Colonial forbears by discarding the modern paraffine candles, and fit them with old-fashioned, home-made "bayberry dips." The dull, greenish yellow metal matches the dull, green wax. You achieve an artistic triumph by bringing them together. If you are a thorough artist and grasp the opportunities offered, you will invite the children to join you in making some "dips" to be used as Christmas candles this year. It is perfectly easy.

Clumps of the familiar shrub, thickly studded with pale gray berries, grow along the coast from Nova Scotia to Florida, and inland, on sandy soil and on boggy stretches, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It even grows on the shores of the Great Lakes. Candleberry is a better name than bayberry or wax myrtle, for there are other myrtles and bays with which it is confused.

To get the real feeling of Colonial times, go out and gather some of the berries — two quarts, at least. Boil them in plenty of water for an hour, and stir frequently, so that all the wax that is melted from the berries has a chance to rise to the surface. Cool the water, after straining out the berries, and the wax forms a grayish green cake, mixed with dirt.

What a little bit of wax for all that work! You were late in getting the berries. The wax pellets are shed gradually, as winter advances. October is the best month to get the berries. It is hopeless to gather berries enough to make Christmas candles now. Fortunately, there is an easier way. Having learned how the patient housewife of Colonial times obtained it, buy two pounds of the clarified candleberry wax. It will cost a dollar, but that quantity will make a good number of "dips." If the amount looks scant, pour in melted paraffine. One-third can thus be added to the quantity of wax, at a cost of ten cents. The only change produced will be paler green in the finished candles. The depth of the wax in the melting pot must be equal to the length of the candles.

The fun of making candleberry dips begins with the melting of the wax over a slow fire. It must not smoke while melting. When there are no lumps left, set the kettle off the fire.

Soft candle wicking, doubled and twisted, or common white cotton string, will do for the wicks. An ingenious aunt looped two wicks on a handle such as the girls at the wrapping counters in a store attach to bundles. This proved a good scheme, for it enabled the candle-maker to make two at once.

While the wax is still a dark liquid, the dipping begins. The cool air hardens the wax promptly. The first dip stiffens the wicks. Let the second drip a moment, and you can no longer see the string wick. The wax drips slightly after each dip, but the candles grow rapidly, as layer on layer hardens. If one is bent, it can be straightened, for the wax is not yet brittle, as it becomes when thoroughly cold. Shaping is possible, if necessary.

Fifty happy little children in a New York school marched singing around the schoolroom, and each dipped his candle as he passed the pot of melted wax. It took but half an hour thus to make fifty candles. The little girl shown on the next page made a pair in four minutes. One of them is in the candlestick on the table.

Candleberry ointment had its place among home remedies in the old times. It is still used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds. Any druggist can get the wax for you from

The candleberry (*Myrica cerifera*) in its summer aspect. It thrives in exposed situations near the ocean

The leafless branches, with their berries, add to the beauty of a winter landscape

The wax exudes in pellets on the surface of the berries

the wholesale drug houses, if he does not carry it in stock. Fifty cents a pound is the retail price in New York.

Landscape gardeners have "discovered" the candleberry in quite recent years. It is not an evergreen shrub, but it is next door to it. The handsome, leathery foliage is glossy green, darkening in autumn, and taking on a rich purplish cast. It curls with the cold, but stubbornly hangs on till past mid-winter — in many places until nearly spring.

No other shrub thrives like the candleberry on sandy, exposed situations along the seashore. It is massed with fine effect alone, or with other shrubs, where the harsh outlines of treeless promontories need softening. Single specimens are symmetrical in growth, with charming arrangement of leaves and fruit.

Inland, the candleberry thrives on soil too poor to make other shrubs comfortable. Under adverse climatic conditions, and in almost any soil, this shrub enjoys life. It is grown easily from seeds, and even in its infancy survives abuse and neglect. It is safely transplanted when full grown. Carload lots are taken up, transported to distant points, set out in new soil, and with a different exposure from that which they have always had; and they find the change beneficial.

Fancy the surprise and shock that came to a New England farmer who had for years engaged in a losing fight with candleberry bushes. One day a man stopped to admire the superb growth of the shrubs. An offer was made and accepted, and the following winter the plants were lifted and taken away. The price of them paid off the mortgage on the farm.

"Up Gloucester way," and down on Cape Cod, you will find a person, now and then, gathering candleberries every fall, and making dips as her grandmother did. But it is no longer a serious domestic industry, as it was before tallow and paraffine candles and kerosene oil lamps became common and cheap.

In the old days a family living inland always managed to "camp out" for a month in the autumn near the seashore, where candleberry grows luxuriantly. The father cut down the bushes, the children stripped off the berries, and the mother stirred them in a big kettle of boiling water, over the open camp-fire. The boiling melted the wax coating from each berry, and it rose like oil to the top. It was skimmed off and strained through a sieve to get out leaves and other coarse material gathered with the berries. The second skimming was distinctly green. The under layer of wax on the berry is a livelier color than the outer one, which is, when melted, a yellowish gray. Three messes of berries were boiled and skimmed before the water was renewed. The flaky sheets of wax were melted again, strained through cloth, and poured into pans. There it hardened into bricks convenient for handling and packing.

Each year adds to the number of native plants found useful for house decoration at the Christmas season. Gather branches of the candleberry. There is a peculiar richness of color tinging the dark, leathery leaves. The pale gray berries are a pleasing contrast to the holly berries, and the aromatic fragrance of the fresh branches brings the spirit of the woods into the house. Pile a number of branches beside the grate and lay one on the fire, now and then. With the most cheerful crackling, it sends waves of fragrance out into the room before it is gone.

I think the chief charm of the candleberry lies in its odor. It is intrinsically delightful; but it is more than that. It is a strong though intangible link between us and the Colonial days. Pull out a drawer in the old mahogany secretary, and there is the odor. Probably dips have been packed away there, at some time. It is the fragrance of grandmother's room in the old New England homestead. The burning candle breathes the spirit of by-gone Christmases.

About twelve dips in the melted wax made these Christmas candles

1. These are the tracks of a small animal that is chiefly at home in trees, because, as the creature lopes, its forefeet are placed side by side. It was a squirrel, though whether red or gray cannot be determined by this evidence

THE OLDEST OF ALL WRITING—TRACKS

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

Photographs by O. L. FOSTER; drawings by the author

2. The 'coon—one of the furry writers of the winter woods

I WISH I could go West and join the Indians so that I should have no lessons to learn," said an unhappy small boy who could discover no atom of sense or purpose in any one of the three R's.

"You never made a greater mistake," said the scribe. "For the young Indians have many hard lessons from their earliest days. Hard lessons and hard punishments. With them the dread penalty of failure is 'go hungry till you win' and no harder task have they than their reading lesson. Not twenty-six characters are to be learned in this exercise, but a thousand; not clear straight print are they, but dim, washed-out, crooked traces; not indoors on comfortable chairs, with a patient teacher always near, but out in the forest, often alone and in every kind of weather, they slowly decipher their letters and read sentences of the oldest writing on earth — a style so old that the hieroglyphs of Egypt, the cylinders of Nippur, and the drawings of the Cavemen are as things of to-day in comparison — a writing indeed that is older than mankind — the one universal script — *the tracks in the dust, mud, or snow.*

"These are the inscriptions that every hunter must learn to read infallibly and be they strong or faint, straight or crooked, simple or overwritten with many a puzzling diverse phrase, he must decipher and follow them swiftly, unerringly, if there is to be a successful ending to the hunt which provides his daily food.

"This is the reading lesson of the young Indian, and it is a style that will never become superseded. The naturalist also must acquire some measure of proficiency in the ancient art. Its usefulness is perennial to the student of wild life; without it he would know little of the people of the wood."

It is a remarkable fact that there are always more wild animals about than any but the expert has an idea of. For example, there are, within twenty miles of New York City, fully fifty different kinds — not counting birds, reptiles, or fishes — one quarter of which at least are abundant. Or more particularly, within the limits of Greater New York there are at least a dozen species of wild beasts, half of which are quite common.

"Then how is it we never see any?" is the first question of the incredulous. The answer is: Long ago the beasts

learned the dire lesson — man is your worst enemy; shun him at any price. And the simplest way to do this is to come out only at night. Man is a daytime creature; he is blind in the soft half-light that most beasts prefer.

While many animals have always limited their activity to the hours of twilight and gloom, there are not a few that were diurnal, but have given up that portion of their working day in order to avoid the arch enemy.

Thus they can flourish under our noses and eat at our tables, without our knowledge or consent. They come and go at will, and the world knows nothing of them; their presence might long go unsuspected but for one thing, well known to the hunter, the trapper and the naturalist: wherever the wild fourfoot goes, it leaves behind it a record of its visit, its name, the direction whence it came, the time, the things it did or tried to do, with the time and direction of departure. These it puts down in the ancient script. Each of these dotted lines called the trail is a wonderful unfinished record of the creature's life during the time it made the same, and it needs only the patient work of the naturalist to decipher that record and from it learn much about the animal that made it, without that animal ever having been seen.

3. Tracks of the mole-shrew or blarina at the left, deermouse at the right. Note the tail track in the latter; the squirrel makes no such track

4. Black track or pedoscript of the meadowmouse. He walked with inky feet on tissue paper

Savages are more skilful at it than civilized folk because tracking is their serious life-long pursuit and they do not injure their eyes with books. Intelligence is important here as elsewhere, yet it is a remarkable fact that the lowest race of mankind, the Australian Blacks, are reputed to be by far the best trackers; not only are their eyes and attention developed and disciplined, but they have retained much of the scent power that civilized man has lost, and can follow a fresh track, partly at least, by smell.

It is hard to overvalue the powers of the clever tracker. To him the trail of each animal is not a mere series of similar foot-prints; it is an accurate account of the creature's ways, habits, changing whims and emotions during the portion of life of which record is in view. These are indeed autobiographical chapters, and differ from some other autobiographies in this — *they cannot tell a lie*. We may get wrong information from them, but it is our own fault if we do; we misread the unimpeachable document.

The ideal time for tracking, and almost the only time for most folk, is when the ground is white. After the first snow the student walks forth and begins at once to realize the wonders of the trail. A score of creatures whose existence, maybe, he did not know of, are now revealed about him, and the reading of their autographs becomes easy.

It is when the snow is on the ground, indeed, that we take the fourfoot census of the woods. How often we learn with surprise from the telltale white that a fox was around our henhouse last night, a mink is living even now under the woodpile, and a deer — yes! there is no mistaking its sharp-pointed unsheeplike footprint — has wandered into our woods from the farther wilds.

Never lose the chance of the first snow if you wish to become a trailer. Nevertheless remember that the first morning after a night snowfall is not so good as the second. Most creatures "lie up" during the storm; the snow hides the tracks of those that do go forth, and some actually go into a "cold sleep" for a day or two after a heavy downfall. But a calm, mild night following a storm is sure to offer abundant and ideal opportunity for beginning the study of the trail.

Here are some of the important facts to keep in view, when you set forth to master the rudiments:

First — No two animals leave the same trail; not only each kind, but each individual, and each individual at each stage of its life leaves a trail as distinctive as the creature's appearance, and it is obvious that in that they differ among

5. Mink tracks. He walks when he goes slowly, and when hastening he bounds, with forefeet not exactly paired or parallel

6. After walking up and down the stream, the mink crossed where the ice projects from the opposite shore

themselves just as we do, because the young know their mothers, the mothers know their young, and the old ones know their mates, when scent is clearly out of the question.

Another simple evidence of this is the well-known fact that no two human beings have the same thumb mark; all living creatures have corresponding peculiarities, and all use these parts in making the trail.

Second — The trail was begun at the birthplace of that creature and ends only at its death. It may be recorded in visible track or perceptible odor. It may last but a few hours, and may be too faint even for an expert with present equipment to follow, but evidently the trail is made, wherever the creature journeys afoot.

Third — It varies with every important change of impulse, action or emotion.

likely turn out to be the happen-so imprint of a gray wolf's foot. To be sure of the marks, then, one should know all the animals that belong to the neighborhood.

These facts are well known to every hunter. Most savages are hunters, and one of the early lessons of the Indian boy is to know the tracks of the different beasts about him. These are the *letters* of the old, old writing.

Let us go forth into the woods in one of the Northeastern states when there is good tracking snow, and learn a few of those letters.

Two at least are sure to be seen — the track of the blarina and of the deermouse. They are shown on the same scale in Fig. 3.

In Fig. 13 is the track of a meadowmouse. This is not unlike that of the blarina, because it walks, being a ground

. The woodchuck, or groundhog, came out of his hole and walked a few steps until, we may presume, he spied his shadow on the snow, for the tracks show that he quickly retraced his steps to his burrow

Fourth — When we find a trail we may rest assured that, f living, the creature that made it is at the other end. And f one can follow, it is only a question of time before coming ıp with that animal. And be sure of its direction before etting out; many a novice has lost much time by going ›ackward on the trail.

Fifth — In studying trails one must always keep probbilities in mind. Sometimes one kind of track looks much ike another; then the question is, which is the likeliest in his place?

If I saw a jaguar track in India I should know it was nade by a leopard. If I found a leopard trail in Colorado I should be sure I had found the mark of a cougar or mountin lion. A wolf track on Broadway would doubtless be he doing of a very large dog, and a St. Bernard's footmark ı the Rockies, twenty miles from anywhere, would most animal, while the deermouse more often bounds. The delicate lace traceries of the masked shrew, shown also in Fig. 13 are almost invisible unless the sun be low; they are difficult to draw, and impossible to photograph or cast satisfactorily, but the sketch gives enough to recognize them by.

The meadowmouse belongs to the rank grass in the low land near the brook, and passing it toward the open running water we may see the curious track of the muskrat (Fig. 9); its five-toed hind foot, its four-toed front, and its long keeled tail are plainly on record. When he goes slowly the tail mark is nearly straight; when he goes fast it is sinuous in proportion to his pace.

The muskrat is a valiant beast; he never dies without fighting to the last, but he is in dread of another brookland creature whose trail is here — the mink. Individual tracks of this animal are shown in Fig. 8. Here he was bounding;

8. The arrangement of the mink's tracks show him to be a creature of the ground

the four feet are together, the hind feet track ahead, the tail mark shows, and but four toes in each track, though the creature has five on each foot. A long record of the mink is seen in the photographs on page 170. Here the mink was walking or trotting. But why did this aquatic animal seek for a bridge to cross the brook? Perhaps he did not; he may have been looking for food in the water and crossed on the ice bridge where it suited him; perhaps for the first time he scented the trail of the cottontail on the other side. He is a dreaded enemy of poor molly, and more than once I have seen the records of his relentless pursuit. One of these fits in admirably as an illustration of our present argument.

It was in the winter of 1900. I was standing with my brother, a business man, on Goat Island, Niagara, when he remarked, "How is it? You and I have been in the same parts of America for twenty years, yet I never see any of the curious sides of animal life that you are continually coming across?"

"Largely because you do not study tracks," was the reply. "Look at your feet now. There is a whole history to be read."

"I see some marks," he replied, "that might have been made by some animal."

"That is the track of a cottontail," was the answer. "Now let us read this chapter of his life. See, he went in a general straight course as though making for some well-known haunt, his easy pace with eight or ten inches between each set of tracks, shows unalarm. But see here, joining on, is something else."

9. The curious track of the long-tailed muskrat

"So there is. Another cottontail."

"Not at all. This new track is smaller, the fore feet are more or less paired, showing that the creature can climb a tree; there is a suggestion of toe pads and there is a mark telling evidently of a long tail; these things combined with the size and the place identify it clearly. This is the trail of a mink. See! he also found the rabbit track, and finding it fresh, he followed it. His bounds are lengthened now, but the rabbit's are not, showing that the latter was unconscious of the pursuit."

10. Cottontail's track at the right, his mink enemy following from the left, his bounds lengthening

After one hundred yards the double trail led us to a great pile of wood, and into this both went. Having followed his game into dense cover the trailer's first business is to make sure that it did not go out the other side. We went carefully around the pile; there were no tracks leading out.

"Now," I said, "if you will take the trouble to move that wood-pile you will find in it the remains of the rabbit half devoured and the mink himself. At this moment he is no doubt curled up asleep."

11. The familiar track of the cottontail rabbit

As the pile was large and the conclusion more or less self-evident, my brother was content to accept my reading of the episode.

Although so much is to be read in the wintry white, we cannot now make a full account of all the woodland four-foots, for there are some kinds that do not come out on the snow; they sleep more or less all winter.

Thus, one rarely sees the track of chipmunk or woodchuck in truly wintry weather; and never, so far as I know, have the trails of jumping mouse or mud-turtle been seen in the snow. These we can track only in the mud or dust. Such trails cannot be followed as far as those in snow, simply because the mud and dust do not cover the whole country, but they are usually as clear and in some respects more easy of record.

12. A blackbird arose here; the wind was from the left

It is a most fascinating amusement to learn some creature's way of life by following its fresh track for hours in good snow. I never miss such a chance. If I cannot find a fresh track I take a stale one, knowing that, theoretically, it is fresher at every step, and from practical experiences, that it always brings one to some track that *is* fresh.

How often I have wished for a perfect means of transferring these wild life tales to paper or otherwise making a permanent collection. My earliest attempts were in free-hand drawing; which answers, but has this great disadvantage — it is a translation, a record discolored by an intervening personality, and the value of the result is likely to be limited by one's own knowledge at the time.

Casting in plaster was another means attempted; but not one track in 10,000 is fit to cast. Nearly all are blemished and imperfect in some way, and the most abundant — those in snow — cannot be cast at all.

Then I tried spreading plastic wax where the beasts would walk on it, in pathways or before dens. How they did scoff! The simplest ground squirrel knew too much to venture on my waxen snare; around it, or, if hemmed in, over it, with a mighty bound they went, but never a track did I so secure.

13. The track of a meadowmouse at the left; at the right, that of a masked shrew

Photography naturally suggested itself, but the difficulties proved as great as unexpected, almost as great as in casting. Not one track in a 1,000 is fit to photograph; the essential details are almost always left out. You must have open sunlight, and even when the weather is perfect there are practically but two times each day when it is possible — in mid-morning and mid-afternoon, when the sun is high enough for clear photographs and low enough to cast a shadow in the faint track.

Then a new method was suggested in an unexpected way. A friend of mine had a pet coon which he kept in a cage in his bachelor quarters uptown. One day during my friend's absence, the coon got loose and set about a series of long-deferred exploring expeditions, beginning with the bachelor's bedroom. The first promising object was a writing-desk. Mounting by a chair the coon examined

14. Here came the harmless cottontail. The bloody remains at the end of the trail and a barred owl's feather tell the story of the tragedy

several uninteresting books and papers, and then noticed higher up a large stone bottle. He had several times found pleasurable stuff in bottles, so he went for it. The cork was lightly in and easily disposed of, but the smell was far from inviting, for it was merely a quart of ink. Determined to leave no stone unturned, however, the coon upset the ink to taste and try. Alas! it tasted even worse than it smelt; it was an utter failure as a beverage.

And the coon, pushing it contemptuously away, turned to a pile of fine handmade deckle-edge heraldry note-paper — the pride of my friend's heart; and when he raised his inky little paws there were left on the paper some beautiful black prints. This was a new idea; the coon tried it again and again. But the ink held out longer than the paper, so the fur-clad printer worked over sundry books, and the adjoining walls, while the ink, dribbling over everything, formed a great pool below the desk. Something attracted the artist's attention, causing him to jump down. He landed in the pool of ink, making it splash in all directions; some of the black splotches reached the white counterpane of the bachelor's bed. Another happy idea! The coon now leaped on

15. Here the cottontail halted, listened, and went on again. The two paired tracks are those of the hind feet, which fall ahead of the tracks of the forefeet when the rabbit is loping

the bed, racing around as long as the ink on his feet gave results. As he paused to rest, or perhaps to see if any place had been neglected, the door opened, and in came the landlady. The scene which followed was too painful for description; no one present enjoyed it. My friend was sent for, to come and take his coon out of there *forever*. He came and took him away, I suppose "forever." He had only one other place for him — his office — and there it was I made the animal's acquaintance and heard of his exploit — an ink-and-paper, if not a literary affair.

This gave me the hint I needed, a plan to make an authentic record of animal tracks. Armed with printer's ink and paper rolls I set about gathering a dictionary collection of imprints.

After many failures and much experiment, better methods

(*Continued on page 242*)

16. This is the owl that killed poor Molly Cottontail. The original sketch made in the woods by Mr. Seton

The Old, but always New Story of the Child's Christmas Day

Photographed by Helen W. Cooke

A proper fitting of the receptacle to the plant is carefully studied. The oval forms are especially valued because they can be kept as souvenirs after the plants die, and used as fern dishes, etc.

A FLORAL HOBBY WITH A REAL PURPOSE

By LEONARD BARRON

Photographs by ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE; see also contents design

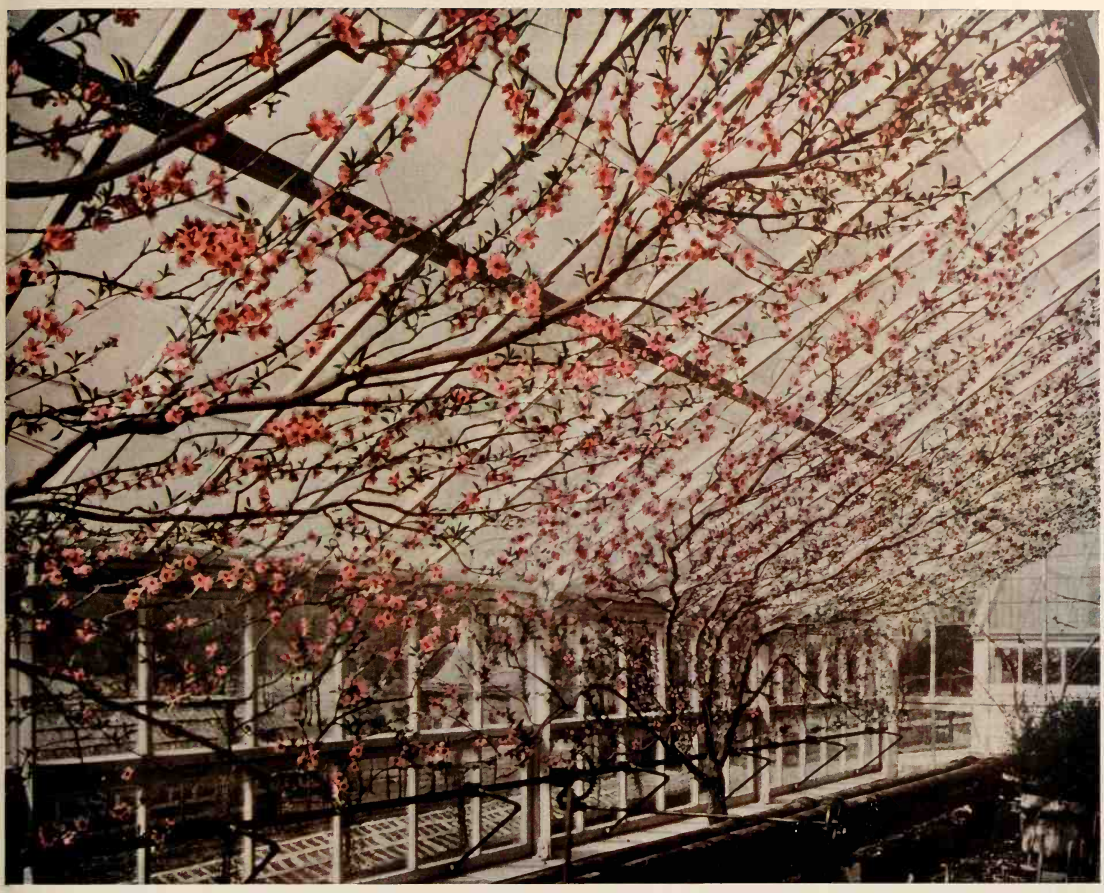
I WILL usher you into the reception room of a comfortable home in one of the best streets of Boston, where a steady stream of people is arriving on foot, and by carriage or automobile. They come empty-handed, and as they go you notice that each one carries away carefully a parcel, neatly wrapped and tied. Since noon hundreds have come and gone, and hundreds of pots of fragrant flowers, that earlier in the day filled every nook and corner of the room, have gone too. The tables are bare, except for the larger articles that will be carried away by porters in a little while. Instead of the great show of bulbous flowers, there remains a box full of money which has been passed in exchange for the floral gems, and which will be devoted to the needs of a poor but deserving beneficiary.

About the middle of each February for the past fifteen years the people of Boston have foregathered to participate in this unique and graceful floral fête. "Mrs. Deland's flower sale," as it is called, has become an institution, looked forward to as one of the events of the spring season. Its sponsor is Mrs. Margaret Deland, the authoress. It is worthy of record here because of the model it offers to other flower lovers who may in some similar way derive that personal satisfaction that comes from growing flowers, and at the same time confer benefit on others. This floral fête is a sale of potted bulbs — hyacinthus, tulips, and daffodils, especially these last — the proceeds of which amount to several hundred dollars for charity.

The whole thing is distinctly personal, for with her own hands Mrs. Deland in the fall pots up every one of the bulbs, which are then buried in the small, uninviting, ordinary back yard of a city house. Here they remain to root all winter and in the spring time are brought indoors to flower. The sale is announced in the daily papers. The prices asked are the normal market values, ranging from ten cents for one small single tulip in a plain pot up to several dollars for larger containers of elegant design, holding a number of well-flowered bulbs.

The room is a glow of brightness, and the contrast with the cold outdoors emphasizes the spirit of the occasion

The receptacles offer a few suggestions, too, for the artistic eye. The time-honored red clay pot is not to be commended for its intrinsic beauty; all-around usefulness and cheapness are its saving qualities. The illustrations show departures from the stereotyped forms, and further, a dull white porcelain is sometimes used. The oval, rimless type is very pleasing and serves as a lasting souvenir of the occasion, for it may be adapted to other uses after the bulbs have spent their lives. These pots are worth copying for any window garden.



Peach trees in blossom under glass. A good example of the longitudinal roof trimming method

THE FINEST FRUIT RAISED UNDER GLASS

NEARLY TWICE THE OUTDOOR SIZE, FLAWLESS, HIGH-COLORED, AROMATIC, AND OF FLAVOR FIT FOR THE GODS—NOT AS EXPENSIVE AS IT SOUNDS—FORCING EARLY FRUIT

By A. HERRINGTON

of "Florham," Madison, N. J., the estate of Mr. H. McK. Twombly

Autochrome photographs by A. R. COLEMAN, ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE, and A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE

IF YOU have not tasted fruit ripened under glass you do not know what *quality* is. The only way to get the largest size, richest coloring and most exquisite flavor from fruits is to raise them in the only place where you can control all the conditions—*viz.*, the greenhouse.

Even if outdoor conditions were as good as indoor, the fruit you buy would not be as good as the fruit you grow because the commercial product has to be picked before it is thoroughly ripe. The softer the fruit, the sooner it has to be picked, and the longer the distance it travels, the earlier it must be harvested. Only in the last few days of ripening does any fruit achieve the richest flavor, finest aroma and mellowest texture. Pears and tomatoes are the only fruits that ripen better off the plant than on it. The greenhouse enables you to pick every fruit at the moment when it is ready to melt in the mouth.

Another overwhelming argument for growing fruits under glass is that you can ward off all the enemies of fruits so easily and completely. Storms cannot wash away the soil; prolonged rains will not make it sour; insects and fungi can be kept out, or if they do get in, you can destroy them with greater ease and certainty. You can concentrate light upon your trees when you need to ripen fruit or harden the wood. You can protect peaches and other tender trees from zero weather. You need never be afraid that spring frosts will ruin your crops by killing the pistils of the flowers. The risk of thieving is reduced to a minimum. There is no need of "on" and "off" years with fruits raised under glass. Of course, it is not a "dead open and shut game" but it comes about as close to a certainty as any one can expect to get.

Moreover, it is not as expensive as it sounds. Of course, it would be very expensive if you tried to have every kind of fruit as much out of season as possible. But nobody

An orchard house, with peaches, nectarines, pears and plums in blossom. A picture of beauty now; a great and lasting joy later

wants that. There is a certain reasonable limit in these matters. It is pleasant enough to have your peaches two or three months earlier; you do not care to have them six or eight months earlier. They would not be so good and it would cost too much to force them so hard — even if you could succeed in doing so. The chief pleasure is not in a great abnormality of season but in the perfection of the fruit — the enormous size, gorgeous color and delicious flavor.

The reasonable thing to do is shown by the following table, which gives the names and seasons of twelve hardy fruits and their best varieties:

NAME	VARIETIES, RIPENING IN THE ORDER NAMED	SEASON
Grape	Black Hamburgh, Muscat of Alexandria, Gros Colmar	May to January
Peach	Duke of York, Peregrine, Sea Eagle	May to September
Nectarine	Cardinal, Early Rivers, Lord Napier, Victoria	May to September
Apricot	Moor Park, Hemskerk	May and June
Fig	Brown Turkey, Negro Large, White Marseilles	April to November
Cherry	May Duke, Early Rivers	May and June
Plum	Early Transparent, The Czar, Coe's Golden Drop, Denniston's Superb	June to August
Pear	Conference, Mme. Treyve, Pitmaston Duchesse, Doyenne du Comice	July to November
Apple	Emperor Alexander, Peasgood's Nonesuch	July to November
Melon	Royal Jubilee, Satisfaction, Superb	January to December
Pine	Queen, Smooth Cayenne	June to December
Strawberry	Marshall, Sharpless	March to May

GRAPES

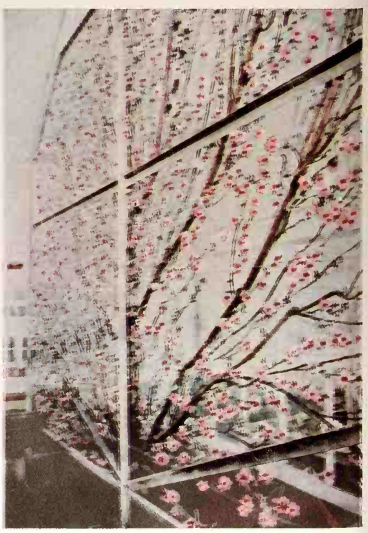
Grapes are more extensively grown under glass than any other fruit largely because the choice varieties can be grown only under glass east of the Rockies. Hothouse grapes can be bought more easily than any other forced fruit. American growers find it harder and harder to compete with the European-grown product. But grapes that come clear across the Atlantic Ocean do not taste as fine as the grapes you grow in your own greenhouse.

The cold grapery is a fine institution, because there is no expense for heat. Many people are frightened away from greenhouse construction by the thought of coal bills. Of course, you cannot grow as many varieties in a cool house as in one that has artificial heat, but there is a good list. The initial cost is the only large expense and such a greenhouse ought to last a lifetime.

You can have the freshest and best of *grapes for nine months* of the year, or you can have most of them at a par-

Peaches and nectarines growing in pots and planted out in a cool house

Each of these pyramid pear trees will produce twelve to twenty perfect fruits



A peach tree in blossom, showing the transverse trellis trimming method

ticular season, *e.g.*, early summer when fresh fruit is scarce. Another time when grapes are particularly welcome is in late fall and early winter, when the choice of fruits again becomes limited. To secure grapes for nine months you should have a house divided into three compartments — early, midseason, and late.

The one best greenhouse grape is the Muscat of Alexandria. It is not easy to have in good condition early in the year, but from July to October it is in a class by itself and unbeatable. There is a form of it called the Cañon Hall Muscat, which represents the acme of size, quality and magnificence in grapes, but it is a rather uncertain grower and calls for the most skillful culture. If you have once seen it you will desire it ever after.

To grow good grapes perfectly and continuously let them be the sole occupants of the greenhouse. If you do otherwise you will rue the day. The amateur often exclaims upon seeing a house of grapes and the floor space entirely unoccupied, "What a waste of space!" It is not so. The

Ten-pound melons supported by nets. Ripe melons are a possibility while the winter snows lie deep outside

overhead area is filled with vines and every square foot is producing something, whereas in the flower-growing houses nearly a third of the area covered by the glass is lost, because it is devoted to the essential walks. Grape vines can also be grown in flower pots, but when so restricted they cannot be maintained in vigorous and fruitful condition for many years.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES

Peaches and nectarines are superb when grown under glass. This is particularly true of the nectarine, a fruit of superfine quality, and of comparative rarity in this country. A nectarine is a smooth-skinned peach. Even in this great country it has not adapted itself to open-air conditions to the extent of its relative. An eight-ounce peach or nectarine gathered at exactly the right moment is so ripe and tender that even pressure with the fingers must be avoided or a bruise will immediately result. It is quite an art to take these fruits from the tree without injury or blemish. To attain such perfection the shelter of a glass house is an absolute necessity.

Unless you live in the tropics, such luscious pineapples as these are attainable only in a greenhouse of your own

These two fruits can both be grown in the same structure, and they can be treated in two different ways. Some prefer to plant them in a prepared border of soil and train the branches to transverse or longitudinal trellises. Others like to grow the trees in pots and tubs, because the trees then occupy the greenhouse only a part of the year. Both methods have merit. The trees planted in a border attain large size and will give more fruit, and the quality will be good. Those in pots, however, are under absolute control at all times. In fact, the pot culture of these and other fruits under glass is possibly the one best method worthy to be prominently exploited, as it opens up an attractive scheme of indoor fruit culture in which the cost is reduced to the minimum point. It should appeal very strongly to the owner of a country estate, because with pot-grown trees all the fruits here tabulated excepting grapes, pineapples and melons can be grown and perfected under the roof of a single house.

THE ORCHARD HOUSE

An orchard house is the thing to have. In it may be grown a veritable orchard of choice garden fruits at moderate cost. A mere glass structure without heat will grow good fruit, but the crops are only slightly in advance of the open-air season. A well built and heated orchard house, however, will enable you to gain several months. It should be an even-span house running north and south so that all the

Nectarines of the highest quality and perfect beauty can be grown only under glass. Each fruit weighs at least eight ounces

An orchard-house tree laden with ripe, juicy nectarines. No "store" fruit can compare with these for flavor

occupants can have direct sunshine at some period of the day. A house 20 feet wide inside, 12 feet high at the ridge, and 4 feet 6 inches high at the sides, will easily accommodate five rows of trees in pots or tubs standing upon the ground floor of the house. This entirely obviates the cost of preparing a deep border of earth for planting.

In such a house you can arrange and grow five rows of trees, placing one row in the centre directly under the ridge of the house, two rows on either side, leaving narrow pathways between, and two other rows along the sides of the house. A 30-foot house along these lines would easily accommodate fifty trees at the start when they are young, and if the venture is successful it is safe to assert when the trees need more room you will extend the house lengthwise, rather than reduce the number of fruit trees.

You need not be confined to the fruits already enumerated. Even the smaller fruits, as raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants, can have a part in the orchard house and help in the completion of a fruit garden within a space so small as to be scarcely believable by one who has not studied the subject.

The fruit-growing possibilities in a house of the type here indicated are immense, as the orchard house may be divided into compartments, one being heated to permit of forcing the fruits in advance of the season, while another is for successional crops and depends solely upon sun heat. Not only will this bottled sunshine advance the season of ripening to some degree, but the perfect protection from inclemencies of weather and other vicissitudes will bring the fruits to a state of finish and quality unattainable under ordinary conditions.

When all is done and you compute the cost, do not forget on the credit side the immunity from a number of pests that are the bane of the open-air fruit grower, and the eternal vigilance essential to offset them.

Fruit trees in pots or tubs of from twelve to twenty inches in diameter may seem like pygmies when compared with their kindred in the orchard, but this is another instance of intensive cultivation, and the fruit they bear in proportion to their size more than repays the cost.

This restrictive method represses vigorous growth, but is conducive to early and regular fruitfulness, which may be maintained through a number of years, provided always the man who cares for the trees is a man who knows how.

HOW THE TREES ARE MANAGED

The man behind the tree is an important factor in the work, yet the principles are not exceptionally intricate nor the knowledge to practise them abstruse. Temperature, ventilation, watering and feeding are the fundamental things to understand. The conditions may be artificial, but the treatment must be as near to nature as possible.

The orchard-house fruit-forcing method has another great advantage, for when the fruit has been gathered, the trees can be, and in fact should be, removed to the open air. It is better for them that they should go outside for the final ripening growth and to receive the beneficial effect of enforced restfulness accruing from the early winter cold. This makes the house available for other and varied uses for quite six months of the year.

Chrysanthemums grown in boxes are an admirable filler for a house when it is unoccupied by fruit trees. Another good plan is to use the fruit houses for salads and choice vegetables. Thus you may have the tenderest and freshest of lettuce, radishes, onions, carrots, beets and cauliflower through the late fall and early winter.

The fruit possibilities under glass are so variable that there is no end to the suggestions to be offered. Melons are delicious, and a little house 40 feet long by 10 feet wide in two divisions will give you two crops a year unsurpassed in quality.

Pineapples grown at home in special houses so far excel any you have ever tasted from the "pine" fields of the south that once you have grown your own pines you will never again think of eating the untimely gathered open-air product.

Half the peaches you buy at the store are part green and part bruised. Under glass they ripen evenly and without blemishes

FUN ON SKEES

The outfit consists of a pair of broad, six-foot skees and a pair of guiding rods

The beginner finds difficulty in strapping them on. The foot piece is attached at the toe only

The beginner is sure to try to lift the skees from the snow. The rods preserve the balance

If the rods are placed too far forward the beginner comes to a dead stop

If they are placed too far back, the skees show a tendency to go on their way alone

After locomotion is learned on a level, it becomes necessary to learn to get over inequalities in the ground

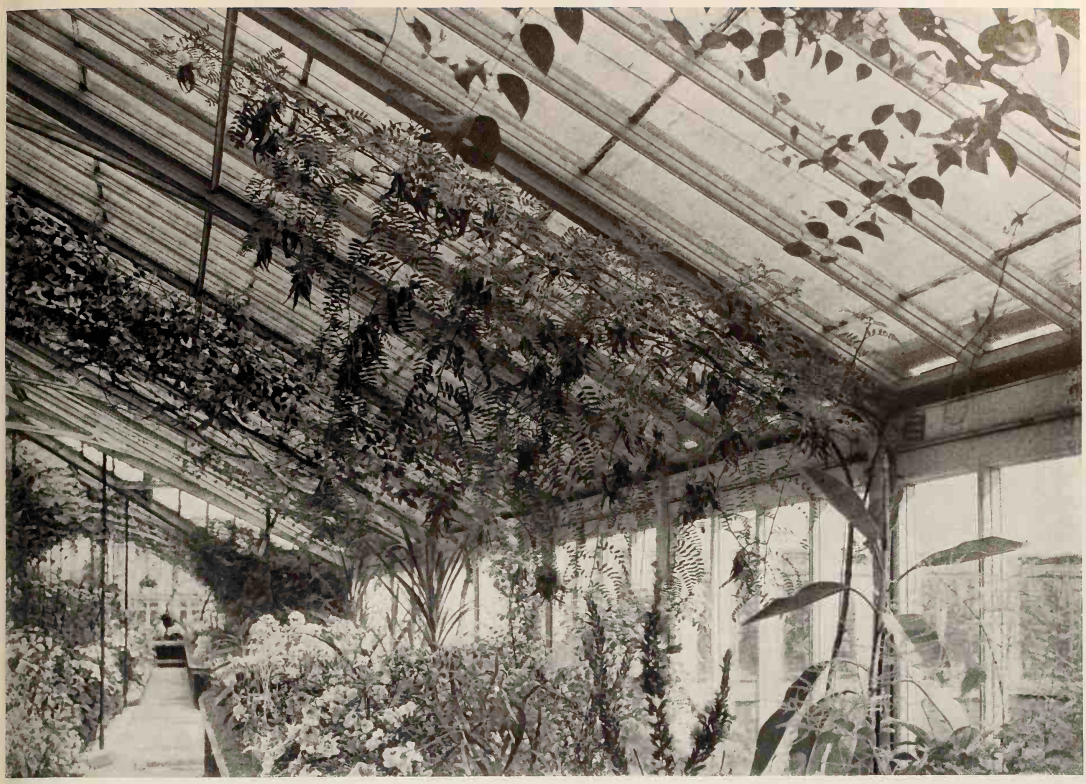
The amateur is sure to have a few harmless falls in learning to turn

The skees should be kept parallel and not too far apart, or trouble will ensue

At last the beginner learns to make progress with one foot at a time, with the rods to help along

Then comes the problem of making the turns. The rods help here materially

Perhaps the best way for the beginner to learn is to gain confidence on her skees first by being drawn by a pony. These pictures represent not the usual form of skeeing as practised in this country, but an English form of the sport



A decorative way of growing greenhouse climbers without shading too much the flowers beneath them. The effect could be made even more pictorial

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT INDOOR GARDENS

THE FUN OF HAVING THE BEST FRUIT, FRESH VEGETABLES ALL WINTER, AND FLOWERS THE YEAR ROUND — THE PLEASURES OF COLLECTING — A CHEAP GREENHOUSE AT LAST

By WILHELM MILLER

Photographs by E. J. WALLIS

[NOTE. — *This is the eleventh of a series of articles on what England can teach us about gardening. The writer made a special journey to England to secure the material. Landscape gardening was discussed in January, formal gardens in February, rose gardens in March, making new varieties in April, water gardens in May, living outdoors in June, wild gardening in July, rock gardening in August, hardy borders in September, and wall gardening in November.* — THE EDITORS.]

THE English people seem to get about one hundred times as much pleasure out of greenhouses as we do, and it is possible that they always will. For they have a great climatic advantage over the people of the northern United States in the mildness of their winter, which has a delightful effect upon one's coal bill. If you add to this that labor is cheaper there than here, and that everyone is interested in gardening, there can be little wonder that everybody seems to have a greenhouse. The mere fact that a greenhouse enables a family to enjoy gardening the year round — and especially during the five months when trees are bare — would account for much.

But the English have one powerful incentive to greenhouse building that we do not have. They cannot ripen peaches or melons in the open air, and even grapes and plums have to be grown against walls or under glass in order to get enough sunshine to ripen them. The appeal to the stomach is deeper seated than the æsthetic sense and the English are blessed with a sturdy interest in the simple joys of eating. The first step they took to get fruit was to build high walls to keep out thieves. Then they found out that better fruit could be grown against these walls than in the open. And, when some genius discovered that the finest fruit of all could be grown under glass, there were thousands of miles of brick walls all ready to be turned into greenhouses, simply by adding glass on one side. Consequently there are hundreds of miles of lean-to greenhouses in England which are devoted to raising fruit. In many of these no heat is needed until March, and then only enough to keep out frost — say a temperature of 40°. Truly, the English are in luck.

The most wonderful thing, however, about greenhouses in England is the great number of small ones you see everywhere and the obvious comfort and pleasure they give. There are no accurate ways of measuring such things, but it is certain that the greenhouse is not considered a

Pitcher plants, which never fail to fascinate the beholder by reason of their strange form and their habit of catching insects

"rich man's game," as it is here. It is almost a moral certainty that every Englishman who can afford a greenhouse is bound to have one. And I judge that every Englishman who can afford a piano can also afford a greenhouse.

We shall come to this, too, for I am happy to say that the *era of cheap greenhouses has really begun*. You can now buy a greenhouse for $250, the price of a fair piano. You could have a good deal of pleasure with it at a cost of $50 a year. The average family will spend a great deal more than that on piano lessons and music. The $250 greenhouse I have in mind is about seven by nine feet and includes not only the foundation but the heating plant. It is portable and can be taken away by a tenant. It is of the very best construction, attractive inside and out, and without a particle of foolish ornamentation.

What can you do with a greenhouse? You can force fruit or vegetables to maturity out of season. You can gain a month or more on the outdoor season by starting vegetables indoors. You can produce flowers for cutting. You can grow plants for decorating the house. You can grow flowers for exhibition and competition. You can use your greenhouse as a hospital for house plants that are out of order. You can winter tender plants, such as geraniums, and all bedding material. You can make your garden bloom a month earlier by starting flower seeds indoors. You can make a collection of your favorite flowers and go in for plant breeding. You can make the greenhouse a reminder of the tropics, or at least a bright and pretty picture. And, finally, you can make the greenhouse, to some extent, a living room.

Not all of these things, however, are possible in any one house. The first nine purposes are practical, the last two are artistic, and the two groups conflict. If you want your greenhouse to be a factory it cannot be beautiful all the time. If you wish your greenhouse to be a living room, or a picture of the tropics, you must not crowd it with plants. Indeed, *overcrowding* is the worst feature of American greenhouses. They are rich in species, but poor in pictures. The specimens do not have room enough to develop and plants demanding radically different temperatures and treatment are put into the same house. You cannot grow roses and carnations together; they must have separate houses, or separate compartments. Our besetting sin is attempting too much. We do not give the gardener a fair chance.

I am sure that greenhouse owners do not realize how many different purposes are covered by the same roof and how much these different aims conflict. Do you own a range of greenhouses? If so, may I make a suggestion? Take the list of eleven purposes mentioned in a preceding paragraph and go over it with your gardener. Assign roughly the per cent. of space you are willing to give to each purpose. Then go into your greenhouses and you will see them from a new point of view. Ask your gardener where the shoe pinches. This scheme will help you decide what to throw out and how to get more pleasure from what you have. You cannot enjoy pictorial effects without purging your greenhouse. And you must decide for yourself whether you want a plant factory, a picture of the tropics, or a living room.

Perhaps my reader does not know these three types of greenhouse, and perhaps, therefore, he may not understand why they clash. Well, then, any florist's rose or carnation house is a plant factory. There is not a particle of romance in it. Every line of it means business. It exists solely for cut flowers. In this type of work America beats England but it is no great credit to us. A few years ago the American

A noble specimen of azalea, sure to win a prize at any exhibition. We do not give our gardeners enough opportunity to do work that requires patient training and great skill in cultivation

people spent more money on cut flowers than on plants. The English love to *live with plants the year round* and so shall we when we learn better. Meanwhile, the first thing an American usually thinks of when he plans a range of private greenhouses is roses and carnations — the very things in which he cannot expect to compete with professionals who grow them by the hundred thousand. It is all well enough to grow a few roses and carnations but to have no other idea of using greenhouses shows a deplorable lack of imagination.

Now a picture of the tropics is a very different thing. To step into the largest house at Kew is to enter a new wonder world. For there you will see all those great features of the tropics that have for centuries amazed the minds or

Datura, with trumpets a foot long. Almost every English greenhouse prides itself on some "old piece," i. e., a tree or shrub grown to great size

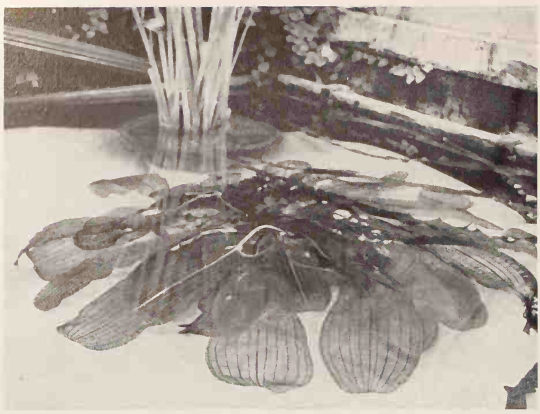
stirred the hearts of mankind. You will see great palms and monkey puzzles towering up to a height of fifty feet or more, bananas bearing their fruit in huge bunches, the traveler's joy with its hidden cups of water, pitcher plants with insects drowned in their alluring cups, orchids that feed only upon the air, the bird of paradise plant with its undreampt of color scheme, the marvelous Madagascar lace leaf and such deathless forms of beauty as the papyrus plant, the sacred lotus rising above the water, gorgeous blue water lilies like those that floated upon the Nile and the orange tree producing simultaneously its fragrant bloom and richly colored fruit. A greenhouse of this kind is mysterious, enchanting, full of moods. Of course the illusion is not complete, but nevertheless it is the "real thing" because it presents the spirit of the tropics in forms that powerfully stimulate the imagination.

How different from all this is the conventional hothouse in America. It may have all the plants I mentioned but the *spirit is gone*. Everything of natural grandeur or world-old charm is crowded by a host of modern interlopers which make no appeal to the mind — only to the lust for show. I refer to gaudy foliage plants like crotons, dracænas, and variegated kinds of pandanus — the veriest weeds of the tropics. There is an endless feast of color, form and texture in ferns alone without going outside of nature's leaf color — green. Palms, too, would be a delight if we ever gave them room enough to show their simple majesty. But everywhere the unconscious aim is to fill a greenhouse with the *showiest plants that have the longest season of showiness*.

There is nothing wrong in foliage plants as such. The aspidistra, the sanseviera, the cyanophyllum, the marantas, and many of the anthuriums have something besides mere brilliancy of attire; they have some native refinement, dignity, charm, or personality. The only wrong thing is to make foliage plants the dominant feature of a greenhouse — to *substitute dress for soul*. If you are tired with the day's work, it will rest you to wander silently among the gigantic shapes of the tropics. But there is no spell of enchantment in a house dominated by rex begonias, for they smack of the milliner's window at its worst. There is no "universal element" in cheap variegated plants like *Vinca major*, wandering jew, acalyphas, coleus, abutilons and what an Englishman would describe as "all that sort of rot." They do not feed the soul.

The soul, however, cannot be soaring all the time and for practical, every-day purposes the *living-room type of greenhouse* may be the best. The oldest way of satisfying

the craving to live amid flowers in the winter is to have a *conservatory*, *i.e.*, a living room to which plants in their perfect state are brought from a greenhouse where they have been raised and whence they return after their beauty is past. But a conservatory usually lacks the sincerity and charm of a place in which every stage of a plant's life is spent. And I can think of nothing duller than the respectable conservatories that one sees in America's greatest cities. There is one in New York which a friend of mine calls "the morgue." It has cold marble walls, and contains not a solitary flower — only the regular florist's "truck," *viz.*, rubber plants, Boston ferns and the commonest palms. These are estimable plants in their way but they are done to death and against walls of white marble they stand out with almost funereal blackness.



The Madagascar lace leaf grows beneath the surface of the water and always excites wonder by the exquisite beauty of its leaf

How much cheerier and inspiring is Mrs. Stewart's *indoor garden* at Glen Ridge, N. J.! Fancy a room about fifteen feet square, with real grass for a floor, and a border of earth out of which grow bulbs, shrubs and even young magnolia trees as naturally as out-of-doors. There is no hot, steaming atmosphere and there are no artificial benches or narrow concrete walks. You may walk on the lawn as freely as outdoors or sit in a chair upon the grass and listen to the birds singing overhead, while you look out through the glass sides of the living room upon a world of snow! No wonder this is the most popular living room in the house! And to think that all this can be had for only $1,000 or $1,500!

"Very fine," you may say, "but what has England to do with all this?"

"Nothing at all," is my cheerful reply. England may have a great many important lessons to teach us about greenhouses. If so, I missed them all. In manners and customs and all the externals of life the two countries are steadily growing farther apart. In every department of gardening England's message to us is: "Do not copy the beauties of other countries; study your own needs and adapt your own materials to those needs."

(*Continued on page 216*)

Just the thing for a bungalow with a $250 greenhouse — a collection of amaryllis. The flowers are five or six inches across, in many colors, and can be had practically every month in the year

THE ADVENTURES OF A SUBURBANITE

III.—JOLLY OLD SANTA CLAUS!

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

Illustrated by A. B. PHELAN

THE idea of having a good, old-fashioned house party for our city friends was Isobel's idea, but the moment she mentioned it I adopted it, and told her we would have Jimmy Dunn out. Jimmy Dunn is one of those rare men that have acquired the suburban-visit habit. Usually, when we suburbanites invite a city friend to spend a week-end with us, the city friend balks. Into his frank eyes comes a shifty, furtive look as he tries to think of an adequate lie to serve as an excuse for not coming, but Jimmy was taken in hand when he was young and flexible, and he has become meek and docile under adversity, as I might say. When anyone invites Jimmy to the suburbs he hardly makes a struggle. I suppose it is due to a gradual weakening of the will power.

"Good!" I said. "We will have Jimmy Dunn out over Christmas."

"Oh! Jimmy Dunn!" scoffed Isobel gently. "Of course we will have Jimmy, but what I mean is to have a lot of people — ten at least — and we must have at least two lovers, because they will look so well in that little alcove room off the parlor, and we can go in and surprise them once in awhile; and a Santy Claus, and lots of holly and mistletoe, and a tree with all sorts o. foolish presents on it for everyone, and ——"

"Splendid!" I cried. "Now, as for the ten ——"

"Well," said Isobel, "we will have Jimmy Dunn ——"

"That is what I said," I reminded Isobel meekly.

"We will have Jimmy Dunn," repeated Isobel, "and then we will have —we will have—I wonder who we *could* get to come out? Mary *might* come out, if she wasn't in Europe."

"That would make two," I said hopefully, "if she wasn't in Europe."

"And we must have a yule log!" exclaimed Isobel. "A big, blazing yule log, to drink wassail in front of, and to sing carols around!"

I told Isobel that, as nearly as I could tell, the fireplaces in our house had not been constructed for big, blazing yule logs. I reminded her that when I had spoken to the last owner about having a grate fire he had advised us, with great excitement, not to attempt anything so rash. He had said that if we were careful we might have a gas log, provided it was a small one and we did not turn on the gas full force, and we were sure our fire insurance was placed in a good, reliable company. He said that if we were careful about those few things, and kept a pail of water on the roof in case of emergency, we might use a gas log, provided we extinguished it as soon as we felt any heat coming from it. I had not, at the time, thought of mentioning a yule log, but I told Isobel now that perhaps we might be able to find a small gas-burning yule log, at the gas company's office. Isobel scoffed at the idea. She said she would as lief put a hot-water bottle in the fireplace and try to be merry around that.

"I don't see," she said, "why people build chimneys in houses if it is going to be dangerous to have a fire in the fireplace."

"They improve the ventilation, I suppose," I said. "And then, what would Santa Claus come down, if there were no chimneys?"

I frequently drop these half-joking remarks into my conversations with Isobel, and not infrequently she smiles at them, in a far-away manner, but this time she jumped at the remark and seized it with both hands.

"John!" she cried. "That is the very, very thing! We will have Santa Claus come down the chimney! And you will be Santa Claus!"

I remained calm. Some men would have immediately remembered they had prior engagements for Christmas. Some men would have instantly declared that Santa Claus was an unworthy myth. But not I. I dropped upon my hands and knees and gazed up the chimney. When I withdrew my head I stood up and seized Isobel's hand.

"Fine!" I cried enthusiastically. "I'll get an automobile coat, and sleigh bells, and a mask with a long white beard ——"

"And a wig with long white hair ——" Isobel added joyously.

"And while our guests are all at dinner," I cried, "I will steal away from the table ——"

"John!" exclaimed Isobel. "You can't be Santa Claus! Can't you see that it would never, never do for you to leave the table when your guests were all there? You can not be Santa Claus, John!"

"Oh, Isobel!"

"No! You cannot be Santa Claus! Jimmy Dunn must be Santa Claus!"

We had Jimmy Dunn out the next Sunday, and broke it to him as gently as we could, and explained what a lot of fun it would be for him, and how I envied him. For some reason he did not become wildly enthusiastic on the instant. Instead, he kneeled down, as I had done, and put his head into the fireplace, in his usual slow-going way, and looked up to where the oblong of blue sky glowed far, far above him.

When he withdrew his head he began some maundering talk about an uncle of his in Baltimore who was far from well, and was likely to be extremely dead, or sick, or get married, about Christmas time, but I had had too much experience with such excuses to pay any attention to him. Isobel and I gathered about him and talked as fast as we could, with merry little laughs, and presently Jimmy seemed more resigned, and said he supposed if he had to be Santa Claus there was no help for it; and when he suggested getting a fur automobile coat to wear we hailed it as a splendid original idea, and he went away in rather good humor, particularly after we had told him he need not come down all the way from the roof, but could enter the chimney from the room above the parlor.

"I dropped upon my hands and knees and gazed up the chimney"

and that we would have a ladder all ready for him to come down.

It was Mrs. Rolfs who changed our plans. As soon as she heard that we were going to have a Santa Claus she told Isobel that she was surprised we would have anything so lacking in originality. Mrs. Rolfs said it would be much prettier to have a couple of sweet little girls dressed as fairies, to distribute the presents from the tree, and she said she was willing to lend us her two daughters, if we insisted. So Isobel gave up the idea of having a Santa Claus, and it was the merest oversight, such as might happen in any family where the excitement of preparing for a big Christmas is going on, that she forgot to let Jimmy Dunn know the plan was changed. Isobel had enough to think of, without thinking of that, for she found, at the last moment, she could not pick up a regularly constituted pair of lovers for the alcove room, and had to sort of patch up a pair, by inviting Miss Seiler, and depending on Jimmy Dunn to do the best he could as the other half of the pair. Of course Jimmy does not talk much, and it would be rather a surprise to him to know he was scheduled to make love, but Miss Seiler talks a great deal. When Jimmy arrived, about four o'clock Christmas eve, Isobel let him know he was to be a lover, but he was then in the house and it was too late for him to get away.

Isobel had done nobly in securing guests, and all ten of them were very merry at the table, except Jimmy. I was positively ashamed of Jimmy. Here we were at the culminating hours of the merry yuletide, around the festive board itself, with first-rate wassail with ice in it, and Jimmy expected to smile lovingly and blush, and all that sort of thing, and what did he do? He sat as mute as a clam and started uneasily every time a new course was brought on, and when the dessert appeared he actually arose and asked to be excused!

Now, if *you* intended making a fool of yourself in a friend's house by acting as Santa Claus, coming down a chimney in an automobile coat and all that sort of nonsense — *you* would have sense enough to learn which room upstairs had the chimney that led down to the parlor fireplace, wouldn't you? I blame Jimmy entirely, and so does Isobel. Jimmy says — of course he had to have some excuse — that we might have told him we had given up the idea of a Santa Claus, and that if we wanted him to come down any particular chimney we should have put a label on it. He says he did the best he could; that he knew he did not have much time between the appearance of dessert and the time when he was supposed to issue from the fireplace in the parlor, and that perhaps he was a little excited, but that if the architect who built our house had had the least idea of architecture he would not have — and so on! He was quite bitter about it.

It seems — or so Jimmy says — that when he left the table Jimmy went upstairs and got on his automobile coat of fur, and his felt boots, and his mask, and his fur gloves, and his long white hair, and his stocking cap, and that about the time we were at coffee he was ready. He says it was no joke to be done up in all those things in an overheated house, and he thought if he got into the chimney there might perhaps be a cool draft, so he poked around until he found a fireplace that looked as if it must be the one that led down into the parlor, and he backed carefully into it, and pawed with his left foot for the top rung of the ladder. That was about the time we arose from the table with merry laughs, as nearly as Isobel and I can judge.

"Isobel and I gathered about him and talked as fast as we could"

I think we must just have been entering the parlor to the cheery music of a carol when the brick on which Jimmy had his left foot slipped down the chimney. I claim that if Jimmy had instantly thrown his body forward he would have been all right, but he says he did not have time — that he went down into the chimney immediately, as far as his arms would let him. He says that when he caught the edge of the hearth with his hands he did yell, that he yelled as loud as any man could who was wrapped up in a fur coat and had his mouth full of white horse-hair whiskers and his face covered with a mask, and I say that proves he yelled just as the dance music began for the two Rolfs fairies. He should have yelled a moment sooner, or have waited half an hour until the noise in the parlor had subsided. Jimmy says he tried to stay there and wait a half an hour, but the two bricks he had hold of did not want to wait. They wanted to hurry down the chimney without further delay, and they had their own way about it. So Jimmy went on down with them.

I tell Jimmy that even if we were applauding the fairy dance we would have heard him if he had fallen to the library floor with as heavy a bump as a man falling that far should make, and that it was his fault that he did not fall heavily, but he blames the architect. He says that if the chimney had been built large enough he would have done his part and would have fallen hard — that he started to fall hard, but that when he reached the narrow part of the chimney he wedged there. I told him quite frankly that it was not the architect's fault at all, but his own insane folly in insisting on wearing that fur coat, which padded him out so he could not expect to fall through a chimney. I asked him, as man to man, if he thought any man who meant to fall down a chimney had ever before put on a fur automobile coat to fall in.

No one could expect me, the host, when I was busy taking the presents off the tree, to stop the laughter and joy and bid everyone be silent and listen for the muffled tones of a man in the library chimney. I do not say that Jimmy did not yell as loudly as he could. Doubtless he did. And I do not say he did not make any attempt to get out of the chimney. He says he did, but that the way his arms were crowded above his head he could do nothing but reach, and that there was nothing to reach. He says he also kicked, but that there was nothing to kick. He says the most fruitless thing in the world is to kick when a man is wedged in a chimney with a whole fur automobile coat crowded up under his arms and nothing below him to kick but air.

We missed Jimmy when I took his present from the tree, and sent one of the Rolfs fairies to hand it to him, and Isobel and I were both hurt when we realized that he had selfishly withdrawn from our midst when we had gone to all the trouble of getting the other half of a pair of lovers especially on his account. It was not fair to Miss Seiler, either, and I told him so the next time I saw him.

When the Rolfs fairy had looked in all the rooms, upstairs and down, and had not been able to find Jimmy, she came back and told Isobel, and that was when Isobel remembered she had forgotten to tell Jimmy she had given up the idea of having a Santa Claus. Isobel looked up the parlor chimney but he was not there, and then we all started merrily to look up the other chimneys. We found him up the library chimney almost immediately. He was still kicking, but not with much vim — more like a man who is merely kicking because he has nothing else to do, but whose mind is not really in his work.

Luckily I was able to send for Mr. Rolfs and Mr. Pedley, my next-door neighbors, whose advice is always valuable, since when I know what they advise I know what not to do. Mr. Rolfs was of the firm opinion that we must get a chisel and chisel a hole in the library chimney as near as

ossible to where Jimmy was reposing, but Mr. edley said this was plain murder, for, as like as ot, the chisel would suddenly enter between two ricks and perforate Jimmy beyond repair. Mr. edley said the thing to do was to get a clothesline nd attach it to Jimmy's feet and pull him down. le said it stood to reason that downward was the irection in which to pull him, since we would thus e aided by the law of gravitation. Mr. Rolfs nid that this was nonsense, and that we would nly wedge Jimmy into the chimney more solidly, nd that we would, in all probability, pull him in vo, or at least stretch him out so long he would ever be very useful again. Mr. Rolfs and Mr. edley became quite heated in their argument, nd they were really quite spoiling our party, so was glad when they reached an agreement. Ir. Rolfs said that if a rope was to be used, it ould certainly be used to pull Jimmy upward, ut they compromised by agreeing to cut the othesline in two and divide the merry Christmas arty into two groups, and one-half pull Jimmy pward while the other part pulled him downward. Ir. Pedley said this would prove he was right, ut Mr. Rolfs offered to bet a dollar that Jimmy ould move upward before he moved downward. o I got the rope, and Mr. Rolfs was about to cut , when Miss Seiler screamed.

As I think back I am glad she screamed, for we ere all so interested and excited over the Rolfs-edley controversy that we forgot how perishable human being is, and with two such stubborn men s Rolfs and Pedley urging us on we might have illed Jimmy in two while our sporting instincts ere aroused by the tug-of-war. But Isobel had xplained to Miss Seiler that she was to represent ie female part of the pair of lovers, and although liss Seiler had done rather poorly at it up to that oint, she saw that when her lover was about to be illed in two was the time to scream if she was er going to scream; so she screamed. So we let the ope down from above, and the merry Christmas ouse party all pulled, and after we had jerked a w times Jimmy came up with a sudden bump. We laid Jimmy on the floor and let him kick, r he seemed to have acquired the habit, but after vhile he slowed down and only jerked his legs asmodically. Mr. Pedley explained that it as only the reflex action of the muscles, and that robably Jimmy would kick like that for several ears, whenever he lay down. He said that if we ad followed his advice and pulled Jimmy by the gs this would have been avoided, as we would ave yanked the reflex action all out of him.

Miss Seiler stood around waiting for a chance to egin lovering, and I felt sorry for her, for Jimmy asn't a good specimen of Christmas lover just en. When we stood him on his feet his trousers ere still pushed up around his knees, and his fur at around his neck, and his merry red-faced mask as set crossways on one side of his head. He as so weak we had to hold him up.

"What I want to know," said Mr. Pedley, "is hat you were doing in that fool rig in that himney."

"Me?" said Jimmy tremulously. "Why, I'm lly old Santa Claus. I come down chimneys."

"Well, my advice to you," I said, "is to stop it! ou don't do it at all right. Don't you try it ain! I have had enough of this 'jolly old Santa aus' coming down chimneys!'"

"So have I," said Jimmy sadly, and then he ddenly brightened and looked at us proudly. Of course I am only an amateur at it," he said, and maybe I didn't get all the way down, but I ade good speed as far as I did get. I'll bet," e said with pride, "I'll bet I hold the world's speed ecord for jolly old Santa Clauses."

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES FROM MICE

PROBABLY the greatest injury to young fruit trees that now occurs in the Northern States is that done by mice gnawing the bark during e winter. The best method of protecting young ees from such injury is to tie around them a strip wire screen. Get wire screening 2 feet wide and it it into 10 or 12 inch strips. Then fasten these rips around the tree and hold them in place with ree or four pieces of annealed wire. Cover the ttom of the screening with earth. P. D. EARLE.

FOREST FIRES

IN A bulletin recently issued by the State Forester of Massachusetts readers from other states can find much to interest and edify them. Apart from the æsthetic value of the system of tree preservation, it is a fact that many states, by refusing to take an interest in this work, are denying themselves a considerable income which they could secure with very little trouble.

Massachusetts has about 2,500,000 acres of forest, of which 40,327 acres were burned in 1908 at a total loss of $250,000. This will be less in 1909.

The means that have been adopted by the state to prevent fires is the installation of forest wardens, in charge of allotted districts, and a great many of these have contributed their observations and working methods. Their experiences vary, of course, being in different localities, but there are some points they make in common. For instance, there is a general protest against the very common practice of cutting brush along the sides of country roads, and leaving it lying to make fuel for the first match that is thrown into it.

There are many ways in which a fire injures the woods, some of which are well known and fully appreciated but several of the most important are not usually considered when the cost of a fire is estimated.

First. — A fire may kill the standing timber. In some cases such timber can be utilized, but it does not bring a good sale value on the market and thus only a part of the loss can be recovered.

Second. — A light fire may run through a stand and kill a tree here and there. In this case, the damage is not so apparent as when all the trees are killed, but a close examination of the wood-lot through which surface fire has gone, reveals the fact that other trees do not escape without injury. Such trees die later on, because they are no longer able to withstand the attacks of insects or fungi.

Third. — The vegetable part of the soil is consumed by the fire as well as the leaves and other litter which would make a future supply of humus. The destruction of the humus affects the fertility of the soil in a marked degree.

Fourth. — A forest fire may result in a change in the composition of the stand of trees. It is often followed by a growth of poplar, birch, scrub oak, and blueberry — a growth that has little or no value and is hard to get rid of.

Fifth. — Owing to the moisture-conserving elements which have been destroyed and the new rank growth which succeeds the fire, land which has been burned over is made more liable to fire so that each successive fire means danger of another.

Sixth. — The young growth or reproduction is nearly always killed. In the long run, this is probably the greatest damage of all, although it is seldom counted when the loss through a forest fire is being reckoned up.

Forest preservation is a matter which affects us all vitally all the time. The above is but a bare outline of a tract that should prove of value to any individual owner or public official who has fire fighting problems to solve. The Massachusetts system is worth studying. T. G. M.

"'I'm jolly old Santa Claus. I come down chimneys'"

Mahogany tilt table with octagonal top. Osgood collection. Date about 1790; value about $40

Unusual form of mahogany tilt table, with well-formed legs. Worth about $50; date about 1780

Mahogany tilt table in the Nathan Osgood collection. The commonest type. Worth about $30; date about 1800

OLD TABLES AND SIDEBOARDS

By WALTER A. DYER

Photographs by MARY H. NORTHEND and others

[EDITOR'S NOTE — *During 1906, 1907 and 1908 a series of articles on antiques and collecting were published in this magazine. Since that time letters have been received requesting information regarding other subjects not treated in those articles, and a few additional articles will therefore be published to cover the more important of these.*]

THESE two subjects of old tables and sideboards are considered in the same article for the reason that they are closely allied; the sideboard was simply an eighteenth-century development of the serving-table.

There are only a few types of old sideboards that need to be considered — though these are well worth consideration — but many types of tables, large and small, were used by our forefathers and have come down to us. Consequently we shall be able to touch upon the various types only briefly.

It will be interesting in this connection to trace the development of styles in chairs, as already outlined. (See COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for July, 1908.) Almost every form of old chair has its corresponding table.

Some of the early seventeenth-century tables found their way to this country, but few of them are in existence now outside of the museums.

First there was the solid, heavy oak table, seldom carved, and usually long enough to accommodate a family at dinner. Then came the so-called drawing-table, with leaves at the ends which drew out and were supported by folding braces. In both these types we find heavy, solid construction, with plain frames, sometimes turned legs, and heavy braces at the bottom. Tables of this type, used chiefly for dining, persisted until 1775, but the later ones have never had any vogue with collectors. Some smaller ones, with drawers, turned legs, and heavy underbraces, were made about 1700, when we occasionally find lighter, turned stretchers.

Old gate-leg table from the Hunting collection. Date about 1680. Worth, in walnut, about $75

About the oldest tables to be found in this country are the joined or wainscot tables, which correspond in style with the wainscot chairs. Far more interesting, however, is the thousand-legged or gate-leg table, a type which is still to be found, and the finding of which is always a delight to the collector. This was the fashionable dining-table from about 1650 to 1700, and the style belongs to the Jacobean period. They were usually round or oval in shape, or square with round corners, and had two or four leaves which were supported by gate-like legs that swung out from the main frame. When the leaves were dropped they occupied very little space. They were made of many kinds of wood — walnut, pine, maple, cherry, and occasionally cedar, in this country, but most commonly oak in England. Sometimes they were furnished with a drawer or two. The legs and stretchers were turned, often delicately. The feet were usually a round or flattened ball. They were made in decreasing numbers as late as 1740.

With the reign of William and Mary in England (1689–1702) came the Dutch influence, and the forms of tables were altered, just as the chairs were. The cabriole leg became a feature. Veneering became popular, and various woods were used, such as cherry and maple. Plain card tables of walnut veneer were introduced, and both small and large tables with round, oblong, square, and scalloped tops. The larger ones were used for dining, as the gate-leg table passed out of fashion.

About 1715 the ball-and-claw foot was introduced — a Chinese detail modified in Spain and Holland.

With the reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714) the cabriole leg was still further developed, as in chairs. From 1720 to 1750 tea tables and card tables made in cherry and other woods, with four cabriole legs, became very popular, and the first tea-tables with a central post and short tripod legs were introduced. There were also tripod candle stands for the bedroom, about four feet high, and with small tops.

Meanwhile, in the first half of the eighteenth century, tables were being made in New England, some of which have survived the ravages of time. These were mostly small tables, usually with tripod legs after the English fashion with oval, round, square, or octagonal tops. They were made of oak, pine, and maple, and even of chestnut, beech and ash.

Typical pie-crust table, with the top tilted. Note the carved legs and ball-and-claw feet. About 1755

A graceful card table of the Duncan Phyfe period—about 1800. Worth about $80

Walnut was much used in Virginia and Pennsylvania. The same types, with slight changes, were made here later of mahogany.

About 1750 in England appeared the handsomest of the tripod tables and stands — the pie-crust. Mahogany had now become popular, after japanned furniture had had a brief vogue, and nearly all of the pie-crust tables were of that wood. A very few were of cherry, etc. The tops usually tipped, and were made round, with edges delicately scalloped, and raised in a moulding effect. The feet were often of the ball-and-claw type, and the pedestals and knees were sometimes beautifully carved. These pie-crust tables are seized upon with avidity by discriminating collectors and command a good price in the shops. Some of the best of the carved mahogany examples are to be found in Virginia and Pennsylvania, as well as in New England and New York.

There were also plain-top tea tables made in England from 1750 to 1825, with tripod stands, and with both ball-and-claw and plain feet. The tops tipped usually, and were made square, round, oval and octagonal. They were of all sizes, and mahogany, cherry and other woods were used.

About 1750 serving-tables were made with a leaf that pulled out, and dining-tables that could be slightly extended. By the latter part of the century dining-tables were made with various methods of extension, though the modern sliding method is a comparatively recent invention.

During the eighteenth century some French tables of the periods of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI. were brought to this country, and some of them are still in existence — fair examples of the French styles of those periods. But they were not widely used here in Colonial days, and most of those now to be found in the shops have since been brought from Europe. Those that are still in useful condition are too rare to be of great interest to the collectors of Colonial furniture.

We now come to the Chippendale period in England. From 1720 to 1780 tables were made of cherry, walnut and mahogany, with four cabriole legs, with or without ball-and-claw feet, and with more or less carving. These became more and more like Chippendale's work, until about 1750, when many of them followed his style closely. Tables of this type are therefore often called Chippendale, but it is doubtful if there were ever very many genuine Chippendale tables in this country, and authentic examples of his work are now rare and costly. The tables made by other cabinet-makers in his style, however, are not to be rejected, as many of them are very fine, particularly those of mahogany, with carved legs and ball-and-claw feet.

It may be interesting to know, however, that Chippendale designed and constructed a number of different kinds of tables — tea stands in Chinese style, lamp stands, console tables, dressing-tables, card tables, etc. As with his other work he made use of Chinese, Dutch and French details at different times, and combinations of these, and the best of his work is remarkable for its exquisite carving and boldness of curve. The square-topped silver tables, with a raised rim or gallery in a Chinese fret pattern, are occasionally to be seen in this country.

By 1780 the style of Chippendale had gone out of fashion. The classic designs of the Adam brothers paved the way for Hepplewhite's pre-eminence, and later for Sheraton. The cabriole leg gave place to the straight, slender, tapering leg, square or round, and usually fluted. Mahogany was still much used, but inlay took the place of carving. Many of the card tables and pier tables designed by Hepplewhite and Sheraton had beautifully inlaid tops. Often the tops of these card tables were hinged across the middle, so that when half of it was lifted, and the swinging leg drawn in, it could be placed close against the wall, with half the top resting upright against the wall, or closed over on the other half.

Hepplewhite card table with the top lifted. Date about 1790; worth about $70

Mahogany work table of about 1810. American, with Empire details. Worth about $50

Hepplewhite designed a number of types of small tables, many of which were copied by other makers. There was a dressing-table with a shield-shaped mirror, and a sewing-table, the top of which lifted, disclosing a cabinet with compartments, or a drawer with a silk or velvet bag. Mahogany work tables of this general type were also made in America, without inlay, with one or two small drawers, square tops, two drop leaves, and four twisted or fluted legs. These work tables, and the tripod tea tables are the kinds most likely to reward the search of the country-side collector.

Sheraton's tables were very slender and graceful. He designed drop-leaf tables with fluted legs, and decorated with inlay. He occasionally made use of elaborate marquetry in his dressing-tables, employing veneers and inlays of ebony, tulip-wood, satin-wood, and various other tinted woods. Sheraton's best tables are scarcely ever found in this country; hence there is a strong temptation to counterfeit.

About 1800 these delicate lines disappeared and the influence of the French Empire styles

Mahogany sideboard of the late Hepplewhite period. The two middle legs are curiously placed, with one corner to the front. Date about 1775; value about $350

Hepplewhite sideboard in mahogany, with tambour front and spade feet. The handles are of a later period. Date about 1770; value $350 to $400

Sheraton sideboard with reeded legs, and beautifully grained mahogany veneer; straight front. Date about 1795; worth about $350

A good type of Sheraton sideboard, with swell front, reeded legs, and delicate inlay. Date about 1790; worth $400

began to be felt. Some of these heavy, elaborate French tables and stands found their way to this country, including consoles with marble pillars and much gilding.

Most of our furniture by this time, however, was home-made, and some of it was not without artistic merit. It was largely Empire in type, but much simpler, and tempered by the Sheraton influence. Fine mahogany was a feature, especially beautifully grained veneer. On this the American cabinet makers depended for beauty rather than upon carving or inlay. Heavy scroll effects were used, and the tables were often made with a round or octagonal veneered central pillar, or a lyre-shaped pedestal, and four scroll-shaped feet. The veneered dining-tables of this period are still to be found in use in old families, and are well worth preserving as heirlooms.

Then heavy carving became fashionable, and finally, just prior to the black-walnut period and the age of machine-made monstrosities, an even heavier centre pillar was the vogue, often octagonal or square, with a square base, and ball-shaped feet or a scroll at each corner.

Like other old furniture, tables are reproduced and faked not a little. There is an especial demand for old mahogany dining-tables, and this demand the fakers do their best to meet. It is not safe to buy old dining-tables from any but the most reliable dealers. The same is true of Chippendale and Sheraton stands and tea tables, and the better class of American-made pieces.

Above all, beware of pie-crust tables offered for sale for less than $100. They are either out-and-out reproductions or else plain old tables with the tops carved down to make the raised gallery. The genuine pie-crust top feels thick between the thumb and finger.

Old tables of good style, that are known to be genuine, bring high prices. The old English gate-leg tables of oak are worth from $85 up, according to beauty, condition and historical associations. Walnut gate-legs are worth from $75 up, and those of cherry about $60.

Pie-crust tables, that can be proved to be genuine, are worth large sums. The demand for them is such that it is safe to set the minimum value at $300. One such table brought $7,000 not long ago, and $1,000 is not an uncommon price. Accordingly, the pie-crust tables that are offered for sale for $50 or $75 are open to suspicion.

Mahogany dining-tables, even those of the early nineteenth century, are worth from $300 up. Good Sheraton pieces are worth $400 or $500.

Sheraton card tables with slender fluted legs are worth from $125 to $200, but the heavier pieces usually found here bring only $50 or $60. The more common types of old tea tables, etc., are worth from $30 up, according to style, carving, wood, etc.

SIDEBOARDS

The sideboard as a standard piece of dining-room furniture is only about 140 years old, but it was developed to such a high degree of utility and beauty toward the close of the eighteenth century that there are few types of old furniture more to be desired by the collector. Even during the first half of the nineteenth century they possessed merit, so that the period of old sideboards extends, roughly speaking, from 1765 to 1850.

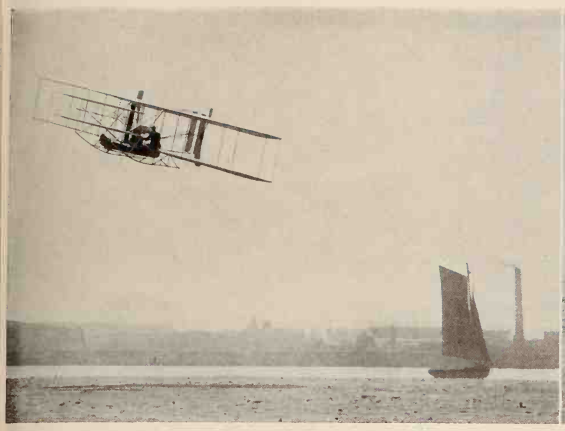
The sideboard was a development of the side-table or serving-table — a plain table set against the wall in the dining-room for holding dishes to be served. Silver and glassware were not displayed on this but were first kept in a movable cupboard, often standing on a chest of drawers that held the table linen. This cupboard was followed by the built-in closet or buffet in the eighteenth century, and a larger table was desired for the display of ornamental glassware and silver, as well as for the needs of service.

The side-table or serving-table appeared in the first half of the eighteenth century. About 1740 marble-top tables were used to some extent, but though these were useful for hot dishes, and cleanly, they soon gave place to more or less ornamental tables of mahogany and other woods. Two little pedestal cupboards were occasionally provided, placed one at each end of the side-table, and matching it in style and material. One of these was for hot plates and the other for wine. On top of these usually stood mahogany vases or urns containing receptacles, one for iced water, and the other for hot water for rinsing knives and forks, articles not as common in those days as

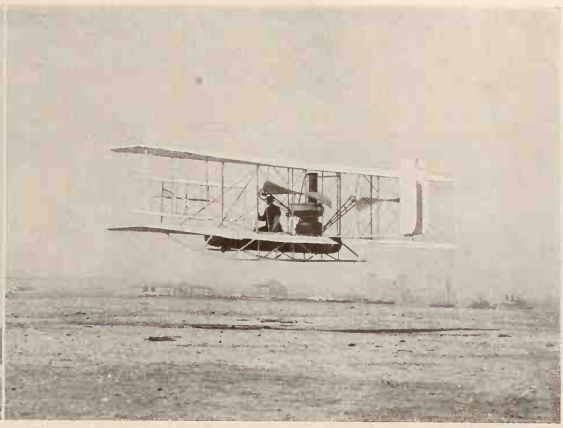
(*Continued on page 236*)

Plainer type of Sheraton sideboard of mahogany. Note the rounded corners, straight drawer and curved supports. Date about 1790; worth about $300

Later Sheraton type, or American adaptation. Mahogany veneer with fine inlay. Date about 1800; worth about $200



Wilbur Wright in his Hudson-Fulton flight, just crossing Buttermilk Channel. The canoe that he strapped below his seat is plainly visible.



The parts of the Wright machine can be readily distinguished here — forward planes, rudder, propellers and chains, motor tank, and vertical radiator

THE NEW SPORT OF FLYING

Conducted by AUGUSTUS POST

Photographs by BROWN BROS. and ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE

THE ELEMENTS OF A FLYING-MACHINE

AN AEROPLANE consists of wings or supporting surfaces, rudders and balancing planes, a motor with propeller or propellers, a body or chassis, and a tail.

The wings may be single, large supporting surfaces, in which case the machine is called a monoplane; or there may be two supporting surfaces, one placed over the other. This latter type of machine is called a biplane. In the same manner a machine having three surfaces one over the other is called a triplane.

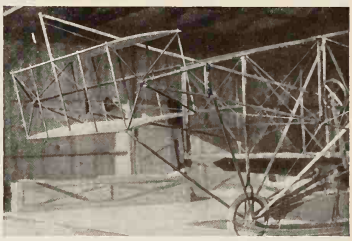
Side view of the Wright machine, showing the forward planes inclined for downward flight

The rudders are usually two in number; they may be single or double. One rudder or set of rudders is for steering up or down in the vertical plane, and the other for steering to the right or left in the horizontal plane. In the monoplane the rudders are placed in the rear of the body and form part of the tail. In biplanes the elevating and descending rudder is placed upon an outrigger in front of the machine, and the steering rudder upon an outrigger in the rear of the machine, which also carries the tail, if the machine has one.

The balancing planes are placed at the outer extremity on each side of the machine; they perform the same function as that accomplished by warping or curving the wings or the use of wing tips or "ailerons," and serve to restore the machine to an even keel if it tips to one side or the other.

The motor, in the monoplane, is placed in front and the propeller pulls the machine. In biplanes the motor is placed in the centre, between the upper and lower surfaces, and the propeller or propellers are placed behind, pushing the aeroplane through undisturbed air.

The body, or chassis, is the frame-work and supporting apparatus which contains the motor and propeller, and to which are attached the wings and supporting surfaces and the wheels or skids upon which the machine runs when starting or rests when landing. The Wright machine uses a separate car with roller wheels which runs upon a track, and is left behind when the machine rises into the air. When landing, the machine glides along on the ground upon runners which soon check its speed. The Farman machine has both wheels and runners.

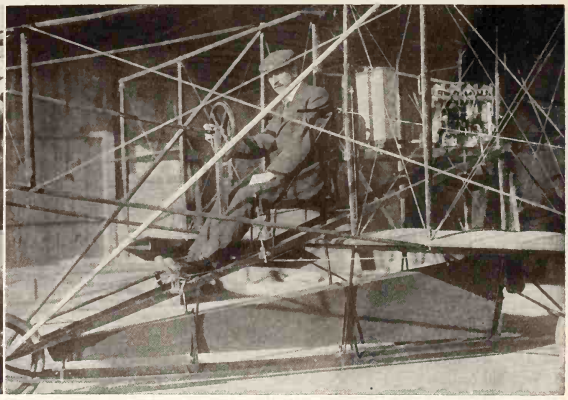


The forward plane of the Curtiss machine is operated by a wheel, Wright's by a lever

The tail on a monoplane serves the same purpose as do the feathers upon an arrow. It keeps the machine in fore-and-aft equilibrium.

(*Continued on page* 230)

Wilbur Wright and his sister, showing how he carries a passenger. Two hand levers and a foot lever are under constant control



Glenn H. Curtiss in his driver's seat. That his method of control differs materially from Wright's is here apparent

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

CONDUCTED BY PHIL M. RILEY

HOLIDAY REMEMBRANCES

AS CHRISTMAS time approaches, the gift problem becomes important, especially to those of limited means. Photographs furnish a simple solution, and there are a thousand and one ways of using them.

One of the easiest is the making of calendars. Small prints only are required and these should be mounted on cover stock appropriate in shade to match the print; soft, neutral grays for black prints and rhododendron or brown shades for sepia prints. Calendar leaves for each month and in different sizes and colors can be had of the best stationers. Neither leaves nor photographs should be pasted down, but rather made to lie flat, pasted along the upper edge onto the mount.

The simplest calendar of all consists of one photograph, especially chosen for its beauty or appropriateness, mounted on a suitable support to which the whole calendar is fastened in the form of a pad, or if the leaves are small the months separated and pasted around the edges of the support as an irregular border. Another way is to have four sheets fastened together with cord, each sheet representing one of the seasons, and bearing a photograph and calendar leaves for three months.

Collection of pictures, such as those made on some vacation outing, are suitable gifts for other members of the party, and the same idea may be carried out where the members of a family are separated.

An artistically designed three-month calendar, showing the small amount of pen or brush work needed to make it attractive

A one-month calendar. Flower subjects will appeal to a great many

When a more pretentious gift is desired a framed enlargement of some suitable subject is always appropriate. Transparencies suggest many possibilities, are easy to make and require only artificial light for printing. Ground glass transparency plates are obtainable of most photo-supply dealers with directions for using them. They yield black positives but most photographic handbooks contain formulas for toning them to blue, green, red or brown. Of the many ways to use them may be mentioned lamp shades and hall lanterns. These can be bought and the transparencies substituted for the glasses already provided, or they can be made of wood, brass, copper or bent iron in any of the ways now so commonly described in the arts and crafts publications. In either case the transparencies should be toned to harmonize with the frame and only such views used as will be appropriate in the particular color determined upon. The effect is enhanced by having a narrow border of ground glass around each transparency. This is secured by printing with an opaque mask having an opening the same shape as the opening in the frame.

ABOUT THE FIXING-BATH

IT IS an excellent plan always to have some chemical such as alum in the fixing-bath to harden the film. If one uses gaslight or bromide papers there is both economy and simplicity in using the paper bath for negatives, keeping a separate portion for each kind of work. A good formula is as follows: water, 64 ounces; sodium hyposulphite, 16 ounces.

When thoroughly dissolved, add the following hardening solution, dissolving the chemicals separately in the order named: water, 5 ounces; sodium sulphite, anhydrous, ½ ounce; acetic acid, No. 8, 3 ounces; powdered alum, 1 ounce.

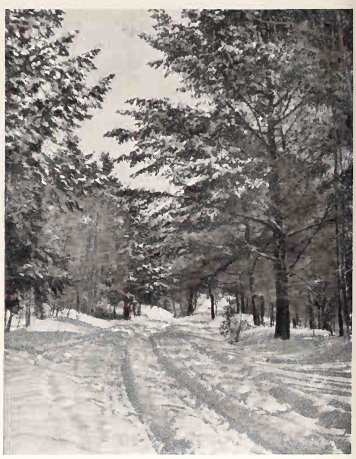
ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Readers wishing information upon any point in connection with their photographic work are invited to make use of this department. If a personal reply is desired, a self-addressed stamped envelope must be sent. Criticisms will be made on submitted prints, which should bear the maker's name and address and full particulars of date, light, plate or film, stop, exposure, developer and process. Address all letters to, Editorial Department, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, *133 East 16th Street, New York, N.Y.*

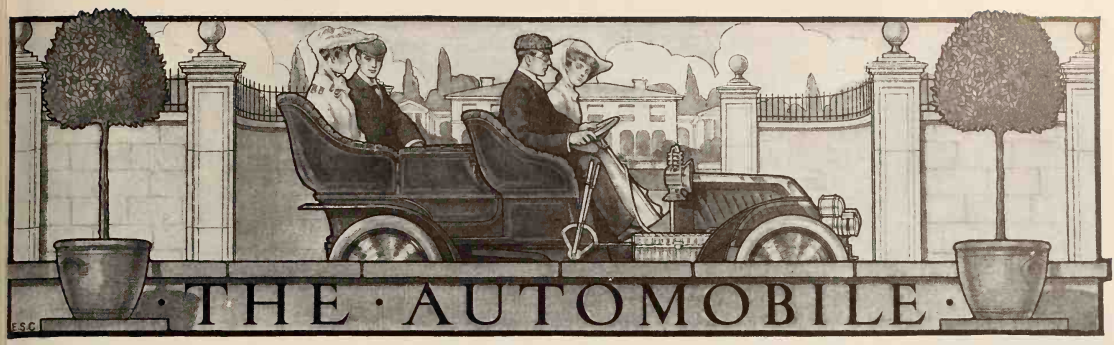
E. C. L. — After looking at your print I would advise you to avoid using small stops. The average hand-camera lens will produce ample detail, even for the most fastidious, when the diaphragm is at the largest marked opening, and better atmospheric perspective is then secured.

PRINT CRITICISM

MADISON PHILLIPS. — Although making no claim to pictorial distinction your print "January" is a good example of pure record photography, the prominent tree being well placed and the lines of the road graceful, due to the position of the camera. So much of the scene is in shadow, however, that the print needs a little more snap. A rough gaslight paper would have been better than platinum.



A well chosen picture, which a different paper would have made more effective



IOW TO HAVE A CLEAN GARAGE

CLEANLINESS in the garage is essential to the well-being of one's car. Next to that, cleanliness in keeping the car is ost to be desired. The first of these two impornt points can only be secured when planning e building, and it is one that the owner will do ell to look out for.

The draining of the floor should always incline ward the centre, and should be of a cesspool ittern. Below the opening, there should be a ceptacle to catch all grease and dirt, and with it, grit chamber. These should be carefully looked ter, so as to guard against any obstruction.

A good thing to keep the garage floor clean is a ot, saturated solution of common washing soda, hich can, if wanted for use frequently, be made o in large quantities and stored away. If this done, however, the solution must be re-heated about boiling point before making use of it. his will, of course, be too hot for the hands, so that old broom or brush should be utilized to spread around.

Another preparation as good, if not better, that an be used for this purpose, is trisulphate of dium, which can be procured from several chemal companies, priced at from four to five cents r pound. This solution, although strong enough remove paint, can be frequently used for the nds with impunity. It is more convenient than e first solution in that it can be used cold.

For cleaning the body of a car, the use of needssly strong alkali soap should be condemned. his, with neglect to wash off the soap and failure dry the varnished surface perfectly, is responble for a great deal of the injury done to a car's int. As a matter of fact, neither soap nor water ould ever be used on a car above the under sides the mudguards, except in cases where the mud caked on the body in large quantities.

In most cars the first signs of wear of the painted ortion invariably show on the varnished surface the engine bonnet. This is due to the fact that it is frequently covered with mud on the return from a run and is then washed with soapy water while the metal is still hot. Soap should not be used on the bonnet until it has cooled, and even then should be carefully washed off. After a number of washings while the bonnet is still hot, the injurious effect is quite noticeable, and within a short period the car has to be re-painted long before its legitimate time.

The problem of clean hands is frequently a difficult question with owners of autos who do any of their own driving or repairing. The use of a mixture of soap powder and powdered pumice is recommended. The proportion of the ingredients can only be determined by use as it varies with the individual. This last fact, of course, precludes its being kept in stock any length of time.

T. G. MACFIE.

THE CAR-ACCESSORIES

THERE are a great many automobile accessories the existence of which has only to be brought to an owner's eye to induce him to use them. Amongst them are numbered, too, things that the motorist *should* have — that insure his own safety in addition to that of those whom he meets on the road.

For instance, there is on the market an adjustable mirror, which enables one to have an accurate view to the rear of 350 x 65 feet. A simple convex glass —there is nothing complicated about it, yet there are moments where one wonders how one ever did without it. There are, however, many people who are doing without it because they have never heard of it.

Again, how frequent are the complaints of owners that their cars are used without their knowledge. A device is now on the market, however, which makes undetected "joy rides" impossible. This stopping of illicit spins means a great saving, not only in gasolene, but also in repairs. The mechanism is very simple; the dial is divided into one hundred divisions, and each hour's run will cause the hand to vibrate a certain number of points forward. These instruments, of course, are high-priced, but they sometimes pay for themselves in a very short time.

There are a number of American and imported horns on the market now, which, if only æsthetically, have a decided advantage over the old "honk-honk." Their cost ranges in proportion to their size, and consequently the owner of a small machine can pay the moderate price demanded for a horn to suit his automobile.

For the man who uses an acetylene lamp, there is nothing more useful than the modern gas tank. These tanks contain, according to size and price, from thirty to seventy feet of gas, and need recharging so seldom that the bother of carbide, etc., seems to be done away with almost entirely.

The initial cost of the tanks is high (about twenty dollars), but the cost of re-charging is only two dollars.

On the same principle, is the compressed air tank for inflating tires. When full, it contains enough air to fill fifteen tubes and is no trouble at all to handle or attach. A pressure gauge should be attached to it. All tires give better returns when pumped to the right pressure; most good tires have a special pressure recommended, as, for instance, 70 pounds for the front tire and 80 pounds for the rear. These figures are only an example, however. If the owner does not know what is the right pressure, he should consult his manufacturers.

A gasolene gauge is a device that is worth attaching to the tank in your car, and in your garage; then there is no danger of running short. With this, the same rule should be observed as with a speedometer — get one with an open face, which can be seen clearly, or else one is apt to overlook its existence.

These are a few among many mechanical devices for lessening the discomfort of the road, and there are many more which have luxury alone as their ideal. The latter, however, can be dispensed with; the former should be in the possession of every automobilist.

J. H. OGDEN.

Winter automobiling can be made just as safe and just as pleasant as at any other season of the year, if a little care is exercised. Chains to prevent skidding should be on the tires, and the automobilist should see that his lubricant is the non-freezing kind

GARDEN & GROUNDS

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS McADAM

HOW TO PUT PERSONALITY AND THE "GARDENING SPIRIT" INTO YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

HOW can we restore the precious old-time Christmas feeling? Some people say: "Cut down the list to the family and intimates." Others say, "Give only to children." But both these rules exclude the poor and those whom you could make very happy by a mere trifle. A better rule is: Make no gift *unless your heart is in it.* That is the only true standard of Christmas giving. The ideal gift is one that is a natural expression of the relation between giver and receiver. It could be for no one else, and it could come from no one but you.

These may be fine sentiments, but it is often a difficult task to decide just what that peculiar relation may be and still harder to express it. However, there is one great bond of sympathy which many people have — the enjoyment of outdoor life — and there are many pure and innocent ways of expressing this relation. Especially is this true of gardening. Haven't you friends who seem to get more pleasure from gardening than anything else? If you are also a garden lover, here is one peculiar relation which can be happily expressed at Christmas. But how?

At first sight it may seem impossible, for we never think of planting anything outdoors at Christmas time; and even cut flowers and store-bought plants are not quite perfect, because they are, in a sense, manufactured products. At least they do not have as much of our personality in them as if we had grown them ourselves. And it is too late to grow anything now.

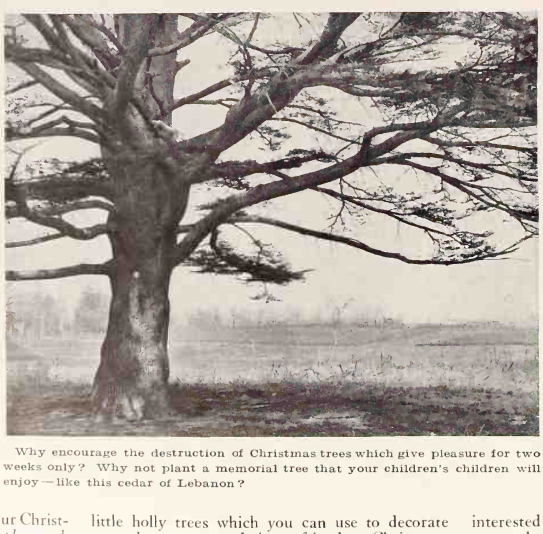
I know a husband and wife who give each other *live Christmas trees* every year — not cut trees, but trees that will grow and bear testimony through the centuries of their mutual affection and forethought. They get good, big evergreen trees with partially frozen balls and plant them during the holidays, and have never lost a specimen, although they have followed this custom ever since they went to their farm. And as the trees are mostly pines, firs and red cedars they should give pleasure not only to the father and mother as long as they live, but also to their children and their children's children.

How much better is such a practice than buying cut trees that last two weeks! Indeed, one great fault with all our Christmas giving is that the presents are so *ephemeral.* That is one reason why we cannot remember this year what we gave last, and are therefore compelled to make out horrid "lists" of presents, given and received, which we instinctively hate because they look so mercenary. Now trees are the most permanent things that embody the gardening spirit, and evergreen trees are especially precious because they express that spirit the year round. We should adopt the European custom of planting memorial trees on every birthday and wedding day in the family. And there are notable visits from friends which are worth commemorating in this way. Such trees should be provided with beautiful, permanent labels or records that recite the occasion on which they were planted.

"If only the Christmas spirit would last throughout the year, the millenium would soon come," you may sigh. The best symbol of the Christmas spirit is the holly tree, and we may have this with us the year round, even in the North. For the American holly is hardy as far north as Massachusetts; its red berries hang on the bush all winter, and its leaves are beautiful the year round. It ought to be planted in every yard in America as a sign of peace on earth and good-will toward men. It is not practicable to plant hollies outdoors at Christmas time, but these three things you can do:

First, you can buy American holly bushes in pots or tubs, enjoy them during the holidays and keep them in the cellar until it is time to plant them out in spring.

Second, you can save the loose berries that go to waste at Christmas time, put them in layers in a box of sand and bury them for a year, as they do not sprout until the second season. Then you can make a small nursery and have hundreds of little holly trees which you can use to decorate your place, or pot and give to friends at Christmas.



Why encourage the destruction of Christmas trees which give pleasure for two weeks only? Why not plant a memorial tree that your children's children will enjoy — like this cedar of Lebanon?

The third and most practical way to give holly to a friend is to send an order to a nurseryman, who will deliver the young trees in April.

The best thing you can do with your money this Christmas is to *join in the great crusade against winter bleakness and ugliness.* I therefore suggest that you consider the following gifts:

1. A windbreak of evergreens to shelter the house all winter and save coal.

2. A $5 collection of shrubs with brightly co ored berries that last all winter. You can g twelve kinds, including the following red berries *Rosa multiflora,* high bush cranberry, commo and Japanese barberry, and mountain ash.

3. A $5 collection of shrubs with brightly colore bark, especially the red-twigged dogwood an salmon-barked willow. *These can be planted o Christmas day and will be full of beauty the firs winter.*

4. A pair of large Colorado spruces, concolo firs or Nordmann firs, the three most cheerfu conifers for winter effect. These could b delivered by a specialist for Christmas. Do no dig wild evergreens in winter; they will die.

5. Enough broad-leaved evergreens to fill bed along the north and west side of the house Or a few specimens of rhododendron, moun tain laurel, andromeda, or other "heaths."

6. A collection of fifteen species of holly, euony mus or viburnum, the three largest groups o shrubs that have brilliant berries in winter (These could not all be had from one nurseryman but a dozen postal cards to leading nurserymen would bring you the necessary information.

7. For the dweller in great cities an ampelopsi in a pot all ready to plant on Christmas day. O the promise of an English ivy o climbing euonymus to be delivere in April.

8. Let the baby's first Christma tree be a little pine, hemlock or ceda living and growing in a pot. You ca get them a foot high from the woods or perhaps you can buy them for dollar or less.

9. A check for an outdoor winte playground for the children.

10. A check for all the materia necessary to make the home ground beautiful and Christmaslike all winte

11. A check for a $250 greenhouse (With this you can give a prett little booklet which describes an pictures it.)

12. A check that will enable some one to save the lives of all the gran old trees on the place. (Employ tree doctor or tree mender for this.

Please note that all the gifts suggested above come up to the Christmas standard in every respect. For (1) they are permanent, not ephemeral; (2) they are not store-bought, but live and grow, and (3) they have in them your personality and that of the receiver, provided you are both interested in gardening. And, if the actual plants cannot be delivered or planted on Christmas day, there always can be something to show for it, *e. g.,* a nurseryman's order and a letter of your own. It is easy to get pictures of the plants themselves by cutting them out of the nurseryman's catalogue, and these could be mounted attractively.

[*The Editor of this department will take great pleasure in helping any one to realize any ideas mentioned in this article. If you have any difficulty write to him.*]

GARDENING UNDER GLASS

GREENHOUSES
COLDFRAMES
HOTBEDS
HOUSE PLANTS

MAKING NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

THE most fascinating kind of garden work is plant breeding by crossing, and this can be carried on in the greenhouse much more conveniently and successfully than outdoors, because the plants are protected from wind and storm. The accompanying picture shows a portion of the horticultural class with College engaged in crossing flowers for the improvement of existing varieties. Some are using primulas, others cyclamen, cinerarias, gloxiums, begonias, etc.

Crossing is a simple operation, being merely the transfer of the pollen from the stamens of one flower to the pistil of another flower on a different plant of the same variety. But before crossing, the best forms must be carefully selected, because no matter how well grown, some plants will produce finer flowers than others, or of brighter colors or more substance, and these best forms are chosen for crossing.

In some flowers it is necessary to remove the stamens from the flowers of the plant intended for the seed bearing parent, before the flower is fully expanded to prevent the possibility of self-pollination by the wrong place. Small camel's hair brushes are usually used to transfer the pollen, and in the early spring months, when the bees begin to find their way into the greenhouse, it is necessary to protect the flowers which have been pollinated, from the visits of bees because their hairy bodies are liable to transfer undesirable pollen or pollen from other flowers and thus undo our work. Therefore small bags of gauze are tied over the flowers. It is astonishing to see the perfection of color and blossom that can be attained by the careful selection, crossing, and saving of seeds. And if the best forms are not crossed, but are merely pollinated by bees, it is equally astonishing to see how varieties degenerate.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CYCLAMEN

AT THE Christmas season, the thoughts of many people turn to the Holy Land its people, customs, and perhaps its flowers. It may not be generally known that the cyclamen which one sees in the florists' windows is native to the Holy Land, and, therefore, one of the most appropriate as well as one of the most beautiful gifts that can be made.

Often the name of a plant gives us some clue to its native home, but the name cyclamen seems to be derived from a Greek word which means circle. As everyone knows, the flowers stand up well above the foliage, but as soon as the seed vessels form they curl down in a circular manner, and apparently try to find some crevice in which to deposit their seed. The name cyclamen is given because of this peculiarity.

This habit also indicates that the land where the cyclamen grows wild is of a rocky or stony character. The bulb-like stem tells us that the climate is divided into dry and wet seasons, and from the way the plants behave we can tell that the dry season comes during our summer,

White cyclamen, showing the tendency of the leaves to curl downward

while the rainy season lasts from the middle of September to the middle of December. Thus one may learn something of the character of a country from the habits of plants.

The cyclamen belongs to the primrose family, a family in which there are few if any "poor relations." The nearest approach to the cyclamen among our native Flora is the American cowslip, or shooting star, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, the flowers of which are not unlike the cyclamen.

Though cyclamen are perennial it is better to treat them as annuals, sowing the seed in August, since they are somewhat slow growing in the seedling stage, nursing them along through the first winter close up to the glass in a temperature of 60 degrees. Keep them growing the following summer in a frame or north side of a greenhouse and shaded from the sun on all bright days. They make their best growth in September and October and will flower from December till the following May.

The soil they like best is a good loam with a tendency to sandiness. They require but little in the way of fertilizers until they are potted into their flowering pots when perhaps one-third of the mixture should be pulverized sheep manure or well decayed cow manure. The picture shows a bench of well-grown cyclamen plants.

Class in horticulture at Smith College. A lesson in pollination and crossing

MEMORANDA FOR DECEMBER

PALMS, rubber plants, dracænas, codiæums and most foliage plants are more dormant now than any other month in the year, therefore it is an excellent time for cleaning them, by sponging the leaves and brushing the stems with water containing a little lemon oil or common soap.

Since the diminished quantity of daylight has a retarding influence upon plant growth, the temperatures of plant houses should be kept as low as is consistent with safety. Fluctuations of temperature should be carefully avoided this month.

Be more sparing with water in the plant houses during this month.

Be careful to wrap up all the plants you are going to use in the Christmas festivities in plenty of paper, before they leave the greenhouse, and before you return them to the greenhouse. Three minutes' exposure in a freezing temperature is fatal to most greenhouse plants.

Try to maintain a buoyant atmosphere in the forcing houses, especially the rose and carnation houses.

Where grapes are grown under glass, December is the best month for pruning and cleaning the vines. Keep the vines as dormant as possible, but should severe frosts set in, a little warmth for the heating pipes will prevent the frost from cracking the stems.

Mushroom beds may be made under the benches in the carnation houses during this month.

Hyacinths, tulips and narcissi which were potted in October, and which have been stored away in frames or cellars during the rooting period, can be brought into the cool greenhouse toward the end of the month, and by the first of February they will begin to flower. To keep up a succession of these flowers bring a few into the greenhouse about every ten days.

E. J. CANNING.

THE NATURE CLUB

Conducted by Julia E. Rogers

"To see what one looks at" — that is learned only by practice. This month we look closely at two native plants which belong to Christmas. The look makes recognition more easy, and tells some interesting facts as to how they live. Take also the long look backward toward the infancy of the Anglo-Saxon race, and find all along the way holly and mistletoe interlinked with history, tradition, poetry and romance. For this month's lesson we need not only specimens but the help of books.

HOLLY AND MISTLETOE

YOU cannot, nowadays, escape the opportunity (and the importunity) to buy holly and mistletoe just before Christmas. Who would if he could? A sprig for the buttonhole links him to his kind by a bond that is heart-warming. It is hereditary. It promotes good will as no other symbol does. The cost of thus joining the Christmas procession is almost nothing; it is worth a great deal.

Have you chanced to have read or heard the tradition that on the night when Christ was born the trees of the forest all burst into flower and bore fruit? The bright leaves and berries of holly make it seem the one tree made to perpetuate the miracle. Therefore for centuries houses have been decked with it, for its cheerfulness and beauty, and for its symbolism, as well.

Try to get, or at least to see, and compare with our American spiny-leaved holly, a sprig of the far handsomer European species. In it centres history and tradition of the earliest Christmas-keeping. Indeed, away back of the Christian era, the pagan tribes of Europe sent holly branches as tokens of friendliness between chieftains at the celebration of the yuletide, the feast of Yaioul, the sun god. The Roman Saturnalia celebrated the same event, "the turning o. the sun," which marked the beginning of the lengthening of the days. The "sharp leaf," Aquifolium, took a new name in the tribes that embraced Christianity. It became the "Christ-thorn," or "Christdorn," the "holy tree," and, by a slight change, the holly tree.

Come, now, to our own evergreen holly, the New World cousin of the Aquifolium.

What is there about the American holly that has escaped our notice during the years we have worn it, and decked our houses with it, as often as Christmas came? Are the spines of the leaves prolongations of the ribs? Is the form of the leaf constant? Are the spines in pairs, opposite on the two sides of the leaf? How much of the spray in your hand grew this past summer? (See a change in the color of bark, and a roughness of the surface at the base of the season's growth.) Are there leaves on the wood two seasons old? How many years does the holly tree carry its foliage? On twigs of what age are the berries borne? Does each berry have a stem of its own? How many seeds in a berry? Is the flesh juicy? Sweet? Bitter? Aromatic? It is not poisonous. Birds eat the berries, but they usually reserve them until late in the winter. How would you account for this fact?

Test with a pen-knife the hardness of holly wood. Does the test show that our evergreen holly is a tree of fast or slow growth? Is there a specimen tree in your neighborhood? Consult any tree book to find out where it grows wild. Why is it found farther north along the Atlantic coast than inland? Find out from dealers, and from reading, where the tons of Christmas holly come from, how it is gathered and packed, and why some leaves are blackened.

The florists of cities can get you a little of the English holly, but very little is received for Christmas sales. The tree is grown to some extent as a half-hardy evergreen, that must be tied up in a straw blanket to survive the d winters, in gardens north of Philadelp Farther south they are safe. The moist clim of England favors them. The gardens re brightened in winter by this red-berried tre tree, with spiny leaves, shining like polis leather. They are far richer green, the Engl gardener declares, than in the growing seaso

The European mistletoe (at the left) has a more wayward grace than the American species

MISTLETOE

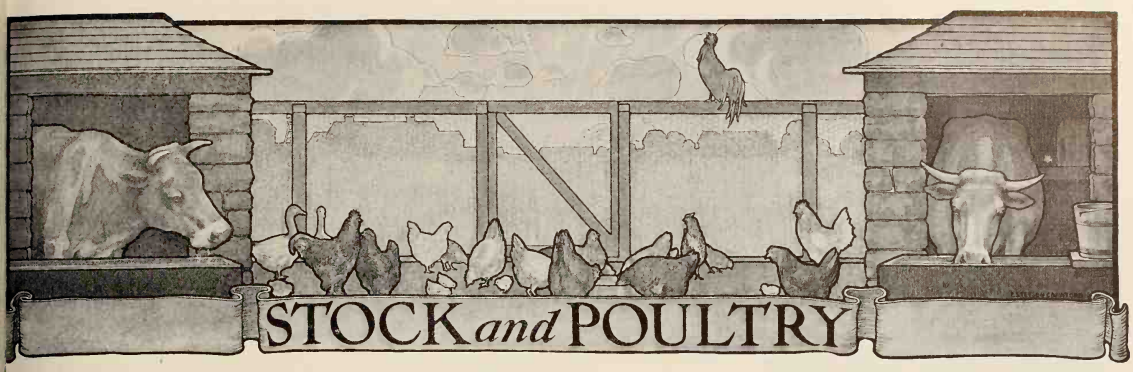
What a peculiar, granular surface the le and stems of mistletoe have! Even old bu a yard in diameter have no true bark. Yet is a flowering plant, with berries ripe in autu Thrushes are the sowers of the seeds in Eur The black poplar has soft, corky bark, full of p It is the favorite tree of the mistletoe. Trave in Normandy will often mistake for an everg tree in winter a leafless poplar loaded with clu of mistletoe. A single bush may live forty ye

European mistletoe is far handsomer than form that grows in American woods. Our pic shows how the two differ in appearance. In ha of life they are more alike. It is possible to in a dealer's supply of mistletoe, a bushy p still attached to the branch of an oak or ches tree on which it grew. Careful whittling

(Continued on page 222)

Everyone is familiar with the evergreen holly of the North

The glossy, spiny leaves of the European holl American leaves are lighter and duller



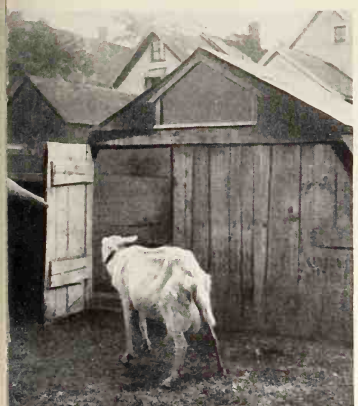
EXPOSURE OF DAIRY COWS

DAIRY cows will not stand the exposure that beef cows will stand. With the latter the fat is distributed through the flesh and forms a layer under the skin, which serves to keep the animal heat in the body and gives the cows a certain amount of protection when they are exposed. The cow of a dairy breed turns all this fat into milk and does not have to use it as a protection from cold. If the dairy cow is exposed to the cold rains of fall and spring, or the cold winds of winter, the flow of milk is invariably lessened. I not infrequently blanket my cows when turning them out into an open field where there is no shelter, on especially cold days. DAVID PHELPS.

OUR PIANO-BOX MILKING-SHED

AS OUR cheap and roughly constructed, but warm, dry, and comfortable little goat barn did not lend itself to the practice of the best modern sanitary dairy methods, we determined not to milk in the barn, but to use it for stabling purposes only. We therefore decided to erect, some twenty feet away, another and separate structure, in which to milk our goats, in order to avoid the germs and characteristic odors which are connected with a stable, and which milk so readily absorbs.

In building our milking-shed we made use of piano-boxes in order to save expense both for labor and material. The little building with its gambrel roof does not resemble any piano-box structure we have ever seen or heard of. In its construction three upright piano-boxes were utilized. One of these boxes was "knocked down," or taken apart, care being exercised to keep entire each of the sections forming the box. This was easily done, as the boxes were strongly constructed, and each section well braced with several cleats. By thus keeping these sections intact we materially reduced the amount of labor required in putting up our shed. From the other two boxes, the sections forming the tops and backs were taken off. These boxes were then set upright, opposite each other, with the fronts of the boxes facing out, and at a sufficient distance apart to permit the bottom section of the "knocked down" box to be placed between them on the sills. The cleats on the bottoms of all the boxes were on the inside, and were left there for the additional strength. A floor with a smooth surface was made by using the back and part of the top of the "knocked-down" box, fitting these parts in on top of the three bottom sections mentioned above, with smooth sides up and cleated sides down. Between the upper and lower floors, several layers of heavy building paper were placed. This form of construction not only made a tight, warm, and smooth floor, but in addition tied the bottom of the entire structure strongly together.



After a lesson or two the Nannies enter the shed readily and mount the platform to be milked

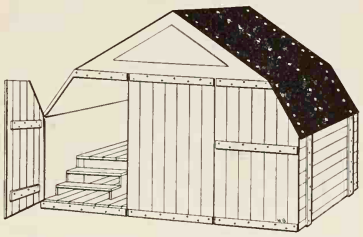


Diagram showing the goats' entrance to the milking-shed

The next problem to be solved was the building of the roof. For this we took the backs which had been taken off from the two standing boxes, resting them on six short rafters. For the rafters, as they had but little strain put on them, we used narrow pieces of lumber, set up edgewise. The roof was covered with a good quality of tar roofing paper, and the job finished off with a coating of roofing paint.

The door in the front of the milking-shed is in the centre, and is five feet and five inches high, by two feet and eight inches wide. There is also a low door in the rear, at one side. This is used by the goats when entering the shed and ascending to the milking-platform. At the other end of this platform there is a small manger at which the goats feed while being milked.

The triangular spaces in the gables at each end of the shed were filled in with muslin to admit light and air. And as a finishing touch the interior was given two good coats of whitewash.

Nine dollars and three cents covered the total cost for material used, including, in addition to the piano-boxes, the necessary hardware, roofing material, lime for whitewash, etc. With the exception of the sills — two old pieces of 2 x 4, which we had on the place — all the lumber used was obtained from the three piano-boxes.

The milking-shed, which has a floor space of 7 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 4 in., with head room of 6 ft. 4 in. at the highest point, is tight, dry, and remarkably rigid. It has been found by experience to answer perfectly the purpose for which it was designed and constructed, as it furnishes a clean, airy place in which to milk, and one which is easily kept in a sanitary condition, free from dust, flies, and all so-called "animal odors" as the doors, one at either end, and the muslin ventilators permit a free current of pure air.

While the milking platform is not necessarily an essential in the production of hygienic milk, it is a convenience that has been found to add greatly to the comfort of the milker. The goats very readily learned to ascend the few steps to this platform. In fact, it was only necessary to explain once to each of these docile and exceedingly intelligent little animals what was required of her. This was easily accomplished by holding a pan of feed under her nose while leading her, by the collar, up the little steps to her place on the platform. Since that one lesson, when the door is opened at milking time, the goat whose turn it is enters and runs up on to the platform quite without urging, as she knows she will find a pan of feed awaiting her in the manger. Before a goat is admitted to the milking-shed she is thoroughly brushed, with both stiff and soft brushes, in order to remove loose hairs, litter, etc. This is done in the open air, not in the barn, in order to insure the removal of stable odors. We believe in aërating the goat before milking her, rather than in aërating the milk afterward.

Once in the milking-shed, her udder is carefully washed with soap and warm water, and thoroughly dried with a clean towel. When the hands of the milker have undergone a like cleansing, after discarding the fore milk, or first few streams drawn, "Nanny" is milked into a pail with a small top, which has been scrupulously washed and scalded. The milk is at once conveyed, in a tightly covered pail, from the milking-shed to the house, where it is strained through four thicknesses of sterilized cheese cloth into scalded bottles, which are at once capped. The

The milking is confined to a clean shed, where the goats are not allowed at other times

milk is immediately cooled, and afterward kept at a temperature as near 40 degrees Fahrenheit as possible, the bottles being packed in ice.

After two years' actual personal experience with "Nanny," we have satisfied ourselves, first that the milch goat is a success as a "home-dairy" animal, which may be easily and economically utilized by families residing not only in small towns and villages but even in many of our large cities; second, that goat's milk, when properly produced, is sweet, nutritious, and easily digested, and has no distinctive taste nor odor; and third, that when the so-called "goatish odor or flavor" does exist in goat's milk, it is because the milk has not been produced or cared for in a cleanly manner, or because the animals were not properly fed, or were

Eve weighs only 23 ounces, and possesses the true Leghorn characteristics

not kept in a healthy condition, or because a male goat, with his pungent odor, has been kept in the same barn in which the female goats were stabled and milked. W. SHELDON BULL.

THE WHITE LEGHORN BANTAM

THERE are many breeds in the bantam family, but it has remained for a Georgian (Dr. Newhall, of Augusta) to originate the Single Comb White Leghorn bantam. The task of originating a breed is not an easy one, and an account of the methods employed by Dr. Newhall may be interesting.

When he started out he first ascertained to an absolute certainty that there was no such breed in existence as the White Leghorn bantam. This information he secured through correspondence with the secretary of the American Poultry Association and the secretary of the American Bantam Association. The matter was likewise taken up with several famous judges.

Three breeds were chosen to work with: the White Leghorn, White Japanese bantam and White Game bantam. Dr. Newhall went about solving his problem much like a student in geometry, and it has taken him three years to demonstrate it. He has his chicken quarters divided into small pens, and in each of these pens are kept two or three of the finest specimens of the same generation, *i. e.*, results obtained from a certain cross or combination. As these specimens are bred and inter-bred, crossed and re-crossed, the poor are thrown out, the best preserved. Thus it is a process of elimination, a survival of the fittest.

The breed is not yet perfected, but it is originated. Within another three years, Dr. Newhall expects to have perfected the White Leghorn bantam. With the specimens obtained thus far, he will continue to experiment and work always to the mark of excellence that shall stamp his breed as standard, meaning a breed that will propagate its species indefinitely without danger of reversion.

Exhibits will be made for three or four years, and if luck is favorable exhibits will be made at three consecutive meetings of the American Poultry Association. Then appeal will be made to the board for admission into the Standard of Perfection class, and if such is granted, Dr. Newhall's triumph will be absolute and undisputed.

Whether the White Leghorns bantams will resemble the Large Leghorn breeds in egg producing qualities remains to be seen; if they do they will be a valuable acquisition to the bantam family.

Dr. Newhall does not dread the process of perfection; it is the task of origination that baffles so many. P. D. EARLE.

THE AMATEUR AND THE SETTING HEN

WHEN a hen brings off eleven chicks, out of a possible thirteen, the owner forgets about "beginner's luck," and commences to count his chickens before they are hatched. If he will heed these few hints, his anticipations and realizations may compare somewhat more closely.

First of all, choose a fairly tame hen. One that flies off the nest with an ear-splitting squawk every time you approach, is likely to break her eggs by the sudden dash, and then, too, later, she teaches her chickens to be as wild as she is. Having found a quiet "biddy" that wants to set, let her stay on the nest she has chosen for a day or two, until the desire is well fixed in her mind. In the meantime prepare a nest for her in some quiet place, where other fowls cannot annoy her, and if you expect to set other hens, plan to have them in the same room, as it makes it easier to care for them. It is convenient to set two on the same day, for if the hatches should be small, all the chickens may be given to one mother.

The nest should be on a level with the ground, or floor, or should have a little platform in front of it, so the hen can walk into it carefully, and not

Adam is a lusty young rooster of 27½ ounces, and a fine bird

be obliged to jump, coming down, hit or miss, on the eggs. It also prevents the adventurous first-born from falling out of the nest. A dry-goods box turned on its side, with a narrow strip nailed in front, at the bottom, to keep the straw in, will do nicely. A convenient size is 18 x 18 in. Fill the bottom with clean hay or straw, hollowing it a little in the centre, and put in three or four china eggs. When the hen has shown herself willing to settle down to business, in the new place, it is time enough to trust her with the real article.

All being in readiness, carry the hen, about dusk or later, to her new quarters. Hold her head downward by the feet, and dust her thoroughly with a good insect powder. Repeat this about the second week, and again a couple of days before the chicks hatch, for lice breed rapidly on a setting hen, and sometimes drive her from the nest. Having rubbed the powder well into the feathers, especially under the wings and tail, place the hen gently on the new nest, and for a day or two keep a board or lattice in front, to prevent her trying to return to her old haunts. If she settles quietly and arranges the eggs under her with her bill, you may consider that she has accepted the situation.

Every morning, at a certain hour, let her come off for food and water. Should she not take the initiative, lift her from the nest yourself; but it is wise to raise her wings before lifting her to release any eggs she may have tucked under them. In replacing her, if she doesn't return of her own accord, hold her in both hands, thumbs over her back, and a foot in each hand. When she is fairly on the nest, the hands may be gradually withdrawn, but if she is put on with her feet free, she may struggle and do some damage. Should any eggs be broken, remove all soiled straw, and wash the remaining eggs in warm water, for if the egg remains coated, the pores of the shell are closed, and the embryo cannot breathe. In warm weather, a good-sized fowl can cover fifteen hen's eggs, or eleven duck or turkey eggs; but if the weather is damp or chilly, thirteen hen's eggs or ten of the larger ones will be safer.

Whole corn or wheat is the best food for a setting hen, and fresh water and a box of ashes or dust should be provided. If allowed to take a dust bath, she will do much herself toward keeping off the lice. The first week the absences from the nest should be very brief — ten minutes at most, and less if the room is cold, as the embryo, in the early stages of growth, is easily chilled. Later it generates heat of its own, and the hen may safely leave her nest for fifteen or twenty minutes. After a few days she will probably come off when you appear, eat, drink, dust herself, pick a few cinders of bits of gravel out of the dust bath, for her digestion's sake, and return voluntarily to her nest; but watch her, for many a promising hatch has been ruined through the hen's mistaking the nest, and either sharing that of another "setter," leaving her own eggs to grow cold, or smashing some of the other's eggs in the fight for possession.

The seventh day the eggs should be tested, and all infertile ones removed. This allows the hen to cover the remaining eggs more perfectly, and reduces the chance of breakage. The infertile ones can be boiled hard and saved for the baby chicks. Night is the best time for testing. Take the eggs, one at a time, in the right hand between the thumb and forefinger, the point of the egg toward the finger tips. Hold it directly before a lamp or lantern, and the condition of the contents can readily be seen. If the egg is clear it is infertile; if it has a dark patch in the centre its chance of hatching is good. With practice, one can tell even sooner if the egg is fertile, and if the embryo is developing normally, but testing in this simple way the seventh day will usually be found sufficient for the amateur.

About the nineteenth day you may expect to

Jack is a 24½-ounce cock—a miniature white Leghorn without a flaw

find some of the shells pipped. Do not take the hen off; the chicks need all the heat and moisture possible; but if she is one of the tame biddies recommended, she will eat a little grain from your hand. Next morning, if there are three or four chicks out and dry, remove them, and put them in some warm corner with a flannel cloth laid lightly over them. Do not feed them. They will be safer here than with the hen, for she may trample on them, or leave the nest with them, without waiting for the others to hatch. When all the chicks are out and dry, usually the twenty-first day, give the hen a good feed, that she may not be hungry and restless, and put her in a dry coop with her babies. But that, as Kipling says, is "another story." J. B. WANSTALL.

WINTERING THE COLT

DON'T slight the colt the first winter. Remember that the colt of to-day is the horse of to-morrow, and upon his care and management during the first winter will largely depend his future. This is the crucial period in his making and should receive the attention its importance deserves.

No ironclad rules can be laid down for the winter care of the colt, as different conditions will require somewhat different treatments. However, plenty of bone and muscle-building feed, with exercise in proportion to the feed given, are the main requirements. The colts should have the run of a small pasture during the daytime except in severe weather. Even then they should be outdoors for two or three hours during the day. Regular exercise is a necessity, and heavy feeding, with close confinement, is sure to harm the colt permanently.

The colt should be eating grain and hay before weaning. The young fellow soon finds the feed box when his mother is eating, and if some oats are placed in a convenient place where he can reach them, he will quickly learn to eat them, and by weaning time will be consuming two or three pounds a day.

Where possible, if several colts are raised each year, the owner should have a colt barn or stable. This should be warm, well lighted and ventilated, and divided into box stalls. Two colts may be kept in each stall. The stalls and feed boxes should be kept clean at all times. Plenty of dry bedding must be provided, as floors are always cold and uncomfortable during the winter.

Halter and lead the colt to water two or three times daily. If he has been accustomed to handling while with his mother, halter-breaking is easy.

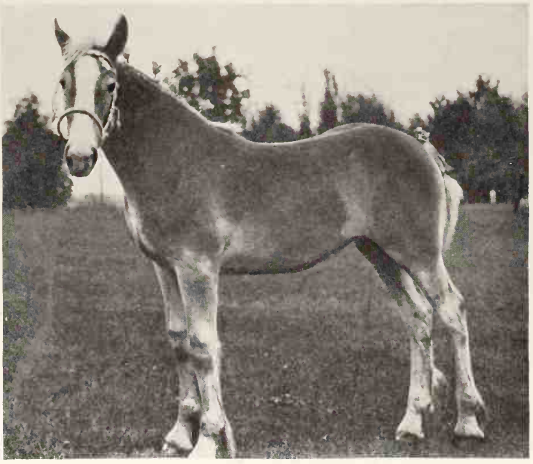
Oats is the premier grain feed for horses and should constitute the main part of the colt's ration. There is a stimulating quality about sound, bright oats which puts mettle into horses, and practically all horsemen agree in choosing it when the question of economy is left out. Shorts and bran, with barley, peas and a limited amount of corn, may be fed for economy or when the colt is thin-coated and suffers from the cold. These are all good growing rations, being high in protein and ash.

Bright, clean clover hay may be fed for roughage. Some feeders allow the colt all he will eat, while others restrict the supply of roughage. It is generally good policy to throw out the coarse butts of the hay and not compel the colt to clean the manger and fill his stomach with the coarser, unnutritious feed.

Pure water in small quantities should be given. A tank-heater to take the chill off the water is a good thing. A stomach full of ice-cold water will retard digestion. Water at least half an hour before feeding. Keep a piece of rock salt within reach or else give a pinch of salt in the feed two or three times each week.

Feed liberally and give plenty of exercise. It is costly economy to stunt the colt for the lack of feed. Get him through the first winter in a thrifty, growing condition, and he has an excellent chance to make the horse his breeding intended him to be.

F. H. HIGGINS.



Regular exercise is a necessity in wintering colts

FOR PUPPIES WITH WORMS

MANY treatments for worms are on the market, but I prefer the following, on account of the ease with which it is administered, the absence of danger in its use, and the sureness of the results:

Diet the pup for twenty-four hours on milk. The first thing the following morning give one tablet of santonin and calomel, one grain each (tablet triturate), and repeat the dose five hours afterward. Give no other medicine. The patient may have something to eat in the afternoon about three hours after the last tablet is given.

This treatment can be given to puppies seven or eight weeks old. The tablets can be obtained from any druggist.

C. R. BIEDERMAN.

FAVORITE AMERICAN BREEDS

III. — THE RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND

PRACTICALLY nothing is known of the earliest origin of the Russian wolfhound. It goes back to those days, centuries ago, whose history is made up of the legends of the tribes that wandered over the steppes of Russia. We do not know that the type has remained absolutely the same all these years, but we do know that it has not changed at all in the last three hundred years. Some of the hunts in Russia are very old, as, for instance, that of the Gleboff family, near Moscow, which has been maintained for over 150 years, and in which the records and pedigrees have been religiously preserved. So, at least, we know that we have a well-established breed. A few misdirected efforts were made in several parts of the country, about eighty years ago, to improve the breed by crossing with dogs from the Crimea, but these attempts were soon abandoned, as the progeny were found to be too heavy and too slow for hunting.

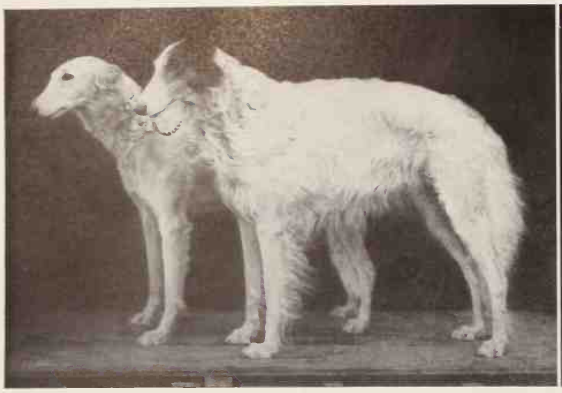
Nearly all the Russian wolfhounds in America come from strains of the thoroughbred or "ancient type," and are the progeny of the dogs originally imported directly from Russia. But we also have some very good specimens brought from England, where the type was slightly changed by years of breeding, although the original hounds came from the same Russian strains.

Considering the fact that the first of these dogs was seen in this country less than twenty years ago, the breed has made wonderful progress here. We now see entries of twenty or more at the larger shows, and the number going West each year for hunting purposes has increased tremendously. In the East, they are becoming more and more popular as companions. And what dog is better fitted for this position? They always attract attention, wherever they go, by their elegance and refinement of build, so that they have often been called the "canine aristocrats." They are wonderful machines, every motion graceful to the extreme, and as quick as lightning.

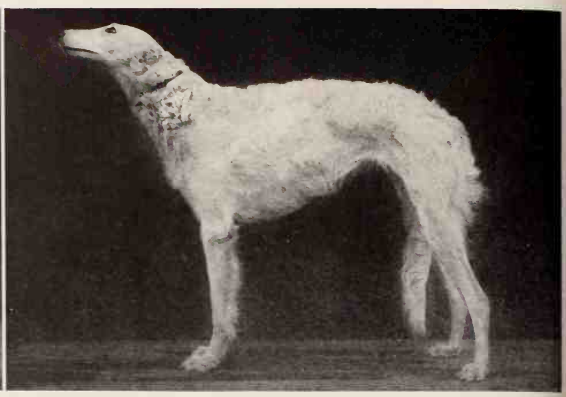
A gracious disposition is one of their greatest charms. Though hunting dogs by nature, they are quiet at home and have none of the wildness or fondness for roaming that is characteristic of the pointer or setter. They are most kind to other dogs, and never pick a quarrel, but if set upon, the wolfhound never turns tail, and generally finishes his opponent in a few seconds by picking him up in his powerful jaws and throwing him. With people, too, they are most gentle, contrary to the general idea. There is no snarling or snapping, when they are about, but they come up with a friendly wag of their bushy tails, holding up their fine heads to have their ears rubbed. The author has owned many of these dogs for years and has known but one that snapped, and that was a female when she was with her puppies. Though friendly to all, they show real affection only to those who care for and attend to them. Children can punch and maul them to their heart's content and they will never show any signs of annoyance or temper.

Their love of home is remarkable. You may hear that one of your hounds has been seen ten or fifteen miles away chasing some game, but in the evening back he will come, tired and footsore, with his coat all mud and briers, and showing his happiness to be home again.

When they are used as hunters, everything is different. Keen and alert, they are always ready and anxious for a long run after the speedy wolf or fox. "Killers," is the only term that describes them, for



Ch. Pojar of Toula and Ch. Grenada of Perchina, both examples of the ancient Russian type



Ch. Grenada of Perchina was bred by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and is considered the best female Russian wolfhound in America

they love a hard chase and when they once get a hold on their prey nothing can shake them off, and they will fight to the finish.

Coursing wolves with these hounds is one of the finest of sports. It is generally done on horseback, with a brace of dogs of equal speed. When the wolf comes into sight, the hounds are loosed, and then the chase begins, with the huntsman generally doing his utmost to make his horse keep up with the dogs and the wolf. Little by little the latter is overhauled by the hounds, who run up on him, one on each side, watching for a chance to get a hold. It is rare for a wolf to turn and show fight, as he generally relies on his speed to get rid of his pursuers. The neck hold is the one the wolfhound has learned through centuries of training, and when the opening comes he makes one jump and catches the wolf behind the ear. His mate gets as good a hold as possible, and the fight is on. It is the neck hold that counts, however, and soon the wolf's throat is caught by those long, powerful jaws, his wind is gradually cut off, and in a few minutes all is over. Of course, the hounds do not always escape scot-free, and a nip through the leg is no uncommon occurrence, but few are ever killed in the fight.

Coming to a consideration of points, we find that there are two slightly different types of wolfhounds in this country, which, however, resemble each other very closely. The standard adopted by the Russian Wolfhound Club of America is that of the pure Russian or "ancient type" dog, while many people prefer the "modern" one which was perfected in England, from hounds that originally came from Russia. Dogs of the latter type are heavier, and hence often preferred for hunting purposes, but this increase in size has been obtained by sacrificing the finer lines, and so we find that these dogs are apt to be especially coarse in head, meaning a shorter, thicker head with a more appreciable "stop" in front of the eyes. The "ancient type" has the better hunting instinct, but it also has the tendency to become smaller and lighter, and so many breeders are now interbreeding the two types with a gain in size and hunting abilities in the progeny without loss of the finer points. The ideal Russian wolfhound is a dog

Kieff of Byoak, one of the best of the English type

weighing from eighty to one hundred pounds, standing from thirty to thirty-two inches high at the shoulders, very fast and graceful in every motion. One of the main characteristics of the breed is the head, which should be very narrow and very long, twelve inches in length being not uncommon. The profile is important, and the line from nose to occiput should be a straight one with scarcely any appreciable stop in front of the eyes. These latter are dark, set obliquely, and have a soft and kind expression. The ears are small and carried so that the tips almost meet behind. The neck is fairly thick and slopes down to the back, which should be well arched at the loins. Enough room for lung play is secured by the extremely deep chest, which should be very narrow from side to side, as the ribs are only very slightly sprung. The forelegs are straight from the shoulders to the feet, while the hind legs are well bent at the stifles. As in the greyhound, it is this characteristic, together with the powerful leg muscles, that gives the wolfhound his great speed. The coat should be very long and either wavy or silky, with a great deal of feather on the neck and chest, the tail being also very long, bushy, and carried low, under the body. White is the predominating color, with tan, fawn, black or gray markings. Whole colors are rather rare and are not as striking.

J. P. HOGUET, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer of the Russian Wolfhound Club of America.

[NOTE.—This is the third of a series of brief articles in which prominent members of the various specialty kennel clubs will have an opportunity to present arguments on the superiority of their favorite dogs. Further discussion from our readers is encouraged along these lines.—THE EDITORS.]

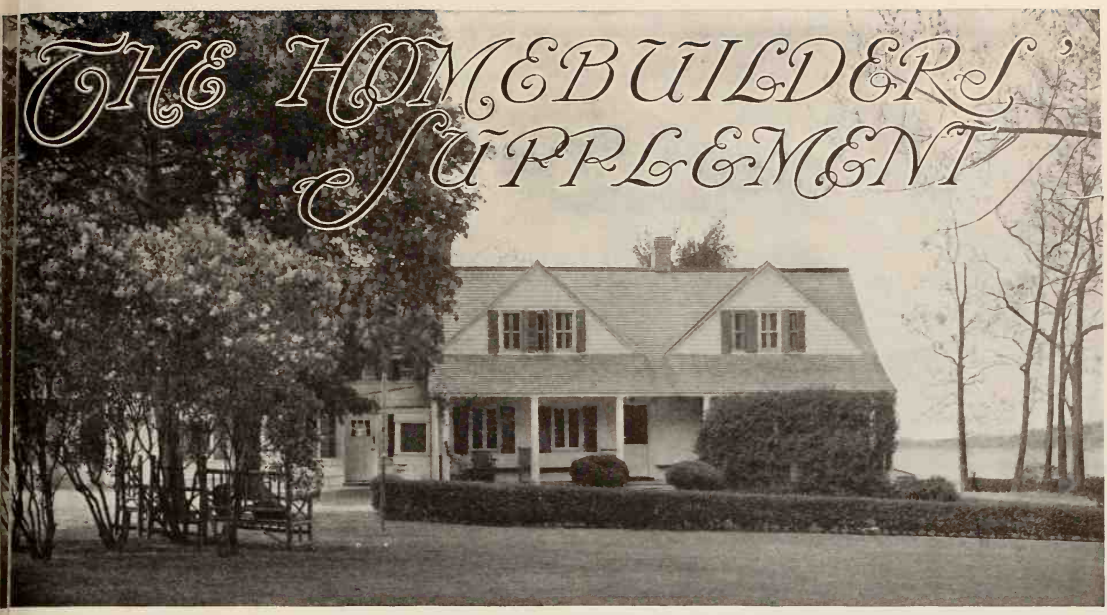
TO HAVE HEALTHY PUPPIES

AFTER the puppies are weaned, keep them healthy by feeding them at least five times a day at first, on a well-selected diet, and always boil the milk they drink. A dry puppy biscuit given to them to gnaw is good.

There is no more powerful agent in the prevention of disease than sunshine, and dogs delight to bask in it; so arrange your kennels that they may have the full benefit of the sun. D. F.

A scene at High-Cliff Borzois. Though hunting dogs by nature, they are gentle and affectionate companions and increasingly popular on the bench

THE HOMEBUILDERS' SUPPLEMENT



A PLACE FOR THE WOOD

IN PLANNING a house with an open fireplace we often forget to provide a closet for fire-wood. As a consequence, we hesitate to use our open fires until necessity drives us to them. A stack of rough logs causes a litter on the floor and is bound to make any room look untidy. What is far more important, a pile of wood alongside of a blazing fire from which sparks occasionally fly out, is a positive source of danger. It is a luxury to be able to keep the wood out of sight until we need it.

The modern style of house construction with combination staircase hall and living room, will provide a good place for a wood closet under the stairs. The otherwise useless space where the stairs start from the floor can, by means of some panels and a door, easily be converted into a wood closet.

Another good way is to build a settle with a hinged lid as a wood receptacle. The lid should be hinged a few inches out from the wall to allow space for it to lean backward when lifted up, and should overhang the side wall of the box an inch or so. A long settle on either side of the fireplace, as shown in the illustration, will provide ample space for wood. The detail of carrying out the idea in the best way can be safely left to the architect. The point is, don't let him forget it.

JOHN GUTHRIE.

e necessity for disturbing its occupants to get wood is a drawback to the box-seat arrangement

Here the space under the stairs is utilized for wood—the door is behind the gun

Old fireplace and wood closet in Miss Kate Sanborn's house at Metcalf, Mass.

A handy arrangement of wood closet and window shelf combined

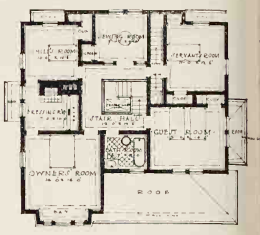
SOME ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE DESIGNS

Full sets of working drawings and specifications may be had of any of these houses from the publishers, for the sum of $50. These drawings a as complete in every particular as a client usually receives from a reputable architect, and include three sets of blue prints, one on linen backing for u at the building, giving dimensioned plans, elevations, section, scale and full-size details (both exterior and interior) and three copies of specifications.

THE PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

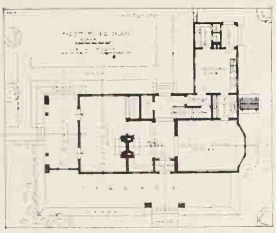
On the first floor there is a central hall with a lighted coat closet just inside the vestibule door. At the left is the living room, whose length is increased by an inglenook paved with red tile. Leading from the living room to the den is what the architect calls a "flower study." On the other side of the hall is the dining room, with china closet and pantry, and at the rear the kitchen, which is easily accessible from the dining room and front hall. A laundry and a preserve closet are located in the cellar

A house design estimated to cost about $7,270, where one chimney is made to serve furnace, kitchen range and three fireplaces. The covered porch, extending partly across the front, is free from its usual great drawback, for here it darkens no room. The outside walls are of roughcast plaster, applied on wire lath on a wood frame, relieved by dark brown stained trim of cypress. This plan approximates very closely a perfect square — the most economical form to build — and is notably compact and conveniently arranged. The ideal location for the house is one in which it faces southeast. This brings the morning sun into the dining room and keeps the living room the brightest room in the house. Upstairs the owner's suite of bedroom, dressing room and child's room has the southwest exposure, securing the sun throughout the day. Cypress, stained a deep brown, is used for the wood trim and ceiling beams in the living room and den, as well as for the main stairway, the woodwork in the dining room being finished with white enamel paint



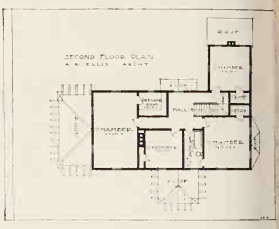
THE PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR

On the second floor there is a square central hall from which the three bedrooms, the sewing room and the bathroom all open. A closet is provided for every room except the owner's bedroom, this having an adjoining dressing room with wardrobe cases and a fireplace. The service stairs are entirely out of the way, and separate the maid's room from the rest of the house. There are no awkward breaks in any of the rooms, and in each the ceiling is flat and at the full height. An attic gives storage space, and keeps the bedrooms cool in summer

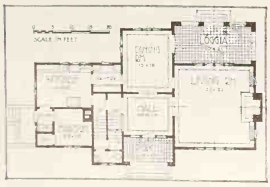


On the first floor there is a passageway straight through the house, giving an entrance to the garden without going through the service portion. The hall, with its broad window seat and open fireplace is not merely a passageway but is an inviting room of itself; the main stairs are so placed that a separate back stairway is unnecessary. The coat closet is of ample size and could serve as a lavatory also. The dining room is spacious and has a bay window at one end. The living room is designed to be treated very simply in detail, with woodwork stained green or brown. The kitchen is isolated and is provided with windows to give it a cross draught

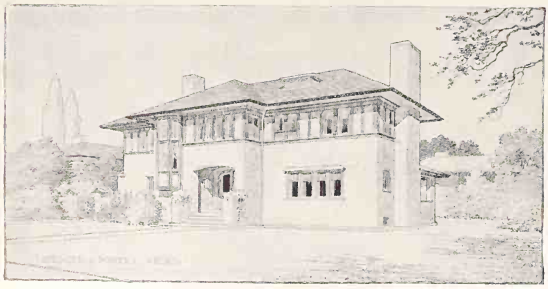
A country house which lays no claim to any particular architectural style, and estimated to cost about $8,222. Its general appearance is the result of a logical and straightforward development of the floor plan. All outside finish is cypress, painted a dark green, the window sash being painted white. The interior is plastered two coats, finished rough. Throughout the principal rooms of the house the interior trim is of cypress, stained. In the kitchen and pantry the woodwork is yellow pine, finished natural. In the bathroom the woodwork is painted with two coats of enamel. The floors throughout are thoroughly oiled and waxed. The porch, which is reached from the living room through large French windows, could be furnished as an outdoor living room. In summer it can be protected with screens, and in winter glazed sash can be placed between the columns. The room could be heated by an extra radiator and used as a sun-parlor. At an additional cost of $100 electric wiring with combination fixtures could be installed



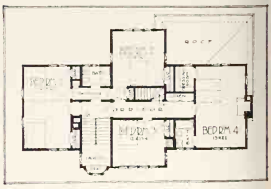
Upstairs there are four good-sized chambers well planned with regard to each other, the bathroom and the hall. Not one of the bedrooms has a break in its rectangular shape, and each has a closet. There is provision for a servant's bedroom in the attic, which is well lighted and roomy, and there is also plenty of additional room for storage, part of which could be partitioned off and plastered when more room is needed. In the cellar the walls are of concrete, whitewashed on the inside. There are the usual coal bins and entrance from the grade level, also a servants' bathroom. The laundry tubs are located in the kitchen to reduce the expense of plumbing.



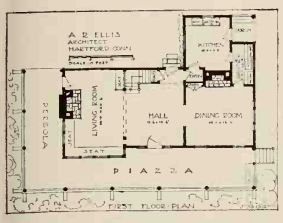
First floor plan The maid's room adjoining the kitchen saves building a back stairway. The house is of the usual stud frame construction above the cement water-table, the foundations being of concrete or hard-burned brick. The exterior covering is roughcast plaster, heavily gauged with Portland Cement and toned to a dull cream or ivory. The exterior wood finish is undressed pine or cypress stained a soft wood brown. The shingles are left unstained to weather.



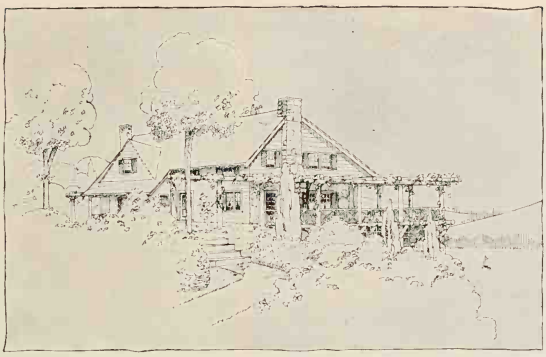
This house has been planned with a view to its adaptability to almost any piece of ground having a minimum frontage of 60 feet. The house should face the street broadside as shown, then the outlook of every room is independent of the adjoining houses; the back yard is abolished and for it is substituted the garden, upon which the principal rooms and the loggia have a broad outlook, the kitchen or service yard being placed to one side. The loggia is practically an outdoor room. Estimated cost about $8,225



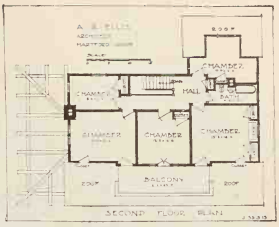
On the second floor the master's room with its fireplace is well adapted to the purpose of an upstairs sitting room. A small dressing room and a bathroom adjoin this room. The adjacent bedroom over the entrance has a lavatory in connection with the same set of water and waste pipes. The large bedroom at the other end of the house is easily convertible into two rooms as shown by the dotted lines. In the attic four dormers give ample light and ventilation for an additional bedroom if desired



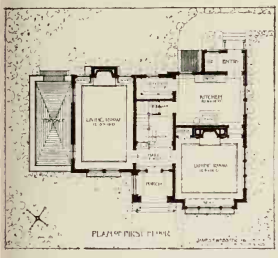
On the first floor all the main rooms open up together, giving an impression of unusual spaciousness — an arrangement far more desirable in a summer residence than a number of small, stuffy rooms. The second floor joists are placed in pairs with a face board nailed along the bottom, giving the effect of a substantial beamed ceiling. In the main rooms the floor is of hard pine. The living room has a large fireplace with brick facing and stone hearth. The mantel is a heavy plank shelf supported on side brackets, and over it are sheathed panels. In the dining-room the fireplace is in an arched recess and is made of local stone with hobs on either side



Design for a lake shore bungalow containing nine rooms and bath, and costing about $2,800. The frame is the ordinary stud construction, thoroughly spiked and braced, and covered with heavy building paper, over which 10-inch cypress siding is lapped. The piazza columns and railing and the lattices are all made from cedar or hemlock logs. As many factors as possible that go to make a building expensive have been eliminated; for example, there is no heating plant, the owner depending on two-large fireplaces to make the rooms comfortable, and stone piers or cedar posts are used instead of a continuous foundation

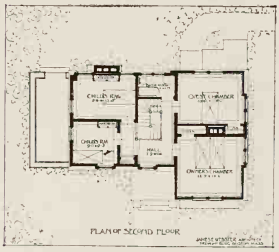


Upstairs the sleeping rooms are of good size, well ventilated, and with plenty of closet room. The sheathing here is of hard pine, narrow matched boards, stained natural, while on the first floor it is wide cypress or spruce boards, nailed horizontally to the studs. This is cheaper than lath and plaster and when stained a soft brown or green is better suited to the informality of the building. The three bedrooms on the shore side open upon the wide balcony, which may be used as an outdoor sleeping room. No provision is made for heating the second floor, but the chimneys could easily be built to allow for fireplaces

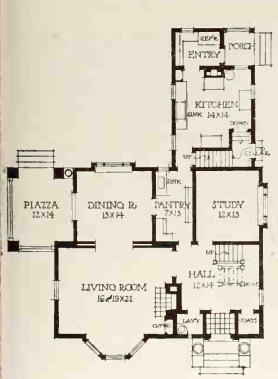


On the first floor only the essential rooms are provided, with one staircase. A central hall is entered from a small porch under the projected gable roof. On the left is a large, well-proportioned living room with its open fireplace at the far end. At either side of this central feature is a window looking out upon the garden over low bookcases. These and the other woodwork, including ceiling beams, are of North Carolina pine stained a dark brown. Across the hall is the dining-room, the woodwork here being finished in white enamel. The kitchen is large and well lighted

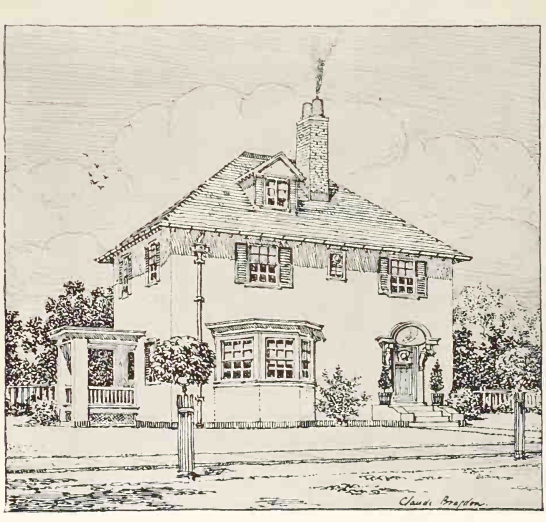
A plaster house costing about $6,200, built along the lines of English cottages, but with all the conveniences and comforts of suburban America, designed to accommodate a family of four (father, mother, and two children). The foundation of the house is of local stone, upon which is built the ordinary balloon frame. This is covered by heavy building paper and roughcast plaster on wire lath. The outside wood is cypress, stained a dark brown, and the shingles covering the roof are stained a deep red. There is abundant space in the attic for the storage of trunks and other things, reached through a scuttle over the small passageway



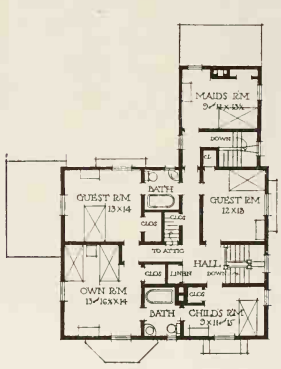
Upstairs the floor plan shows the disposition of the space so as to get the four rooms, linen closet, and bath. This plan would be well suited also to a family having but one child and keeping one maid. A servant's toilet could be added in the basement, and the smallest bedroom allotted the maid. The one staircase from the first to the second floors is so planned that any one using it is not in sight of people in the living room. The trim, stair risers, posts and small square balusters are of whitewood enameled white. The hand rail and the caps of the posts are of mahogany



First floor plan. Although not large in actual extent, the interior effect is one of spaciousness. The living room and dining room are separated by broad glazed doors, which, open or closed, always yield to the eye an effective vista. The piazza is so placed as to command the view and the breeze from three directions, though the street side could readily be shut off by means of a lattice should greater privacy be desired. It could then be used as an open air dining-room



A stucco house which can be built for approximately $8,270. The exterior is left the natural color — a warm gray, finished rough. Green blinds, white sash, indigo doors, gray shingle roof, and gray-brown trim are suggested



On the second floor no unnecessary space is devoted to halls and corridors. Every bedroom but one has windows on two sides, and every bedroom has a closet. Three of the four family bedrooms have direct access to a bathroom. There is a storage and housemaid's closet off the hall, in addition to the linen closet. A door closes the service portion from the main house. The attic is reached by a direct flight of stairs, where an extra bedroom could be finished if desired

STORM WINDOWS FOR THE COUNTRY HOUSE

By LAURA BALCH CARPENTER

Photographs by Mrs. T. P. Harris

IN planning for the betterment of a house, there is no one improvement that yields quite as much in return, when properly handled, as the storm windows.

I know of one twelve-room house in which, when the north and west windows were protected with storm sashes, there was a saving of four tons in the winter supply of coal. It is easily seen from this that they will soon pay for themselves.

It is cheaper, if there are a number of windows,

Where the window is large, sufficient ventilation is secured by a sliding pane

to order directly from the sash factory, instead of a carpenter, thus avoiding the middle man. The factory sends a man to measure them and though more careful fitting is required before the windows can be permanently placed, any man handy with plane and saw can do it.

The expense of fitting, etc., is limited to the first year, unless the windows are adjusted by means of screws. If windows are very large and very heavy, there is probably no safer way of keeping them in place, but the expense is continuous.

Brass buttons — two on each side — will hold the window firmly in place

There are also two very excellent less expensive methods of keeping storm windows in place: by means of little brass buttons screwed on the outside of the window frame, or by brass hooks and eyes, which permit of the adjusting of windows from the inside.

In the former method the buttons are put on the outside of the window frame, two on each side about six or eight inches from the top and bottom respectively. These buttons can be bought from a hardware dealer at thirty-five cents per dozen. Being of brass they do not rust, and may be left on the house from year to year.

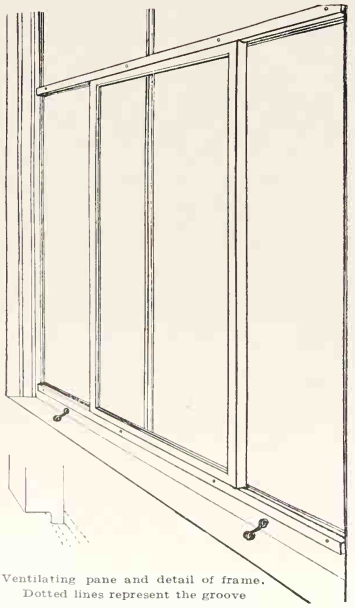
With the hook-and-eye method the adjusting is done from the inside of the room. The hooks are put on the inside of the storm windows, and the eyes on the frame. Four are sufficient for a rectangular window, two on the bottom of the sash about three or four inches from the corner, the two corresponding eyes being on the sill; the other two hooks on the side of the window about six inches from the top and the eyes in the side of the frame. For a dormer window another hook and eye is sometimes necessary in the point at the top.

The storm window is easily passed through the open window and hooked into place after all the fittings are ready. In fitting new storm windows to their place from the inside it is a great help to screw in near the middle a large screw eye or two, for handles. After the real hooks and eyes are in place, these may be removed.

The ventilating of storm windows may be accomplished in several ways: by hanging it (if a small window) on hinges at the top so that it can swing outward, and be held in position by means of long hooks; or, if a big window, just the lower sash, or even one pane can be arranged this way.

There is a bar which can be bought to keep them safe when pushed out, and which slides, so that the angle can be made wider or narrower at will.

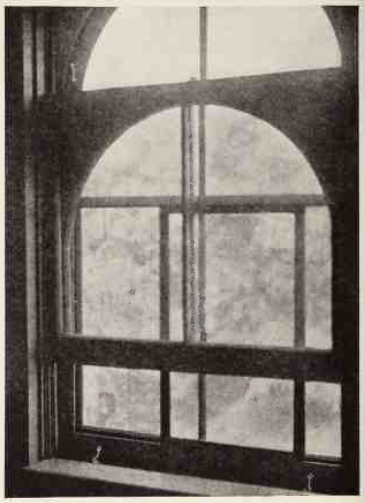
Where the panes of glass are large and the removal of one pane gives enough ventilation, the sliding method is preferable. A strip of wood



Ventilating pane and detail of frame. Dotted lines represent the groove

1 x ½ in. is placed across the top and bottom of the lower sash and screwed to the frame at each end; the outer part of the piece of sash which divides the middle of the lower half of the window is removed at the first angle, and thus there is formed a continuous groove at top and bottom of the lower half of window, in which easily slips the pane of glass, already in a frame of its own.

All windows should be marked with a number, and a corresponding number should be



The hook-and-eye method permits of adjustment from the inside

placed on each storm sash so that there will be no trouble in matching the windows to their right frames after they have been out for the summer.

The average factory price around New York for storm windows of medium size, with two coats of paint given to frame, and delivered at door, is about $3.50 per window. Ventilating costs from seventy-five cents to a dollar extra per window.

But after all, the safest way to put up storm windows is with screws

he house stands back from the road and is screened by some beautiful old elms. There is an extensive view from the carriage drive leading to the stable

Porch at the end of the house overlooking the great crags and rocks which give the place its name. Here charming views of the garden can be obtained

A SMALL STONE HOUSE WITH LARGE ROOMS

By MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

Photographs by EMMA E. FRANCIS

WHEN choosing a site for a country home, it is not often that such a beautiful example of nature's bounty can be found within ten miles of a large city, as was the case when the present owner of the place here described, looking for a summer home, came across a tumbled down chicken farm in the region known as "Black Rocks." The picturesque and beautiful country surrounding Haverford has long been appreciated by Philadelphians as a residential neighborhood.

Black Rocks was once the site of an Indian village and many interesting relics of arrow heads, spear heads, hominy grinding stones and bowls were found when the original house was built.

Later the place was allowed to go to ruin. When purchased, the briers were so high that it was difficult even to see the rocks, and it presented so forlorn and spooky an appearance that the house gained the name of being haunted and those who drove past it used to whip up their horses to get quickly by so weird and dismal an abode.

Realizing the possibilities of the place, the present owner purchased the house as it stood, with the entire property. It was decided to remodel the house, and Messrs. Furness, Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, were engaged to make the plans. The old roof was removed, the cellar dug deeper, and the side walls torn down. Those of the front and back were left standing for the sake of the deep-curved window-sills. With large stone chimneys and dormer windows and a new wing, the house bore little resemblance to the original building. Gray plaster covered the walls of the old farm house, but this was removed, the stones being pointed with wide sections of mortar. The stud partitions are of hemlock, as are all the rough joists, while those that show are of pine, planed.

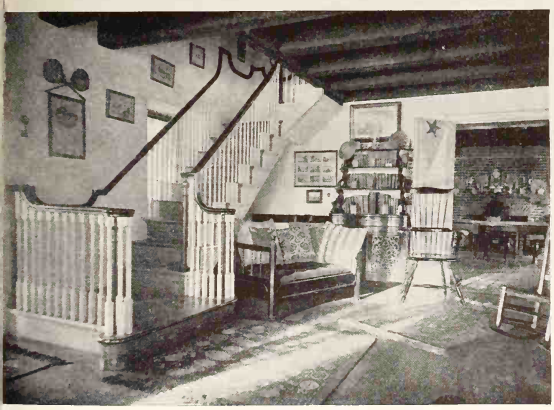
The architects carried out many of the owner's suggestions, resulting in a charming Colonial house, where quite a good many original ideas were put into practice. Most houses present a good appearance from the front, but it is rare to find a dwelling as attractive viewed from the back as from the front. The wing gives opportunity for a charming little porch to nestle in a corner, the beauty of which is further enhanced by a most picturesque well, which supplies the drinking water for the family.

At the back a stone wall is built, jutting out from the house, on which flower boxes are arranged. The wall turns and rises from the ground in the form of steps, thereby screening the entrance to the cellar door. The back door, with its projecting hood and flight of steps, flanked on each side with white balusters, is vastly better looking than the majority of front doors.

Black Rocks is built in the form of a T. At the end of the house an attractive porch overlooks the great crags and rocks which give the place its name. Here, charming views can be obtained of the beautiful little garden, surrounded by an old stone wall. Its grassy paths lead past the old sundial through a white lattice gateway to the woods and down to Mill Creek, a stony and picturesque stream that runs through the lower part of the meadow.

The main part of the house is only one room deep, so that the large hall has windows on three sides, and is a delightfully cheerful room for the living room of the family. It is of ample size, being 14 ft. 10 in. x 27 ft. 10 in.

The front door is an attractive feature of the house, with its pointed hood and flanked by quaint high-backed settles on each side. An old knocker answers a double purpose, as it also rings an electric bell. The front door opens directly into the hall, the walls of which are rough plastered. The trim is of pine, painted white, with the addition of a mahogany chair rail. The old idea of a farmhouse has been carried out in the heavy



End of the living-hall, showing the well-planned staircase and a glimpse of the dining-room. A door under the stairs leads to the kitchen passageway

The living-hall has windows on three sides, and with its great stone fireplace is a delightfully cheerful spot. The walls are rough plastered: the trim painted white

The back door, with its projecting hood and flight of steps flanked on each side with white balusters, is fully as attractive in its way as the front entrance

Corner of the charming little porch behind the hall. This shelters a picturesque well (not shown in the picture) which supplies the drinking water for the family

pine rafters, which are stained a deep brown, and are in pleasing contrast to the gray-plastered walls. The floors are of selected heart-rift yellow pine, filled and finished with shellac, and harmonize with the bright-colored rugs, which give the strong touch needed. Some old family pieces of Colonial furniture are admirably suited to this simple setting. On the hearth may be seen some relics of bygone days, copper pans and a mould for making candles being placed beside the andirons.

The staircase is well planned, some difficult problems, for lack of space, having been overcome; it was thought desirable that it should have a return instead of ending abruptly behind the rear door, although such an arrangement at first was thought to be impracticable, as the door opened against the bottom of the staircase.

Opening out of the hall is the dining room, which is quite a large room. It juts out some distance from the main part of the house, and measures 16 ft. 4 in. x 22 ft. 4 in. The trim is painted white and the walls are rough-plastered like the hall. The fireplace is of old red brick, and above this a few appropriate ornaments are placed. The furniture is Colonial, some of which are old mahogany pieces. At the end of the wing the pantries and kitchen are situated and are fitted up with all the latest improvements. By a clever arrangement it is not necessary for the maid to go through the dining room to answer the front doorbell, as there is an extra passage which opens into the end of the hall underneath the staircase.

There are also evidences of careful planning on the second floor. The main bedroom and bathroom are directly over the hall, while the wing contains three bedrooms, bath and linen rooms. The sleeping apartments for the maids are on the third floor and open into a well-appointed bathroom. There is also a large attic.

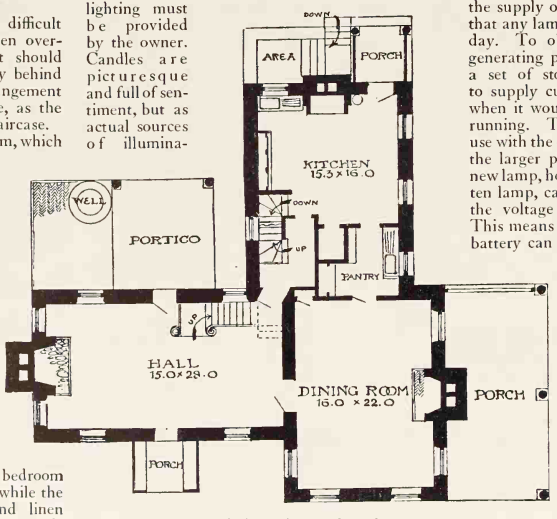
The bedrooms are all furnished with the greatest simplicity, each room being well lighted and having a fireplace. Mahogany suites of simple construction constitute the furniture of these rooms.

The livable quality of this attractive home is everywhere apparent, but its chief charm is in its fine old trees and the beautiful garden.

The cost of remodeling and restoring the house was $8,200. About $12,000 altogether was spent on the house, garden, and surrounding property, irrespective of the purchase price. New roads were made and the dry stone walls rebuilt, the old stone barn restored, and shrubs and flowers were purchased gradually, so that the property each year has become more beautiful and valuable. A good vegetable garden keeps the table well supplied with all kinds of vegetables in season.

PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANTS FOR COUNTRY HOMES

EXCEPT those who are mechanically inclined, no one would care to undertake the trouble and expense of installing a private lighting plant for the ordinary country home where a supply of electricity can be obtained from a public source. But even this limitation leaves a very large field in which the lighting must be provided by the owner. Candles are picturesque and full of sentiment, but as actual sources of illumination they are hopelessly outclassed at the present time. The oil lamp gives a beautiful illumination when properly cared for, but to do anything like its best requires careful daily attention. Private gas installations are possible, and have their advantages; but the chief disadvantage in gas as a luminant is especially manifest in country house lighting where the summer is the season when it is most in use, and in which the heat from the gas lights is most felt.



First floor plan. Limiting the number of rooms to those absolutely essential increases their size and adds to the livable quality of the house

All things considered, there would probably be a nearly unanimous opinion in favor of electric light if it could be obtained. Within the past two years there have been revolutionary improvements in electric lamps of all kinds. The incandescent lamp, the ordinary "electric bulb" with which every one is familiar, has especially undergone a radical change. This improvement involves two essential features: a large increase in the amount of light obtained from a given amount of current — practically three times as much as with the old type of lamp; and an ability to be run at very low voltages. The advantages of the first improvement are sufficiently evident to the user; the importance of the latter improvement needs further explanation.

In order to have electric lighting worth while, the supply of current must be always at hand, so that any lamp can be turned on at any time of the day. To obtain this condition with a private generating plant it is practically necessary to use a set of storage batteries of sufficient capacity to supply current during the portion of the day when it would be inconvenient to keep the plant running. The original cost of such a battery to use with the old type of high voltage lamps formed the larger part of the cost of installation. The new lamp, however, which is known as the Tungsten lamp, can easily be made to run on one-tenth the voltage commonly used for the old type. This means that the cost of the necessary storage battery can be reduced almost as much.

Furthermore, the gas engine has been very greatly improved and perfected within the last few years, owing chiefly to its large use in motor vehicles.

Last of all, a young American inventor has recently worked out a simple and apparently successful device by which a small generating plant becomes almost automatic in its action. This consists simply of a gasolene engine, electric generator and a storage battery. By automatic devices, the principles of which will at once suggest themselves to those familiar with handling electricity, when the batteries have run down to a certain point the current from them is switched on to the generator, which causes it to run as a motor. There is practically no difference in construction between a generator and a motor. This drives the gas engine, causing it to start just as it would by hand cranking. The engine, being thus started, in turn drives the generator, and recharges the batteries until they have reached a certain point, when an automatic switch again operates and stops the engine.

While the details of a private electric lighting plant must of course be worked out, and advice given by a practical electrical engineer, the facts given above may be an inducement to those who have missed the convenience and comfort of electric lighting to take up the matter. An electrically lighted country house is now well within the reach of those who can afford to own and operate a motor vehicle.

E. LEAVENWORTH ELLIOTT.

Front view of the house taken from the street. The driveway is treated as a decorative feature and furnishes a pleasant vista to the stable

Stable facade as seen from the upper rooms of the house, showing treatment of the plot of ground. The vegetable garden is located next to the stable

ARCHITECTURAL HARMONY ON A SMALL PLACE

By ARTHUR A. SHURTLEFF

Photographs by LEON DADMUN

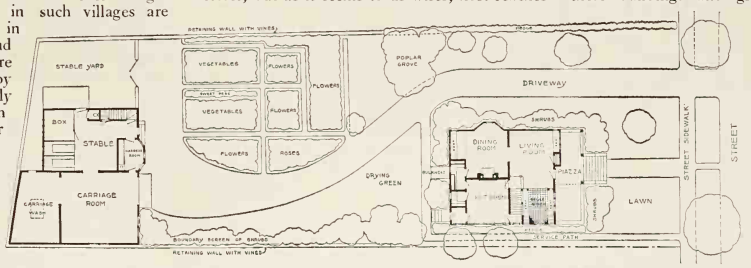
THE resources of small suburban lots are seldom fully realized in our country. Owner and architect usually cling to the notion that small grounds are not worth development, either for practical use or for recreative purposes, and may, therefore, be overlooked or neglected as far as design is concerned. "Just let the chore-man cut the grass and set out some bushes when he has a chance." Only large estates, it is usually assumed, may enjoy seclusion from the street; they only may have unity of design and possess gardens or home grounds of a serious kind.

That this point of view is wrong may be learned from a glance at the smaller and older villages of England. Lot areas in such villages are usually smaller than those in our American suburbs and yet the use and pleasure derived from these plots by their tenants is enormously greater than we derive from our own. The reason for this is plain: for centuries the English yeoman has studied the small lot to make it yield the greatest possible service to the home. Traditional principles of design have been evolved by this process which have been sanctioned by generations of builders working with every conceivable condition of site and exposure. Privacy from the street and from adjacent lots is secured by ingenious placing of the buildings or by the use of screening walls, hedges or orchards. Space is always reserved for vegetables and flower gardens, for work or storage yards, for clothes drying, and frequently for small lawns and arbors.

In our country, on the other hand, privacy is lightly valued, and a highly organized plot of ground is rare because our modes of life — our thrift, in short — does not require such conservation of resources either for comfort or for profit. If our lot is badly arranged for recreative use, we can depend on vacant land nearby, or we can take electric cars to the country. In case no fruit or flowers grow on our grounds, we can buy them around the corner.

In England it is easier, more delightful and more economical to develop the home grounds for these ends than to secure them in any other way. As a rule, comfort cannot be secured there otherwise.

The main motive for the thorough development of suburban grounds with us must be largely æsthetic. Flowers and vegetables usually can be bought more cheaply than they can be raised; the running expenses of a private stable are liable to exceed the cost of boarding at a public livery; croquet and tennis can be played more cheaply at the club or park than upon home grounds specially maintained for them. Such reasoning carried into the house and home shows an economy in living in a flat or apartment rather than in an independent dwelling. Each year one army of families is persuaded by such arguments to rush to the communistic life of the apartment, while a lesser, but as it seems to us wiser, host reaches out for the more individualized life — certainly a more picturesque and visually lovely one — requiring a fully organized home in the widest meaning of the word, for its enjoyment.



Plan of lot with first floor plans of house and stable. The curving of driveway secures maximum garden space

The house and grounds of a suburban estate consist of two main portions: the roofed portion and the unroofed portion. The association of these divisions with one another should be no less intimate than the association of one room with another. The whole lot should constitute a structural unit, each part of which should be linked in an organic manner with every other part. Limitations of space require this intimate relation of one portion with the other for the sake of economy. Such economy is apt to lead to an attractive design in the hands of a good planner.

At Swampscott, Mass., Mr. Edwin J. Lewis, Jr., architect, has successfully solved the problems of a lot measuring about 70 x 200 feet. The terms of the problem were the placing and design of a roofed portion having upon the first floor a living room, dining-room and kitchen, and upon the second floor, four bedrooms with a bath. This house was to be adapted to use at all seasons of the year and was to be associated with a second roofed portion designed to house comfortably two or three horses and four or five carriages, together with a hostler and the necessary hay and grain for animals. Among the unroofed portions were required: a front lawn open to the street, a rear lawn carefully hidden from the outer world, a clothes drying place, a flower and vegetable garden, a grove of trees, a hidden approach to the kitchen for tradesmen's use, a driveway to the stable, and a stable yard for the drying of bedding and for storing tools.

The accompanying plans and photographs of these buildings and grounds show what was accomplished by Mr. Lewis. The house was erected twelve years ago and the photographs, taken during the summer of 1906, consequently show it in a matured condition. During this lapse of years, the trees and shrubbery which form the boundaries and produce a secluded setting for the house, have attained considerable growth, by which we are enabled to realize more fully the intention of the architect than we could possibly do had the constructive work been of a more recent date.

An examination of the plan shows the house placed on the northerly side of the lot, sufficiently far from the street to give it an ample front lawn, while not constricting the grounds behind the house. The main living rooms are arranged on the southerly and westerly sides of the first floor, relegating the kitchen to the northeast corner. This position of the service portion of the house made possible the use of a narrow service path following the northern boundary of the estate, by which the butcher and baker are allowed to come and go without intruding upon the family life. For lack of space the driveway could not be placed at the northern side of the house. It was, therefore, treated as a decorative feature, furnishing a pleasant vista to the stable. This vista would have been more striking from the street had the stable road been carried in a straight line from the sidewalk to the stable door. Unfortunately, this treatment would have cut the lot in two most seriously and allowed no ready means

of utilizing the ground on either side. In bowing the driveway toward the north a plot of ground was left on the south of sufficient size to accommodate a flower garden, while allowing ample room on the north for a screen plantation of attractive shrubbery and trees forming a grove.

Trees and shrubs of hardy kinds were used liberally about the borders of the lot and about the house, to secure privacy and for decorative effect. Lilac, roses, syringa, deutzia, cornels, spirea, barberry, clematis, and woodbine may be seen in the photographs. Poplar and maple were chosen for trees. None of these plants are expensive to buy or to maintain. The vegetable garden provides asparagus, tomatoes, radishes, lettuce and a few other vegetables in ample quantities for the family, though other varieties must be bought. Flowers in sufficient quantity for table decoration are always to be had from the garden in summer. Gravel on a macadam foundation is used for all the garden paths and for the driveway and turn-around.

The stable, as the plan indicates, was made to occupy a position close to the extreme eastern end of the lot in order to leave as much space as possible between it and the house, while reserving for itself a sunny compartment for a stable yard upon its southern end. This orientation of the building also places the stable door toward the west, which in cold winter weather is favorable to the comfort of the building. The two main entrances are separated by the harness room. The stalls are placed in that part of the building warmest in winter and coolest in summer.

It was one of the limitations of the problem that the house and stable should not exceed a cost of $6,000. Within these limits the architect, while sheltering the family and the offices of the stable, also succeeded in producing structures which were agreeable to the eye. The special grouping of the window openings, the treatment of the roof slopes, and the use of projecting bay windows and porticoes, were devices at once useful and pleasing in a decorative sense. The use of shingle both on the wall surfaces, roofs and dormers, and the use of comparatively large brick chimneys, gives a pleasing sense of unity in color and in tone. The shingles are of cedar stained a soft gray color. During twelve years they have required no renewal or repairs.

The interior treatment of the house is no less attractive than the exterior. An interesting alcove lies immediately to the north of the front door. This recessed ingle-nook contains an attractive fireplace built of gray field-stone laid in Portland cement mortar. It is flanked on either side by long couches, together with various cupboards and book shelves. A row of leaded casements open from it pleasantly toward the west. The floor is laid with unglazed red tiles while the woodwork, which is of whitewood, is stained olive green. Tea-chest matting secured with linen gimp covers the walls.

The dining room overlooks the garden and receives the morning sun. The floor is of rift Georgia hard pine, while the walls are covered with scarlet fire-cracker paper.

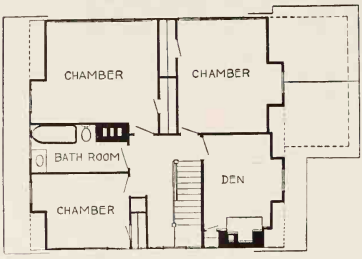
The upstairs rooms in relation to the outer light and air, to the stairway and to the bathroom, are clearly shown on the plan. They are finished in whitewood painted a cream white. The servant's attic room and the kitchen are finished in shellaced whitewood, unstained.

All the floors throughout the house are of rift hard pine.

The actual cost of the house and stable in 1897 was as follows:

General contract for house	$2,855.72
Plumbing	285.00
Gas piping	31.00
Heating with furnace	150.00
Cost of stable about	2,500.00
	$5,821.72

To-day however, buildings like these would cost about twice the above sum.



Second floor plan. All the bedrooms have windows on two sides, and ample closet space

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUILD

THE following letter from Mr. J. E. Defenbaugh, Editor of *The American Lumberman*, is of such timely interest that we quote it in full:

"Financial and industrial depression is felt more keenly by the lumber industry than by any other of the country's lines of trade, and recovery in lumberdom generally awaits complete convalescence in all other quarters. On account of the nature of the business and the fact that lumber manufacture must be carried on where nature has provided the material, thereby distributing the business over an immense area and placing it in many hands, no intelligent control of prices and conditions, such, for example, as prevails in steel and iron, can be exercised by lumbermen. It is a question of continual competition between individuals and sections; between the northern and southern producing districts; between the south and the west coast; and notwithstanding the oft repeated, yet evidently fallacious statement that a 'lumber trust' controls the output, the lumber business is subject to less internal regulation than any other industry of consequence.

"As a result of the general industrial disturbance through which the country has passed lumber has sold, on the average, at little more than the cost of production and in many cases below that cost during the last two years, and the country at large has had the advantage of prices which assured no dividends to holders of lumber stocks. An extraordinary amount of building has been one of the results, and perhaps this has compensated in some measure for the serious sectional depression inevitably ensuing upon heavy reduction in expenditures for labor by lumber manufacturers, and the resulting hard times in certain territory which is largely dependent on saw-mill enterprises for prosperity.

"The lumber business has not yet fully recovered its equilibrium. As usual, it was the first to suffer decline and will be the last to restore itself to normal. Lumber prices at the mills are still far below the point which can be termed reasonable, when manufacturing costs are taken into consideration, and the retailer's prices are, on the average, well below normal, although considerably higher than the producer's price, because involving the unchanging items of transportation, selling cost, etc. Doubtless for several months the country will enjoy an opportunity to secure building materials at bargain prices, and that this opportunity is being taken advantage of is well evidenced by the reports of building permits issued in the principal cities of the country, reports indicating, too, that the rural population is equally as active in this respect. The tide is turning, however, and within the next six months the building trade will cease to be the most important consumer of lumber products. The railroads, which are the largest customers of the lumberman, are beginning to buy, as are also the woodworking industries, which consume an enormous amount of all kinds of lumber. When these factors in the trade are again taking their customary proportion of the total output, the amount of bargain lumber which the retail dealer can offer will be reduced to a minimum and the price to the prospective builder will increase.

"A year ago, with the assistance of the greater portion of the American daily press, we advised the country to 'build now' and take advantage of an exceptional opportunity. Statistics show that the advice was heeded and without question it is still good advice, but it is safe to say that the opportunity to buy building lumber at rock bottom prices will pass with the close of the current year and such quotations as may now be had, in the nature of things, can hardly be expected to prevail again."

TO THAW OUT A FROZEN FAUCET

INSTEAD of pouring hot water over the frozen faucet, fill the hot-water bag with hot water, insert the faucet in it, and fasten securely. The heat will soon open the faucet if it is not too badly frozen. P. D. EARLE.

Rear view of the house, and the garden as seen from the stable. The garden paths and the driveway are made of gravel on a macadam foundation

Another view of the house and planting, giving a glimpse of the stable at the left, and showing the harmonious effect of the place taken as a whole

Recreation, Relaxation and Education for Every Member of the Family

The Pianola Piano's Success

THE PIANOLA in its original form was a cabinet that could be moved up to and away from the keyboard of the piano at will. It is still made in this form and thousands of them are being sold throughout the world.

But when a way was found to unite PIANOLA and piano in a single compact, beautiful instrument, a revolutionary factor was introduced into the piano industry.

Formerly, a choice between different makes of pianos was a matter of price or of taste in tone quality or of durability.

But with the introduction of the PIANOLA PIANO, the first question for every intending purchaser of a piano to decide was this: "*Am I not making a mistake if I buy a piano limited to hand playing alone?*"

And this issue is more pressing today than ever. The musical world recognizes two ways of playing the piano — with the human fingers and with the PIANOLA roll. The two methods are equally available with the PIANOLA PIANO. Neither one interferes with the other.

When played direct from the key-board, you would hardly suspect that the PIANOLA was concealed within the case. It is but the work of a moment to insert a PIANOLA roll and then you have command of a technique as wonderful as that of a Paderewski or a Rosenthal.

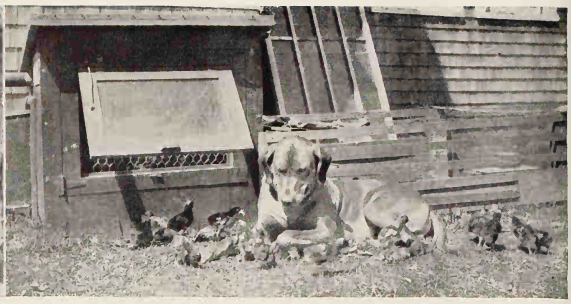
The PIANOLA Piano's manifest advantages have led to many imitations. Bear in mind that the multitude of so-called "Player-pianos" do not contain the genuine PIANOLA.

CATALOG V SENT FREE

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL 362 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Donkey train on Mt. Wilson, California. The logs are split and an equal weight bound on either side of the donkey so that the load balances



This dog is of uncertain breed but there is no doubt about his intelligence and the gentleness of his disposition. He seems happy with his feathered friends

IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES OF OUR READERS

[NOTE—*This department of the magazine has been established to make room for some of the interesting things that fall under the observation of our readers, but that usually fail to get into type because they are not of sufficient importance to be expanded into a long article. We accordingly ask our readers to send us for publication some of their experiences, discoveries, successful inventions, or amusing incidents—not over 250 words—with an interesting photograph or two. We will pay for what we use.*—THE EDITORS.]

QUAINT AMERICAN LUMBERING

THE traveler on Mt. Wilson — up in the Sierra Madres, in California — is called on frequently to make way for a picturesque donkey-team such as that shown in the photograph, the "mountain canaries" making their way Los Angeles-ward with a load of new-cut timber.

Up on Mt. Wilson there is a cedar, somewhat different from others in the vicinity, and so it is

One of the Mt. Wilson cedars. They sometimes grow to be 26 or 28 feet in circumference

dubbed the "Mt. Wilson species." This tree will sometimes get to be twenty-six or twenty-eight feet in circumference. Wood cut from it brings good prices in the cities, and it is easy to cut. The logs are split and bound to the donkey's flanks, much as is baggage to other donkeys in the far-distant Balkans, and the cavalcade, heavily weighted, then makes its way down to the town.

Those who have traveled in Spain find, of course, much similarity between these donkey-teams and those of the Pyrenees.

FELIX J. KOCH.

A QUEER FRIENDSHIP

THE DOG in the photograph is of uncertain breed and lives on a poultry farm near New London, Conn. He is of a very gentle disposition, and being well trained is allowed the run of the house and grounds. He seems to take great interest in the chickens, which he spends considerable time in "guarding" after the setter fashion, although he has never been known to offer to hurt them.

The chickens in the photograph are incubator hatched, and are very tame, and frequently run around the dog as he lies in the sun. In this case, in order to get the photograph with as little delay as possible, they were attracted to him by means of a few grains of rice scattered between his forepaws. JAMES HUNTINGTON.

GOBLINS IN THE GARDEN

WE HAVE been greatly entertained by the seed pods of our garden snapdragons, which one day we happened to look at upside down. The seed vessel of the snapdragon, when fully ripe, looks exactly like some fantastic mask or grotesque face. The apertures through which the seeds escape, form a regular arrangement of eyes, nose and mouth, and the dried pistil, which persists long upon the pod, makes an odd, curling snout.

The camera can do only partial justice to the pods, to see which no stretch of imagination whatever — only the curious little stalk on which they grow should be turned upside down, as in the accompanying photograph.

CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS.

A TRAGEDY OF THE WOODS

IT WAS unfortunate indeed for the woodchuck whose skull is shown here, that in his youthful, teething days, his front teeth or incisors, failed to meet as nature intended. Consequently they continued to grow unrestricted by the grind of mastication, until the upper pair formed nearly complete circles, one growing inside and penetrating the roof of the mouth, forcing its way through into the interior to the extent of half an inch. The other, after turning upward, grew outside the mouth, giving the animal from this side a ferocious appearance, *à la* wild boar. The lower incisors barely cleared the nostrils, and it was impossible for the poor "chuck" to eat except by pushing each mouthful of grass or clover into the side of its mouth with its paw and masticating it with its molars.

Skull of the woodchuck which fell a victim to man's curiosity

It was the unusual method of eating that attracted the attention of the farmer who shot the animal to ascertain why it did not eat like other woodchucks. C. H. PEASE.

STRANGE NEST IN OLD APPLE TREE

THIS Plymouth Rock hen made her home in a large hole in an apple tree. The cavity was about five feet from the ground, well sheltered from wind and rain, and a very comfortable home was picked out by biddy for her brood.

The tree was, perhaps, 300 feet from the hen house, and just what induced the hen to find a home away from the rest of the chickens was probably nothing other than the habit of hiding the nest, which some hens will do, no matter how well provided the hen house may be.

Hen on her nest in the old apple tree, where she found seclusion and security against intrusion

The hen was allowed to remain in the tree until the brood hatched; then, of course, she was given a coop, as in such a place she could not provide for or take any care of the young chicks.

EDWARD C. AVERY.

AN IMPROVISED BATHROOM

THE water supply on our farm consists only of an ordinary cistern, so that at first sight a bathroom seemed unattainable. But necessity is the mother of invention and I solved the problem by taking a small room on the ground floor, about 7 ft. square, and sloping the floor to one corner, where I bored a 2-inch hole and inserted a piece of gas pipe, with elbow, to carry off the water. The floor I covered with galvanized sheet iron, turning it up about 8 inches around the walls, which were covered with oilcloth. The shower bath I made by suspending a 5-gallon oilcan, with spigot, from the ceiling, with a rope and pair of iron pulleys. To the spigot I attached a piece of rubber hose with spray nozzle, and my bathroom was an accomplished fact. MARY EMMONS.

Frank Cotter, Architect

The Charm of a Country Home

depends a great deal on the relation of the house and the grounds to the landscape.

To give this quality stone has been used, but there is a material more easily worked than stone and cheaper, which has the same character, and that material is concrete.

The most popular building material today for the country place is concrete. It is brought to the grounds in the shape of sand, gravel, cement and water, and manufactured on the spot into stone, producing a house all in one piece.

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HEATING THE ORCHARD

By ROLAND ASHFORD PHILLIPS

Photographs by M. Holt and others

Orchard heater set up ready for lighting

THERE was a time, and not so very distant, when the mere mention of the word frost sent a thousand chills chasing up and down the spine of the fruit grower. He could, in a measure, spray his trees to prevent moths and worms, but against frost he was utterly helpless. A few degrees fall in temperature meant the total ruin of his crop.

To-day not a fruit grower in all the Western valleys — and this includes the famous lands in western Colorado, parts of Utah and all of California — will be without his orchard heaters. The first cost is considerable; they may be needed but once, or often not at all, but in preventing a single frost from destroying an orchard their worth is inestimable.

These little heaters are used in practically the same manner as a range in the kitchen. If a room is chilly you start a fire to warm it; if an orchard is in danger of freezing, the heaters are scattered through it, the fires started, and the trees warmed.

True, smudging an orchard, as it is commonly known, is by no means a new principle. In fact, the earliest orchard men in California, when threatened by a sudden drop in temperature during the blossoming season, would light huge piles of green wood about their trees in a futile attempt at preventing the destruction. But this method, in some rare instances proving a partial success, was exceedingly crude. There was little or no science used in fighting this merciless sky-demon. There was absolutely no method of controlling the heat or the flames, and consequently as many trees were ruined by the heat as by the lack of it.

To improve on this haphazard, unscientific method, a number of earnest fruit growers have invented heaters in all sizes and shapes, burning oil and coal. Each style has its devotees, and, as many severe tests have shown, each has proven satisfactory.

Their construction is so simple, and the materials so ordinary that the merest novice can easily make one for himself. This, of course, providing one does not need more than a dozen or so. Otherwise it would be cheaper to purchase them ready made.

Heaters burning oil are somewhat more expensive to operate, but they give out a more intense heat and their users are loud in praise of their work. To the average man, however, a heater burning coal is more practical and easier constructed.

The one illustrated in an orchard and in action, was invented by Mr. Olsen, of Grand Junction, a prominent fruit grower there. This is built along the same lines as all coal burning heaters. The other two photographs, showing a heater at close range and its simple parts, was invented by another grower in the Grand Valley, Mr. Holt. Outside of the shape, both heaters are identical in action and principle.

About forty heaters are needed to the acre, or on the average of one to a tree. However, a great deal depends upon the severity of the weather and the size and age of the orchard. This of course can only be learned from experience.

Mr Holt's heater is shown in its parts, viz: oil cup, chimney, grate, detachable legs, stove proper and cover for chimney. This valiant little stove, as with the one in action, holds about fifteen pounds of coal, and will burn steadily for seven hours without refilling. In kindling a fire the oil cup can be used or not, as desired. It does, however, serve to start a quicker fire, and in case of a sudden drop in the thermometer every second is precious. This is filled with oil and placed in position beneath the grate, as the illustration shows. The stove is filled with coal and at the proper time the oil is lighted. By the time it has burned out the coal is nicely caught. Many growers prefer to save the prunings of their orchards, cutting them into small lengths and using them as kindling, thus doing away with the oil entirely. There are advantages to both methods. This oil is what is commonly known as crude or smudge oil, and can be procured from the refineries at about three cents the gallon.

All heaters, no matter how they are constructed or what they burn, are made from ordinary stove-pipe iron, this being the most practical and the lightest.

All parts are made to nest one into the other, thus saving on freight. To the owner of a large orchard, where he must buy in quantities, these heaters range in price from twenty to fifty cents apiece.

A recent visit to the Grand Valley, of which Grand Junction is the centre, proved to the observer that the fruit growers are not going to be taken unawares as in previous instances, for each and every one of them, from the humble owner of five-acre orchards to those running up into the hundreds, are equipped with one or another of these frost fighters.

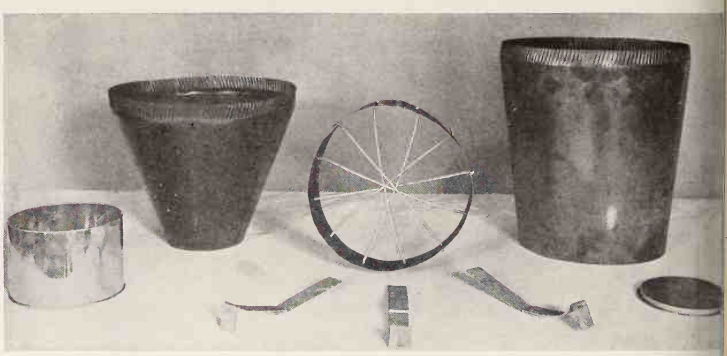
To the man who has but a few trees, using the fruit for his personal use, a home-made heater is very practical. These can be made from an ordinary ten-pound lard pail, or from a suitable length of stove-pipe. In the former instance le should be made for the pail and the botto slashed into some resemblance of a grate. Shoul a stove-pipe be used it should be cut into a tw foot length, with a wire grate inserted about s inches from the bottom. Below this, opening must be cut to allow a draught.

When the thermometer warns one that a fro is imminent a fire should be kindled the quicke way and the heaters scattered among the trees.

It will perhaps mean the loss of a night's sle — or even several—but the time thus employe will be more than repaid. The heaters mu be carefully watched and faithfully attended t from the time they are set out until mornin Experienced growers will tell you that t most critical hour, and the one most dreaded, the one just before sunrise. Therefore this six minute period must be guarded with increase vigilance.

An excellent method, and one almost exclusive used in the Grand Valley, is to place sever thermometers within the orchard, and one we outside the heated area. In this way the watch is able to tell how much heat his stoves are givi off and how the temperature stands outside.

Thus it is shown that with this simple litt heater within reach the fruit grower need nev fear the unexpected frost if due vigilance excercised, and the sudden fall in temperatu after the trees are in blossom is robbed of i former terror.



Oil-burning orchard heater before it is set up, showing the different parts—oil cup, chimney, legs, gra stove proper, and cover

Coal-burning orchard heaters in operation. This shows a different make of heater from that pictured abo but it is operated on the same principle

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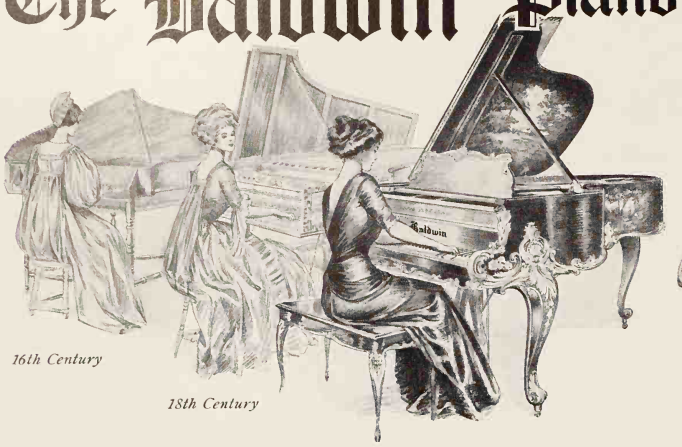

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WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH U ABOUT INDOOR GARDENS

(*Continued from page* 186)

England's greenhouse problems were three: to rai the best fruit, to harmonize the greenhouse wi existing architecture, and to perfect the sma cheap greenhouse so that everybody could ha one. Those problems she has solved.

Our great job, it seems to me, is to develo the idea of *livability* in greenhouses. Th American people are "long" on ingenuity ar "short" on repose. We work harder and long than Europeans and, therefore, we need somethi in addition to active sports. We need to rela There is no relaxation in the ordinary gree house. One merely wanders through it wi a bunch of friends to see a lot of unrelated objec that are on exhibition. But Mrs. Stewart's li ing room is a place to loaf and invite the sou This, then, seems to me the first great contributi toward an American style of greenhouse.

The second important adaptation of the gre house to American life has been made by M Warberg, of White Plains, who has combin the idea of *a greenhouse and swimming po* For Americans are certainly fond of bathing, a swimming pools for summer use are comm among the rich. Why not, then, cover the po with glass and use it the year round? And wh not cover the walls of the greenhouse with bea tiful tropical vines? Thus the different mer bers of a family may enjoy a swim before brea fast, not only in complete privacy, but amid scene of beauty.

The third great American idea was contribut by the late Samuel B. Parsons, in a book call "About Gardens." It is to cover all the roc in a great city with gardens of glass. The he thinks, would furnish ideal playgroun for children in the winter. Such greenhous need not be an added care to the family, for t florists would supply caretakers. In the summ when the house is shut up, the plants could sent to the florists. If the paterfamilias has to pa a night at home he could open the ventilators a sleep in the greenhouse. Mr. E. H. Harrim had on the roof of his New York house an ou door sleeping room which was a sort of greenhou The fourth idea we are bound to develo is to build a house around a garden and cov the garden with glass. The Spaniards ha perfected the *patio garden*. It remains for to adapt it to a country that has zero weather winter.

I could give other examples of originality greenhouse construction, *e. g.*, Mrs. Thompso aviary which has a tree in it, but unique thing and things that are only for specialists, are n helpful, as a rule. The important thing is th which suits thousands or even millions of peop Originality in England has often exercised its in making grottoes in greenhouses, with all so of colored lights and surprises. There is no ing in that line of effort worth while. The problem, in which American originality shou do its best, is the most democratic of all — cheapening of the greenhouse so that eve body can have one. Already we have a porta greenhouse for $250 which will not fall down wh you breathe hard, or rot to pieces in ten yea and I hope for even better things.

Hitherto greenhouses have been such u things that owners of country places would r have them near the house. In England, gree houses are made to harmonize with any style architecture, but at great sacrifice of the su rays. The American houses, I believe, are t lightest on earth. A few years ago the par of glass were only eight inches wide; now th are twenty-four. That awkward elbow has be abolished and snow can no longer darken a hou Inside one of the new houses there is nothing break the sweep of vision or shade the plan We have evolved a type of greenhouse far brigh and cheerier than any I saw in England. expression is *efficiency* — a solid feeling of p manence, combined with a smiling and invit exterior. The character of it is unmistaka American. It remains only to bring the wo shop and vestibule into harmony with domes architecture.

There is one English idea, however, that we import bodily with profit, and that is the "fun collecting." The English are a nation of c lectors and hobby riders, and I feel it in my bo that we shall become so. The passion for co pleteness is in our blood. Orchids are the gr

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COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA · THE WORLD'S WORK · THE GARDEN MAGAZINE

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. NEW YORK.

favorites with English collectors, but many people like to have a general collection. There is no accounting for taste. Some people run after pitcher plants, some want a hundred kinds of chrysanthemums and some yearn after every variety of begonia. The greenhouse enables every one who has the collecting spirit to become a world-authority, or at least a local oracle on his specialty. And the crowning joy of the collector is the production of new and improved varieties. No matter how hardy a plant you may work with you will want a greenhouse to propagate your precious seedlings. It is not impossible that the first red daffodil will open in a $250 greenhouse and even a seven by nine structure is large enough for a reasonably complete collection of amaryllis—those gorgeous plants shown on page 186.

A MAN AND HIS JOB

(*Continued from page* 160)

a book on camping, with caustic comments by the boys. My offer of my outfit for inspection was received with hilarity. Approbation of my selection would have been universal, but for one wise youth, who remarked:

"These things come not by chance; Watson posted you."

Our mild orgy was interrupted by the unexpected arrival of Saunders, who blew in from the bush, tall, straight, clean-limbed, with the glow of exuberant health radiating from his every feature. Picturesquely clad in bright red sweater open at the throat, gray flannel shirt, red sash, wool cap, long socks and moccasins of Indian make, he

The forestry division employs Indians especially to make snowshoes that will stand hard usage

embodied the spirit of the wild, and was greeted by his comrades with affectionate vociferation. He had traveled well into the night, eager to make his report to the chief, of work well done through a three weeks' trip by snowshoes and dog team.

Before he would tell his own story, he insisted on hearing the full particulars of Crocker's first trip from which he had just returned. This boy was an athlete, but new to the work and unused to snowshoeing, and when his assistant disabled himself by sending a bullet through one of his toes, Crocker carried the packs of both and led the way until his companion could walk no farther, when he made camp for the night. In the morning the boy abandoned the packs and taking his assistant on his back, carried him by short stages through the day, until he reached the camp of a jobber in the afternoon. The story was told as if it were the ordinary work of a day, instead of a tale of peril and adventure which so slight an event as a snow squall might have turned into a double tragedy.

I noticed that wherever the talk of the forestry boys began, it always came around to the chief in the end.

"You boys seem to like Watson," I said to one of them.

"Like him! Why he hypnotized me at the start. It is curious how he is always on hand when he is needed. When I first came here I went out in a canoe with Saunders. Neither of us had ever been in one of the things and we rolled it over in the middle of the river, which was filled with floating ice. Saunders and I swam ashore and ran down the bank yelling for help to save the canoe, before it went over the falls. When we got

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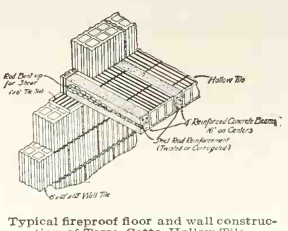
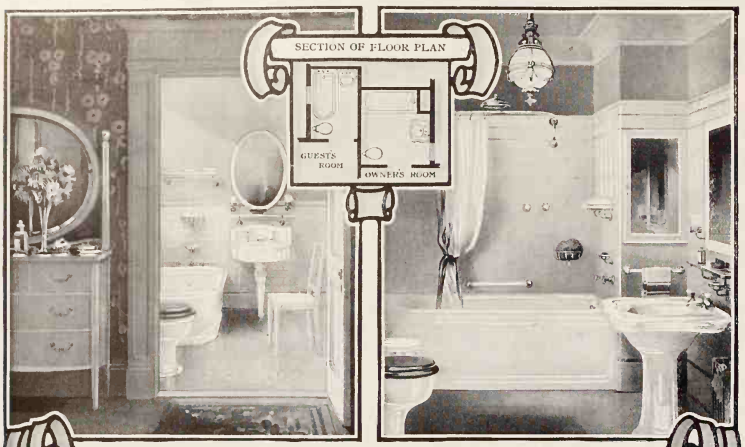


Typical fireproof floor and wall construction of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile.



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The illustrations, of which there are **about two hundred in color and in black and white, are very elaborate and beautiful.**

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opposite the church, there was Watson with a skiff and some paddles and all three of us tumbled aboard and put out in the stream. Just as we started, Chalmers came out of the church and shouted to us: 'Let the damned thing go!'

"But Watson didn't hear him and we caught the canoe after it was fairly in the pull of the falls. Saunders and I were clumsy with the paddles and I was some scared, so I guess Watson did all the work. He told us in his cool, pleasant way not to get excited, that there was nothing to worry about, but he put in the big licks all the same and he did look tired when we got to the bank."

The next day was Sunday and I took a snowshoe tramp in the morning with one of the boys, who lamented that he was in for a month of office work. He looked at my boughten snowshoes and said they would do nicely to hang on the wall, but that a twenty-mile tramp on them would be likely to lead to the cemetery. He brought me a pair of Indian make, with frames of white ash and lacings of caribou hide, each strand of which had been four times stretched, and that walk in the woods was a dream of delight.

On our return we found that Watson had come and gone. He was just in from a four days' trip by sleigh, snowshoes and dog-team when he was

Balsam grove in midwinter. The wood is light brown, very soft and coarse-grained

met by a message that the minister in a neighboring settlement was sick, and without taking rest he was off on a journey of a score of miles with two sermons to preach at the end of the jaunt.

He came home by the light of the moon and I met him at breakfast in the morning, exchanging kindly banter with his boys and listening with approving nods and bits of counsel to their informal reports of their work. I was amused when he turned to my companion of the previous morning, who had lamented that he was booked for a month at the office, and said:

"How soon can you be ready to start out for a month in the bush, to help check up the work of that Government Survey party?"

"An hour will be easy; half that time if there is any hurry."

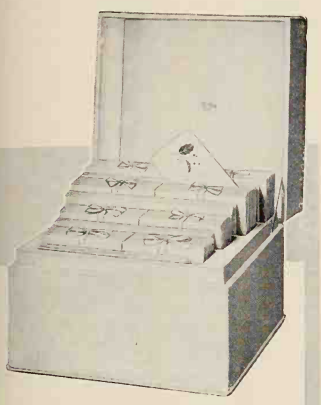
"Glad to hear it, but to-morrow morning will do."

Saunders, who was proud of the long list of camps he inspected, reported that all was going well excepting with one jobber, whose men were leaving too high stumps, and too many good logs in the tops of the trees they felled, and he said to his chief:

"The jobber explained to me that the trouble was with his men, who didn't understand, and I told him I was coming back to sit down with his men till I had taught them their business. He said he wouldn't have that. What shall I do?"

"Do exactly as you threatened, and if the jobber interferes tell him to 'go to hell!'"

After breakfast I walked the streets of the little town with the breezy Saunders, from whose tongue, released from the repression of weeks, flowed a stream of droll expressions filled with the flavor of the great outdoors and often charged with enthusiasm for his work and his chief. When I spoke of his instructions of the morning and



A Real Christmas Suggestion

Can you think of any more acceptable Christmas gift than a box of really fine writing paper? Writing paper is something one uses constantly and one is, therefore, constantly reminded of the giver.

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Crane's Linen Lawn has been put up in unusually artistic boxes to be used as gifts for Christmas and other occasions. The boxes are made in several sizes, holding different assortments of Crane's Linen Lawn, and are of different tints, harmonizing with the tints of the paper. Nothing so beautiful in the way of holiday boxes of writing paper has ever been produced before.

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These holiday boxes of Crane's Linen Lawn can be procured at most stores where good stationery is sold. Prices —75 cents, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00, according to size and quantity of paper. They offer in an unusual degree the combination of a beautiful and useful present. Ask to see them and be sure they are the "Crane" boxes. If your stationer cannot supply you, write us and we will give you the name of a stationer who will.

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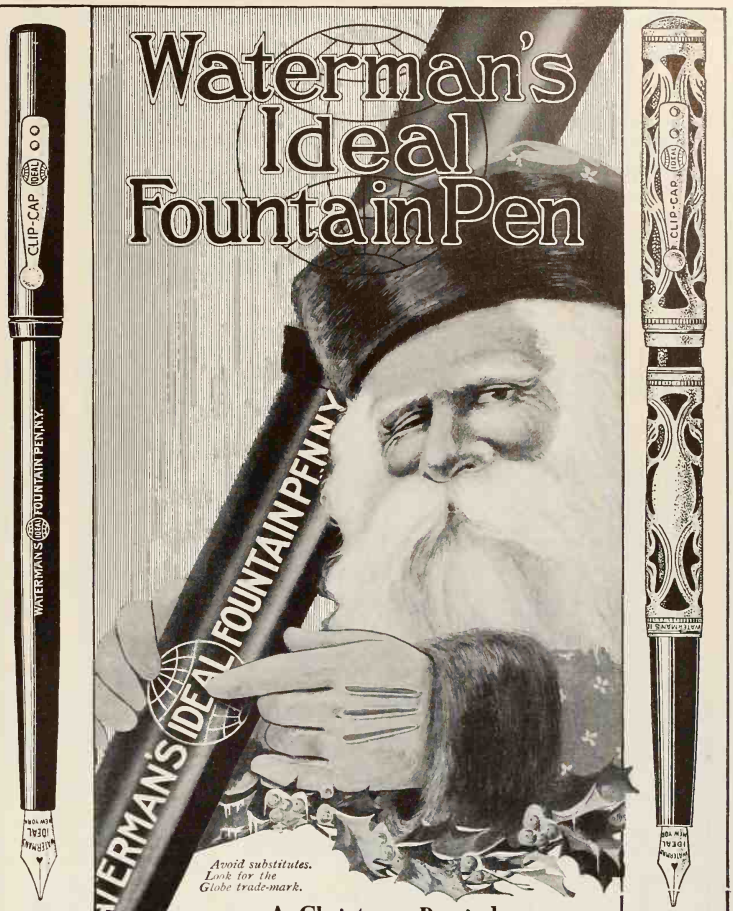

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No. 12 $2.50
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In Gift Boxes. Clip on Cap 25c. extra.

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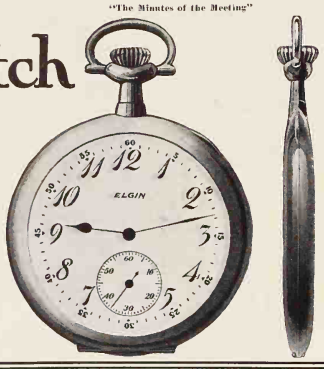

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Something New For Your Home

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Better Than Wood and Costs No More

Dust, Germ and Vermin Proof.

No home is complete without a Hess Sanitary Bathroom Locker. It is suitable for the finest bath room. It is dust, germ and vermin proof and easily cleaned with warm water.

Style "A" Locker is made to recess into the wall and projects 1¼ inches from the face of wall. It has a beveled plate mirror 16x20 inches and measures 19½x23½ inches inside. Below the mirror is an open shelf 19½x5½ inches. Style "C" is the same size and finish; made ***not to recess*** into the wall, but to be suspended on the wall.

Price of Style "A" $8.00
Price of Style "C" 9.00
Without Mirror deduct $1.50
Without Open Shelf deduct $1.00

We will prepay freight charges anywhere east of Missouri and North of Ohio rivers and on orders for two or more.

The same cabinets with a different arrangement inside, are used in office buildings, clubs and institutions for ***Toilet Lockers.***

Send for Illustrated Circular Showing Several Sizes

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Hess Warming & Ventilating Co. 927 L Tacoma Bld. CHICAGO

coupled them with the sermons of the night before by the same man, Saunders replied:

"That's just like the boss. He doesn't care how he reaches a man, so long as he gets him. He says some folks can be fetched by a sermon, but others have got to be sworn at."

The boy explained to me that he was wearing his rough clothes in town because he hadn't had time to collect in his good ones.

"There goes my hat and coat now, yes, and my girl, too," said he, as he pointed out one of his associates who was walking about a block ahead of us with a young lady.

"Why don't you lock your trunk, when you go away?" I asked.

"They might do the same and then where would I be when it came to their turn in the bush?" he replied.

When I spoke of the dignity and intelligence of one of the Indians in the employ of the Forestry Division, who spoke three languages and wrote two, Saunders's comment was:

"Why shouldn't he be intelligent? He's merely an Englishman — gone astray."

Watson's conquest of his native guides is an epic to-day in many a French-Canadian camp.

Worn to a frazzle, the Indian straggled into camp

Pierre encouraged a plan of his confrères to have fun with the tenderfoot. When the engineer took two of them with him on an exploring tour, they set the pace of a tramp that left both of them played out when camp was made in the afternoon. Then, instead of dinner, they were allowed time only for a basin of tea, before being sent out to learn the lay of the land and timber, while Watson himself climbed a hill to spy out the country. They tried to lose him in the woods, but always he came straight to the camp, which sometimes they had failed to find. His only rival in work, woodcraft or enthusiasm, was his chief of staff, whom he brought from the North Woods of his native state. The man was a worshipper of Watson and his methods, or as one of the boys expressed it:

"Harry Dorr would go through hell for the boss."

After a day in the woods or on snowshoes with Dorr, most men were ready to rest, and even Watson seldom suggested a supplemental trip for that day. But then, a guide who could portage 300 pounds a mile without resting was an unusual man.

(To be continued in January)

THE NATURE CLUB

(Continued from page 198)

show the comb-like series of 'sinkers," or root-like processes, by which attachment to the branch became more secure as the mistletoe plant grew larger. The white berries are carried by birds which drop the undigested seeds on tree branches. These germinate, and use up what food supply they have in getting the feeding threads into crevices in the bark, and into contact with the rich sap that flows between the tree's bark and its wood. Thereafter, the mistletoe plant, a "parasite," draws upon its "host," the tree, for sustenance. Life is one long, summer day to the guest that has come to stay, and to live upon the patient branch which has no power to get rid of the burden. The

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We borrowed this dance
From the days of the past
And the wonder grows as
we dance it—
How they kept up the pace
And the strength of the race
without

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stunting of many a tree is due to the presence of numbers of these parasites, which rob the tree of the sap intended for its own growth.

How far back can be traced the origin of "kissing under the mistletoe"? Contrast with the jollity of an English Christmas such as Irving describes in "Bracebridge Hall," the ancient rite of the Druid priests who used no meaner tool than a hook of gold to gather "the sacred mistletoe!"

Under the bark of holly and around the seeds of mistletoe you will find the viscid substance out of which "bird lime" is made. Find out how and where and for what purpose bird lime is made. From mistletoe berries make a little, and test its usefulness.

THINGS TO DO IN DECEMBER

1. Hang out a branch of holly conveniently near to your window, and note what birds come for

In this country chestnut trees are favorite hosts of mistletoe

the berries. Tie a piece of suet to it for a bait. Notice what birds eat the berries.

2. Hang out a branch of mistletoe, and find out what birds take the berries.

3. String a few yards of peanuts on stout twine, and hang them in plain view from your window. The birds cannot snatch them and fly off, but must give you a clear view of their methods of breaking and entering the shells to get out the meats.

4. Break open a cocoanut, and nail the halves to a post or wall. This will attract chickadees, and larger birds.

5. Keep a bird's basin filled with clean water every morning. Birds suffer from thirst in winter. When they have a chance, they gladly bathe, even in winter.

6. Scatter on a board or table grain, crumbs, cracked bones and other foods where birds can get them. Deep snow covers many of the birds' winter supplies and causes much suffering. The feeding table tides the birds over these hard times.

JULIA E. ROGERS.

[NOTE.—All communications should be addressed to The Nature Club, 133 East Sixteenth Street, New York City. Nature students are invited to contribute records of their work — photographs and brief articles — like the following. —THE EDITORS.]

OUR BOB-TAILED CHICKADEE

IN the fall of 1908 a pair of black-capped chickadees made their headquarters among the trees in our yard, and fed regularly from a food dish, placed on top of a post about two feet from our south window, where we had excellent opportunities for close observation.

All went well until about Thanksgiving, when the days turned sullen and sleety, and the nights cold. On the morning of one of the worst of these days the female chickadee came for breakfast in a very much disheveled condition. Her beautiful, long tail was entirely gone, the feathers of one wing were bruised and disarranged, and her whole plumage had the shaken-up appearance of a bird

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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It is only the user's interests, however, that you have to consider.

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One quality; to get the correct size and shape for any burner, have my lamp book. Free. Address

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An Unusual and Artistic Christmas Gift at Moderate Price

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Something original, distinctive, elegant—that will be like a cheery personal greeting and be received with a thrill of pleasure?

The "Worcester" Tea Table. No. D421

Very well then, if this pretty, graceful Tea Table appeals to *your* taste, it will also appeal to your friend's—for, as "The Fra" says: "Who is my brother? Why, he's the one who knows that I know."

The design of the "Worcester" Tea Table is by Hepplewhite. It is an elegant piece of cabinet making. In the centre of the top there is a classic medallion and "radiata" inlay in shaded holly woods. There is also an outline border inlay. The piece is of specially selected Cuban mahogany. The cabriole legs are out of the solid wood and the color and finish are antique Colonial.

This is one of our most successful Tea Tables. Dimensions of top 18" x 30"; height 26"; price $15.50.

Lovers of Colonial things who would like to send some tasteful bit to a friend will receive on request pictures and prices from our exceptional collection; or, let us know what you care to expend and we will help you make selection.

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NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
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BUTTER AWARD TRIUMPH AS USUAL

The great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW was held at Milwaukee, Wis., October 15-24, and in keeping with the invariable result since "ALPHA-DISC" DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS went into use all the HIGHEST BUTTER and CREAM awards went to DE LAVAL users, in this latest representative contest, which included the exhibits of nearly one thousand of the best butter and cream producers throughout the country.

The three highest awards in the CREAMERY BUTTER class — all to DE LAVAL users — were as follows:

A. J. ANDERSON, Otisco, Minn.,	**Score 97**
THOR. MOE, Winthrop, Minn.,	**Score 96½**
A. L. OESTRICH, Watertown, Wis.,	**Score 96**

The highest award on DAIRY BUTTER was to P. Daingaard, Camp Point, Ill. — Score 94½ — a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CERTIFIED CREAM contest was to G. Van B. Roberts, Highland, N. Y. — Score 99 — a DE LAVAL user.

The highest award in the CREAMERY PATRONS contest for hand separator cream was to G. B. Fisher, Viroqua, Wis. — Score 93½ — a DE LAVAL user.

Full details of all the entries and scores have not yet been made public, but there is no doubt that the vast majority of all exhibits scoring 90 and above will prove to have been DE LAVAL made, as heretofore.

Incomplete reports have been received of highest butter awards at the various STATE FAIRS this year, but practically all of them have been to DE LAVAL users, including particularly New York, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota.

As has been said before, the separator does not of itself insure the making of the best butter, but the superior mechanical and sanitary bowl construction and low speed of the DE LAVAL separator indisputably enable the production of better cream and better butter under the same conditions than can possibly be made in any other way.

This is something that even the most enterprising and resourceful of those who seek profit through the manufacture and sale of would-be competing separators never attempt to explain or deny — that practically all the best butter, as evidenced by the highest awards in all representative butter contests, is and has for more than twenty years been made by users of DE LAVAL cream separators.

Hence the great advantage to every DE LAVAL user in having the separator that not only makes the MOST but the BEST cream and butter, is the simplest and easiest machine to use and lasts an average of twenty years against from two to five years in the case of all others.

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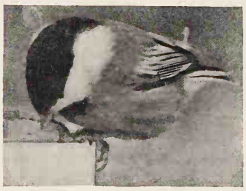
that had come off second best in a rather serious encounter.

In searching for explanations, we first accused the neighbor's cat, and then one of several neighborhood squirrels. But the more we considered the matter the more improbable it seemed that these animals could catch this alert bird, which is quicker than either of them. And especially did it seem improbable that they could grip and pull out every feather of the tail at a single jump without capturing the bird itself.

The only other explanation that suggested itself was that on one of the freezing nights, after a day of drizzling rain and sleet, the bird must have perched in some hole in a tree into which the water trickled and froze, so that while the bird slept, its drooping tail became fast in the ice, and the bird's sorry condition was due to its struggle for freedom.

At any rate the little lady had lost her tail, and it was only the beginning of winter. We were interested, of course, to see how long it would take a new tail to grow, and one member of the family suggested that it might not grow at all before the molting season; but Mother Nature always makes haste to repair all injuries, and we awaited the new tail with confidence. Weeks went by, however, without any signs of replenishment. Our little lady's plumage became sleek again, and she soon recovered her cheery ways; but her flights were curious, unbalanced, without grace, and always precipitate, and her mate seemed always to look at her in surprise.



"She presented a curiously mixed appearance of fledgling innocence and experienced maturity"

During the last week in December the beginning of a new tail appeared — little, stubby feather-sacs protruding in a row. In a few days they burst at the points, and the new feathers began to spread.

The process of healing and the beginning of growth had taken long, but now, as though under the momentum of success, things moved rapidly. By January 8th the new tail was even with the folded wing-tips, and the chickadee presented a curiously mixed appearance of fledgling innocence and experienced maturity. By January 15th the new tail was a full inch beyond the folded wings; it had grown an inch in a week. And as I write this note, January 27, 1909, the new tail of the female is so nearly the length of its mate's that I can scarcely tell the birds apart, but for the fact that the male is a trifle larger. From this observation it would seem that, for the chickadee, the problem of a brand new tail is a matter of only about two months' time. CRAIG S. THOMS.

THE WITCHES'-BROOMS

ONE of the photographs herewith was taken from a witches'broom which grew in a shaded place at the end of a balsam limb about a yard from the ground. The balsam tree is 14 inches in diameter. The limb near the point where the swelling begins, is 1.5 inches in diameter and about twenty-eight years of age. Thus the stimulation which produced the abnormal growth continued about that length of time. The knob

A peculiar thing about the witches'-broom is that it is deciduous, although growing on an evergreen tree

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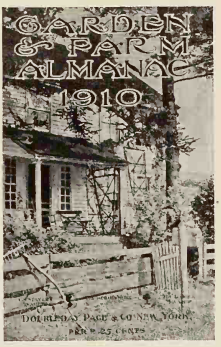

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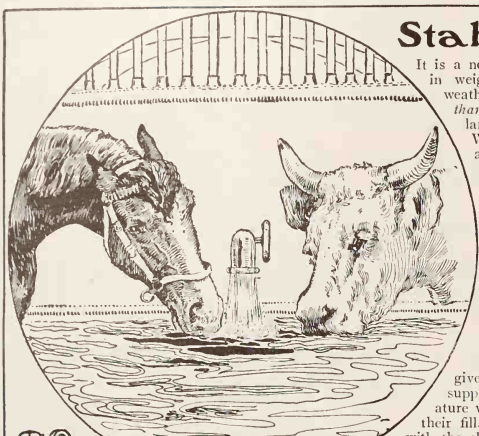

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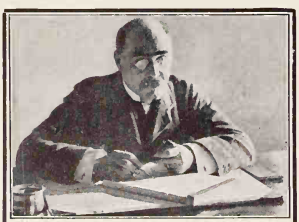

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of wood beside the dollar watch, which helps to show the proportions, measures 4 inches from top to bottom, 3.5 inches across and 5 inches long. The clump of twigs is 2 feet 9 inches wide, 3 feet 3.5 inches high, and 18 inches through. The little cluster of twigs almost separated from the rest of the clump, at the top of the picture, grew on a $\frac{9}{16}$ inch branch ten years of age, and measured 12 x 9 x 7 inches. There was some difficulty in getting it untangled from the rest of the bunch. When each twig, or rather each branch, was counted, it was found to contain 815 sub-branches. They were counted by taking a little cluster and breaking off each little branch, just as one would break off the arms of a cross, counting the two arms and the main stem as three. It took two men several hours to count the twigs in the whole mass. A total of 10,666 were counted, but there were really at least 100 more, for most of the twigs were decayed and many broke off when we disentangled them. The outer twigs only were alive, and of course the main stems. Most of the twigs were an inch or two long. The twig growth of

Malformed maple sapling. The growth is 8 inches in diameter, while the tree itself is only 2.5 inches

last year was from 1.5 to 2 inches. As one may see in the photograph, the spines, or leaves, are shed in the autumn, just as the leaves of deciduous trees are shed, and in the spring the leaves come on again; in other words, the witches'-broom is not evergreen like the rest of the tree.

As the twigs were being counted two bunches of birch curls were discovered hidden within the mass. One bunch was about the size of a baseball and was old and decayed. The other bunch, larger than an English walnut, was of fresh curls and contained twoscore seeds from cones. Thus squirrels not only store away food, but they build storehouses. The witches'-broom is a favorite nesting place for the red squirrel in the Adirondacks.

The malformed maple sapling, a photograph of which accompanies this sketch, was probably infected at a point where there was no bud capable of developing. The tree a foot below the abnormal growth is 2.5 inches in diameter. The growth is 25 inches in circumference, or 8 inches in diameter, and is 25 inches long. The swelling is a mass of wood tissue, some of it decayed. The annual growths are considerably thicker than in the normal part of the trunk. Such unusual growths as this made excellent war clubs for the aborigines.

The ills of tree life are an attractive phase of nature observation, and one who turns his attention to this phase will soon come across witches'-brooms. The brooms grow on almost any kind of tree and are caused sometimes by a fungus and at other times by an insect. In either case a stimulation to the cell division results. The genus *Exoascus* is a fungus which stimulates this sort of growth on parts of trees. The infection takes place in a wound in the bark. Should the infection occur where there are no buds capable of developing, a swelling takes place, such as that of the maple. If there is a bud, then many twigs and branches shoot out. The insect stings of

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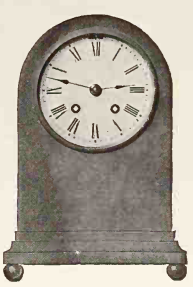
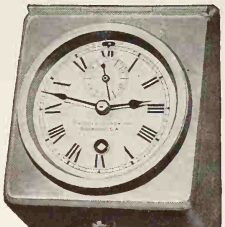


Bronze Metal DORIC



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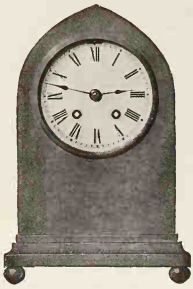

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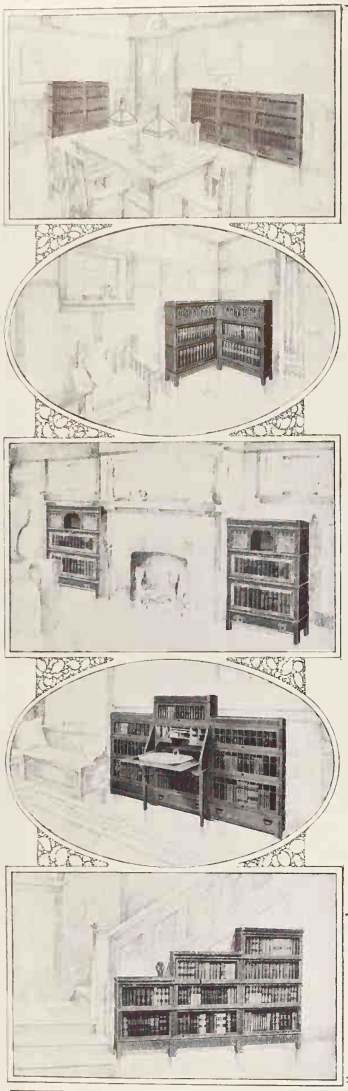

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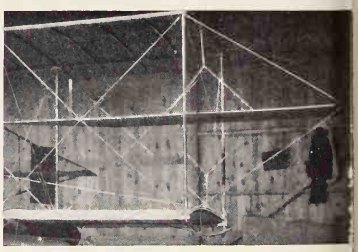
It may be interesting to know just how it is operated and the first principles that a purchaser of the machine should understand in order to fly successfully.

The aviator takes his seat directly on the forward edge of the lower main supporting surface. He places his feet upon a cross bar at a convenient distance in front of him; at his left hand there is a vertical lever which can be moved forward and back. This lever is connected by a rod directly to the forward horizontal elevating planes which are placed in front of the machine and are supported by a framework. Pushing this lever forward causes these planes to be inclined downward; as they go forward through the air the wind hits them on their upper side and the pressure turns the forward part of the machine toward the ground. Pulling this lever back inclines the front control so that the wind strikes their under side, raising the front of the machine and causing it to ascend higher into the air.

Mechanism of the Wright aeroplane, looking diagonally across from front to back. One lever shows at extreme right. Motor, gasolene tank and vertical radiator at centre. Gear and one of the two propellers at left

On the right-hand side of the operator is another perpendicular lever. This lever does two things and is capable of two distinct motions. Moving it forward and back turns the vertical rudder in the rear of the machine which steers the aeroplane to the left or to the right, respectively in exactly the same manner as a boat is guided. Moving this lever from side to side causes the outer corners of the main supporting surfaces to become more or less curved. If the machine



The balancing plane of the Curtiss machine, placed at the end between the main planes, is used for the same purpose as the warping tips of the Wright wings

tips down on the right side, by moving this lever toward the operator the right-hand wings are drawn down. This has the effect of causing them to become more curved and increases their lifting power, thus raising that side. The corners of the wings on the left side of the machine are connected to those on the right in such a manner that they move in just the opposite way, causing the corners of the left wings to become less curved and have less lifting effect, bringing the machine back to an upright position in very much the same way that separate balancing planes would operate. There is one more point to notice in relation to balancing the machine, and that is the fact that when one side of the wings is drawn down and becomes more curved it offers more resistance to the air on that side, and by its drag tends to turn the machine about toward that side as though it were pivoted. To counteract this effect it is necessary to turn the steering rudder in the opposite direction. This is the reason that the two operations, steering and balancing, are combined in this machine. There is a small vertical surface placed between the elevating planes at the front of the aeroplane to hold the forward part steady in its direction and act as the fore-foot of a yacht would in the water,

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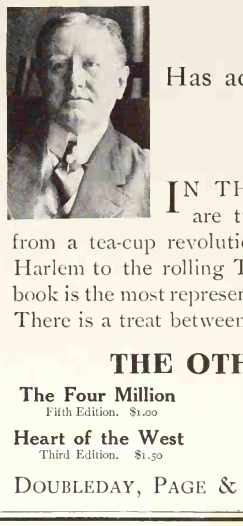

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and to furnish a slight resistance or pivot to ai in turning the craft when the rudders are brough into play.

Wilbur Wright has fitted the machine which h uses to instruct others with an extra lever fo the front control, so that it is possible for both the teacher and the pupil to perform simultaneously the necessary motions for operating th machine.

Mr. Wright says that he would rather teach a young girl or a boy how to fly his machine because they would do just as they were told o as the conditions would require, and would no stop to think out what the effect would be, fo while action is necessary there is no time to think what is best to be done. He first takes his pupil out with him, in order that they may become accustomed to flying. They use the levers with him, and gradually gain confidence to use them alone. Mr. Wright cares more about having a machine that responds quickly to his touch than he does about steadiness in flight. The front control is the most sensitive, and although the machine dips and rises, he has the "feel" of it all the time. The balancing lever moves naturally toward the highest side, and is not quite as sensitive as the front control, but causes the machine to respond very quickly. He sometimes lets go of this lever if it is necessary to adjust the speed of the motor or use his hand freely.

Mr. Wright says that he and his brother may establish a camp or place for testing their aeroplanes and for teaching pupils to handle them; this might be located in the South where the weather would be more suitable in the winter.

Mr. Wright suggested a novel race for develop-

Let posterity know
and knowing be astonished
that
on the 15th day of September, 1784,
Vincent Lunardi, of Lucca in Tuscany,
the first Aerial Traveler in Brittain,
mounting from the artillery ground
in London
and
traversing the regions of the air
for two hours and fifteen minutes
in this spot
re-visited the earth.
On this rude monument
for ages be recorded
that wondrous enterprise
successfully achieved
by the powers of chemistry
and the fortitude of man,
that improvement in science
which
the great Author of all knowledge,
patronizing by His providence
the invention of mankind,
hath graciously permitted
to their benefit
and
His own eternal glory.

Memorial of the first balloonist in England. Inscription on a monument at Standon, near Ware, England

ing the important points of an aeroplane, and a race in which mere speed would be subservient to flexibility of control and facility in turning quickly. This contest would be for machines which would fly in a circle over a plain, passing between two captive balloons placed as near together as possible, yet allowing room for the aeroplane to pass between them. The machine making the greatest number of circles passing through this opening would be the winner.

There are many points in which this would make an admirable form of contest: the machines would be in full view all the time; they would be near assistance if they were forced to descend; the qualities required in sharp turning would be brought into play; and the judgment of the operator would be exercised to prevent his being carried to one side of the markers. Speed would be an essential feature, but it would eliminate machines with high power and small wing surface, which depend on rapid forward motion for support. Mr. Wright also suggests "hill climbs" for aeroplanes, or contests in which the entrants should endeavor to reach the highest altitude, or a certain height, in the shortest space of time. It is as difficult for an aeroplane to climb as an automobile, for the weight must be lifted just as when any other vehicle goes up hill.

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3. The manuscript to be submitted not later than December 15.
4. The prizes to be awarded and announced in the February, 1910, numbers of Doubleday, Page & Company's magazines, *Country Life in America*, *The World's Work*, and *The Garden Magazine*.

The First Prize is $50. The Second Prize is $30. The Third Prize is $20. The Fourth Prize, books from our book catalogue to the amount of $7.50. The Fifth Prize, books to the amount of $5.00. The Sixth Prize, a subscription to *Country Life in America*. The Seventh Prize, a subscription to *The World's Work*.

As the authors are often anxious to read these reviews, we shall not return them unless especially requested to do so and postage is enclosed.

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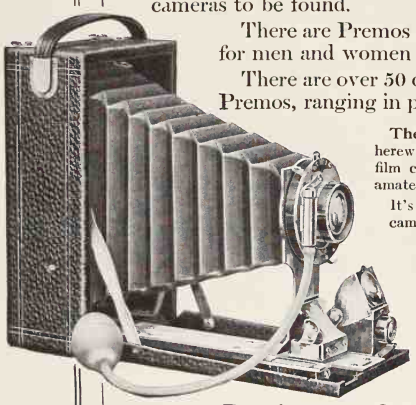

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OLD TABLES AND SIDEBOARD

(*Continued from page 192*)

they are now. Beneath the table sometim stood a separate oval tub or cellarette, frequen made of mahogany and standing on short le These features were further developed in t Adam and Hepplewhite periods.

Soon an ornamental brass rail was added the back, sometimes supplied with candle holde Knife and spoon holders also began to appear the side-table became used more and more f display.

From this table and the accompanying piec developed the sideboard, which was in reali a combination of them in one piece. The pedest cupboards became a part of the sideboard, ar often the cellarette as well, and urns for knive forks and spoons were attached.

This development took place about the tin of Chippendale — that is, after his earlier work and there seems to be some dispute as to wheth or not the great cabinet maker produced any sid boards. His first designs, in 1745, included non though there were marble-top side-tables wi carved mahogany frames. They had four leg the front ones carved and straight or curve and the back ones less ornamental. His lat

Late type of American work-stand; about 182 Veneered. Worth $30 or $35 in good condition

designs show a nearer approach to the sideboard with solid mahogany tops and carved frame He also designed knife boxes. He is said to hav made a few sideboards to order, however, afte designs by the Adam brothers.

Few, if any, of these old serving-tables foun their way to this country, and it is useless for the collector to look for them here.

The Adam brothers also designed a serving table, oblong, with six legs, and with knife urn on separate pedestals at each end, and a cellarett beneath. Their later designs, about 1770, included a swell-front table.

The earliest sideboards now to be found in this country include some that may possibly date back to 1765, but the probabilities are strongly in favor of their being much later. There is one type — an inlaid mahogany sideboard with slender legs — that has been wrongly attributed to Chippendale, and is sometimes called Hepplewhite. It was more likely the work of Thomas Shearer, a London cabinet maker of that period.

While Chippendale, Hepplewhite and Sheraton are sharing the honor of producing much of the finest furniture ever made, to Shearer should be given the credit for originating the sideboard. He published a book of designs in 1788 which included sideboards with curved and serpentine fronts — a style brought to perfection later by Hepplewhite. He also designed extremely graceful knife boxes.

Hepplewhite adopted this design, and it is not always easy to distinguish between Hepplewhite's earlier work and Shearer's. Hepplewhite's first designs appeared only a year later than Shearer's. In general, his early work depended on carving for ornament; later he adopted inlay.

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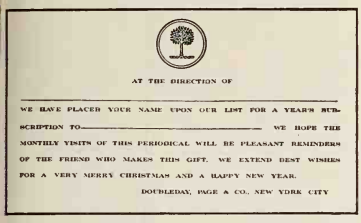
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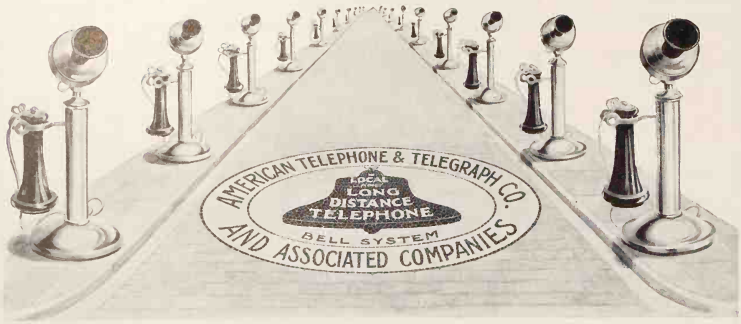

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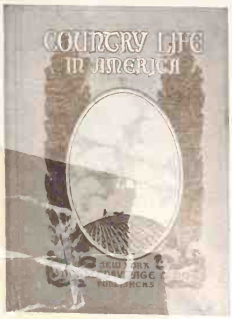

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Hepplewhite unquestionably improved the sideboard, and developed it into a piece of furniture of rare beauty. The collector who owns a good Hepplewhite or Sheraton sideboard is indeed fortunate. The graceful curves of the front, the slender legs, and the delicate carving or inlay, place them among the finest examples of craftsmanship that the Georgian period produced.

The fronts of Hepplewhite's sideboards were usually curved or serpentine. The swelling curve in the centre, with concave curves each side of it, is commonest, though many designs were made with the plain convex front.

In some cases the front was made up of tambour work — strips of wood glued on cloth, much as on the modern roll-top desk. Where the wine cooler was incorporated in the sideboard it was often enclosed in this way. Sometimes there were drawers, and sometimes little cupboards, containing places for bottles, etc.

But though the outlines of sides and front varied, as well as the arrangement of drawers and other features, there were always six straight, tapering legs. Hepplewhite's favorite leg was square and he made use frequently of the spade foot.

Most of the best Hepplewhite sideboards are of mahogany, either solid or veneered, and in his later pieces he made some use of satin-wood, tulip-wood, rosewood, maple, yew and other woods in his inlay work. Sometimes this inlay was in the form of a narrow line border; sometimes it was more elaborate, the fan pattern and wreath designs being characteristic. The legs were often ornamented with fine lines in sycamore or tulip-wood, or vertical patterns of husks. Hepplewhite made use also of the meander pattern and the Greek fret in his inlay.

Plain Sheraton work-table. Date about 1800; worth about $45

Sometimes carving is to be found on these sideboards, as well as inlay, chiefly in patterns employing ribbons, flowers, husks, urns, and the wheat ear.

The handles of doors and drawers were almost always of brass, with oval plates; silver handles and escutcheons are to be found rarely.

Hepplewhite included with some of his sideboards a pair of knife and spoon holders of mahogany, set on top at each end, and provided with locks with brass escutcheons.

A sideboard of similar type is occasionally to be met with which was undoubtedly made in this country. These are usually veneered on pine, and are plainer in form and ornament than the English pieces.

Thomas Sheraton published his book of designs, including sideboards, in 1791. Though Hepplewhite and Sheraton sideboards are sometimes confused even by those familiar with their chairs, there is really little excuse for this if the prominent characteristics of each are kept in mind. In general appearance Sheraton's sideboards do

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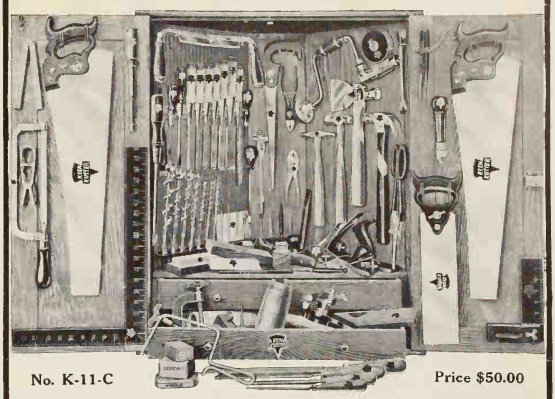

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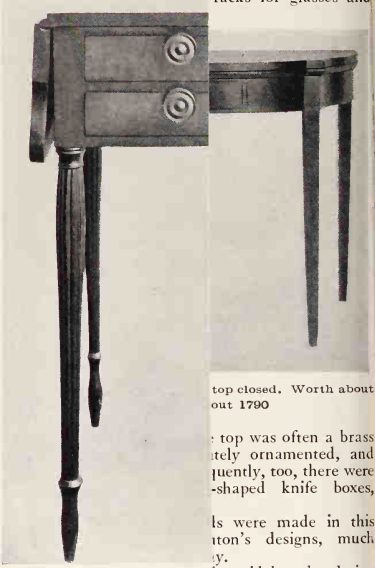
In some cases the front was il. work — strips of wood glued of inlay, and some o on the modern roll-top desk ately ornamented b cooler was incorporated in tld metal, eclipsing ever often enclosed in this way in this respect. Hi were drawers, and sometimes, fans, vases, shells containing places for bottles, imple when it appeare

But though the outlines of sitional Greek patterns as well as the arrangement oraton's designs were features, there were always se's, and his sideboard legs. Hepplewhite's favoriterb examples of cabine he made use frequently of the reward the search o

Most of the best Hepplewh They were complete mahogany, either solid or v to delight the butler's for wine bottles, slides racks for glasses and



top closed. Worth about out 1790

Plain Sheraton work-table. Da about $45

top was often a brass tely ornamented, and quently, too, there were -shaped knife boxes,

ls were made in this ton's designs, much y.

ian sideboards, dating ged six feet in length ough other sizes were l shapes that have not ll ones were made to and a few were so er of a room.

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Thomas Sheraton publishe including sideboards, in 179 white and Sheraton sideb confused even by those famil there is really little excuse for characteristics of each are general appearance Sherat

makers in England, ere making sideboards There were many and arrangement, but raton in respect to the Many of them were not Sheraton's work, er of the sideboards turned, twisted, or red. The body was d the legs, sometimes became shorter. The used.

fluence of the French dent in the sideboards h the American makers ornament rather on the wood than on the brass or gilt trimmings. re creations the name times erroneously given. ost always had three below the top, the front curved. For handles ion head and ring, and ere used. Below the cupboards, the middle other two and furnished

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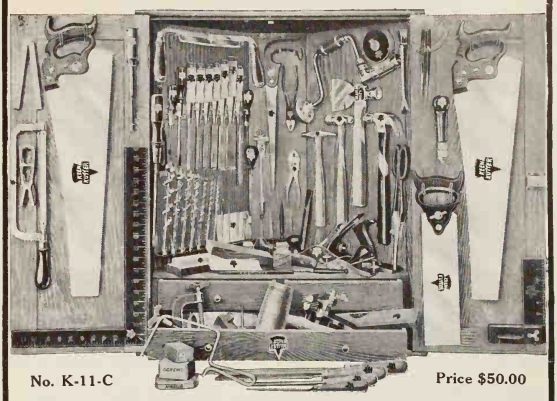

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with double doors, the cupboard doors being often panelled in an oval or Gothic pattern. There was usually a panelled upright piece at the back.

For ornament little carving was used, but more often a veneer of selected mahogany with beautiful grain. Occasionally there were brass trimmings. Often there was a serving board which pulled out from directly beneath the top. Sometimes the middle cupboard was omitted to make room for a cellarette. The more elaborate examples in this country, some of which are carved, are to be seen in the South, especially in Virginia and Maryland.

From 1820 to 1830 a plainer sideboard of American make was commonest here. It had four legs, one cupboard, and deeper drawers. It had turned pillars at the sides, and turned feet. The front of the deep central drawer could sometimes be let down to form a writing-desk, with pigeonholes and drawers inside. This was an adaptation of one of Sheraton's inventions, and was originally intended for the steward or butler, who kept the household accounts.

Further modifications followed, with more or less of the heaviness of the Empire style apparent, until about 1850, when beauty and merit departed.

It is impossible to give an idea of the money value of these old sideboards in a single paragraph. The values vary widely with individual pieces; a great deal depends on purity of style, excellence of condition, etc. Hepplewhite sideboards are worth from $250 up, and good Sheraton pieces about the same. Late Sheraton pieces, and American sideboards on good Sheraton lines, may be had for $150 to $250. Late sideboards of less merit, but still worth having — even mahogany pieces — may be picked up sometimes for less than $100, while $1,000 is a not uncommon price for an uncommonly fine example.

THE OLDEST OF ALL WRITING—TRACKS

(*Continued from page 173*)

were devised. A number of improvements were made by my wife; one was the substitution of black paint for printer's ink, as the latter dries too quickly; another was the padding of the paper, which should be light and soft for very light animals, and stronger and harder for the heavy. Printing from a mouse, for example, is much like printing a delicate etching; ink, paper, dampness, etc., must be exactly right, and furthermore you have this handicap — you cannot regulate the

17. Black tracks of fox squirrel, with line added around each to show position of pads. The squirrel landed as shown by the four tracks together, and after resting set the forefeet farther ahead

pressure. This is, of course, strictly a zoo method; all attempts to secure black prints from wild animals have been total failures. The paper, the smell of paint, etc., are enough to keep the wild things away.

In the zoo we spread the black pad and the white paper in a narrow, temporary lane, and one by one drove, or tried to drive, the captives over them, securing a series of tracks that are life-size, properly spaced, absolutely authentic, and capable of yielding more facts as the observer learns more about the subject. (See Figs. 4 and 17.)

As related here, all this sounds quite easy. But no one has any idea how cross-crooked and contrary a creature can be, until he wishes it to

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April 12, 1909.

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Kent, Ohio.

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repeat for him some ordinary thing that it ha hitherto done hourly. Some of them balked a the paint, some at the paper, some made a lea to clear all, and thereby wrecked the entire appa atus. Some would begin very well, but rush bac when half way over so as to destroy the prin already made, and in most cases the calmes steadiest, tamest of beasts became utterly wild erratic and unmanageable when approached wit trackological intent.

Even domestic animals are difficult. A tam cat that was highly trained to do anything a ca could do, was selected as promising for a blac track study, and her owner's two boys volun teered to get all the cat tracks I needed. The put down a long roll of paper in a hall, painte pussy's feet black, and proceeded to chase her u

18. Snapping turtle's tracks in the dust or mud

19. Tracks of brook turtle. Note difference in tail mark

and down. Her docility vanished under the strain. She raced madly about, leaving long, useless splashes of black; then, leaping to a fan light, she escaped upstairs to take refuge among the snowy draperies. After which the boys' troubles began.

These, however, are mere by-incidents and illustrate the many practical difficulties. After these had been conquered with patience and ingenuity, there could be no doubt of the value of the prints. They are the best of records for size, spacing and detail, but fail in giving *incidents of wild life* or the landscape surroundings. The drawings, as already seen, are best for a long series and for faint features; in fact, the drawing alone can give *everything you can perceive*; but it fails in authentic size and detail

Photography has this great advantage—it gives the surroundings, the essential landscape and setting, and, therefore, the local reason for many changes of action on the part of the animal; also the æsthetic beauties of its records are unique, and will help to keep the method in a high place.

20. A toad's tracks indicate that he is decidedly "pigeon-toed"

Thus each of the three means may be successful in a different way, and the best, most nearly perfect alphabet of the woods, would include all three, and consist of a drawing, a pedoscript, and a photograph of each track, and a trail, *i. e.*, a single footprint and the long series of each animal.

My practice has been to use all whenever I could, but still I find free-hand drawing is the one of most practical application. When I get a photograph I treasure it as an adjunct to the sketch.

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For 1910

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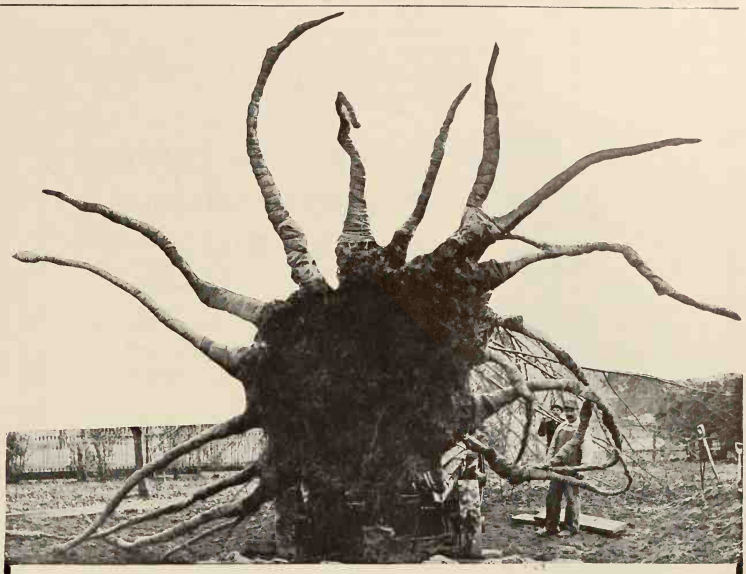

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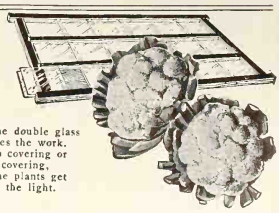

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sketch and photograph, compare the sketch with the photograph on page 173. Both are the sign manual of a cottontail rabbit. The former was made on February 15, 1885, near Toronto. It is really a condensation of the facts, as the trail is shortened where uninteresting.

At A I found a round place about 5 inches by 8 where a cottontail had crouched during the light snowfall. At B he had leaped out and sat looking around; the small prints in front were made by his fore feet, the two long ones by his hind feet, and farther back is a little dimple made by the tail, showing that he was sitting on it. Something alarmed him, causing him to dart out at full speed toward C and D, and now a remarkable change is to be seen: the marks made by the front feet are behind the large marks made by the hind feet, because the rabbit overreaches each time; the hind feet track ahead of the front feet; the faster he goes the farther ahead those hind feet get; and what would happen if he multiplied his speed by ten I really cannot imagine. This over-reach of the hind feet takes place in most bounding animals.

21. Tracks in the dust made by a crow

Now the cottontail began a series of the most extraordinary leaps and dodgings (D, E, F), as though trying to escape from some enemy. But what enemy? There were no other tracks. I began to think the rabbit was crazy — was flying from an imaginary foe — that possibly I was on the trail of a March hare. But at G I found for the first time some spots of blood. This told me that the rabbit was in real danger but gave no clue to its source. A few yards farther, at H, I found more blood. Twenty yards more at I, for the first time on each side of the rabbit trail were the obvious marks of a pair of broad, strong wings. Oho! now I knew the mystery of the cottontail running from a foe that left no track. He was pursued by an eagle, a hawk, or an owl. A few yards farther and I found the remains (J) of the cottontail partly devoured. This put the eagle out of the question; an eagle would have carried the rabbit off bodily. A hawk or an owl, then, was the assassin. I looked for something to decide which, and close by the remains found the peculiar two-paired track of an owl. A hawk's track would have been as at K, while the owl nearly always sets its feet in the ground with two toes forward and two toes back. But which owl? There were at least three in the valley that might be blamed. I looked for more proof and got it on the nearby sapling — one small feather (L), downy, as are all owl feathers, and bearing three broad bars; telling me plainly that a barred owl had been there lately, and that, therefore, he was almost certainly the slayer of the cottontail. As I busied myself making, notes, what should come flying up the valley but the owl himself — back to the very place of the crime, intent on completing his meal, no doubt. He alighted on a branch ten feet above my head and just over the rabbit remains, and sat there muttering in his throat. I had neither gun nor camera, but he sat very still for a long time and a sketch book was at hand, so I made the drawing which is reproduced on page 173 (Fig. 16).

22. Wild turkey tracks

The proof in this case was purely circumstantial, but I think that we can come to only one conclusion, that the evidence of the track in the snow was complete and convincing. Moreover, it was all — and this is the important lesson — too long, too faint, and too ill-lighted to be possible of record by the camera.

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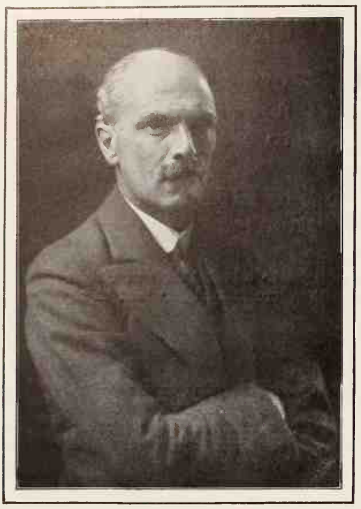

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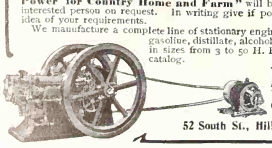

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In the photograph (Fig. 1) we see the characteristic square trail of the squirrel, whether gray, red, or fox squirrel cannot be told in this case. Usually the size will distinguish them; also the red squirrel differs from the gray in that the latter is much more of a ground animal and often walks, leaving a trail like that of any other ground animal; this I never saw the red squirrel do.

The photograph on page 173 (Fig. 15) shows the general character of the cottontail track, but it does not give enough of the trail to offer a legible chapter. It does, however, give us in a wonderful inimitable manner, the beautiful surrounding of woodland and field.

A practical trailer can, of course, tell something of the trail's age by careful study. This finesse is usually beyond the power of a camera to perpetuate, but occasionally we come across one like No. 7, that has in itself something of nature clock or Shepherd Kalendar, of the perfectly scientific accuracy so well known in such contrivances. Even Sherlock Holmes could have fixed the date for this, for the incontrovertible evidence says that *then* the woodchuck came out of his hole, went for a little, doubtless described his shadow on the snow because he turned him in to sleep again — proof positive that the date of the event in this picture was February 2d, which is, of course, "groundhog day" in every woodwise woodman's calendar in regions where woodchucks are orthodox.

23. Trail of a fox

The meadow-mouse autograph (Fig. 4) illustrates the black trace method. At first these dots look inconsequent and fortuitous, but a careful examination shows that the creature had four toes with claws on the fore feet, and five on the hind, which is evidence, though not conclusive, that it was a rodent; the absence of tail marks shows that the tail was short or wanting; the tubercules on each palm show to what group of mice the creature belongs. The alternation of the tracks shows that it was a ground animal, not a tree-climber; the spacing shows the shortness of the legs; their size determines the size of the creature. Thus we come near to reconstructing the animal from its tracks, and see how, by the help of these studies, we can get much light on bygone animals whose only monuments are tracks in the sedimentary rocks about us—rocks that, when they received these imprints, were the muddy margin of these long-gone creatures' haunts. There is yet another feature of trail study that gives it exceptional value — it is an account of the creature *pursuing its ordinary life.* If you succeed in getting a glimpse of a fox or hare in the woods, the chances are a hundred to one that it was aware of your presence first. They are much cleverer than we at this sort of thing, and if they do not actually sight or scent you, they observe, and are warned by, the action of some other creature that *did* sense you and so cease their occupations to steal away or hide. But the snow story will tell of the life that the animal ordinarily leads—its method of searching for food, its kinds of food, the help it gets from its friends, or sometimes from its rivals — and thus offers an insight into its home ways that is scarcely to be attained

24. Dog's tracks are very much like those of wolves

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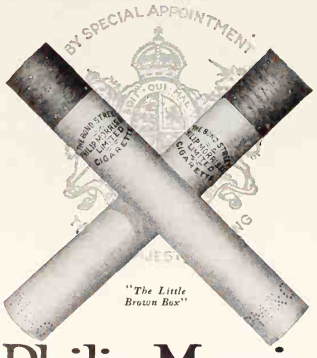

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in any other way. The trailer has the key to a new storehouse of nature's secrets, another of the Sybilline books is opened to his view; his fairy godmother has, indeed, conferred on him a wonderful gift in opening his eyes to the foot-writ of the trail. It is like giving sight to the blind man, like the rolling away of fogs from a mountain view, and the trailer comes closer than others to the heart of the woods.

Dowered with a precious power is he,
Deep drinks where others sipped,
And wild things write their lives for him
In endless manuscript.

25. When a c
makes tracks s
sheathes her cla

GRAPES UNDER GLASS

AS STATED on page 178, one of the mo satisfactory fruits to raise under glas if you can give it a house to itself, is t grape.

An even-span house running north and sou and fifty feet in length can be built, fitted ar equipped with all but the actual border of soil f about $5,000. This is less than is often paid f an automobile.

This estimate of cost is based upon t very best construction, brick foundations ar superstructure, and concrete floor for the bord to be made upon. Such a house ought t last the man who builds it a lifetime. It ma be divided into two or three sections and the start will accommodate from twenty-four t thirty vines.

This number can be retained indefinitely or r duced by permitting an extension method culture such as has produced some of the famou old vines of enormous spread.

An additional item of expense is the making the bed or border of soil in which the vines ar to grow. This should be from 2 feet 6 inches t 3 feet in depth, and filled with the best soil obtain able, suitably enriched but not to excess. D not try to economize on making the border wit soil of doubtful quality, for it is put there to sta and the grape product will be good only if th border is rightly made.

The longevity and prolonged fruitfulness the grape vine probably surpass that of any othe fruit grown; witness the great vine at Hampto Court more than 120 years old, or the still mor remarkable one at Cumberland Lodge, Windso Park, which fills a house 130 feet long by 20 fee wide and produces about half a ton of fruit eac year.

These notable old vines are of the Blac Hamburgh variety than which there is none bett for the early crop. If started growing in Decem ber ripe fruit may be had in the month of May.

A HERRINGTON.

THE USEFUL PEAFOWL

To the Editors:

In an article, "More Facts About Peafowl, published in COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for July this statement is made: "The peacock exists fo his beauty alone; he possesses no useful qualitie of any account."

It may interest your readers to know that in Kentucky, peafowls are of some use. It wa my good fortune to live on a farm for severa years. A creek ran through the place makin many long curves; the cliffs were covered wit trees and underbrush. In these cliffs the pea fowls hid their nests and young broods, neve bringing them to the farmyard until they wer half grown.

The situation was ideal and the flock increase so much that roasted peafowl — always young one, just grown — was not an uncom mon dish.

The fowl was dressed and cooked just as turke is, and the result was quite as good. Indeed, n one not in the secret would be likely to suspec that peafowl is not turkey, so much alike are they when cooked. There is a slight difference — th white meat of peafowl has a closer, firmer grai than that of turkey and the frame of the peafow is longer and a little more slender than a turkey.

It may also be added that the beautiful gol bronze feathers are made into fly-brushes, fans and screens.

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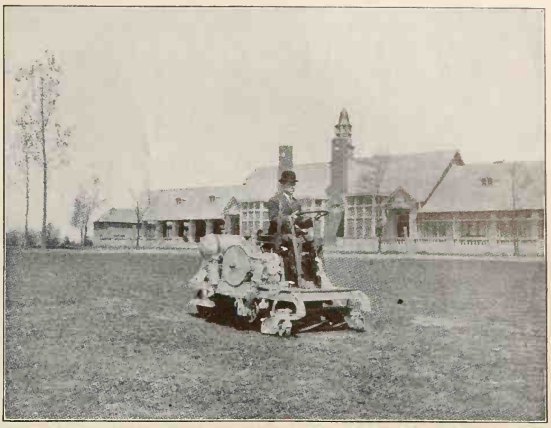

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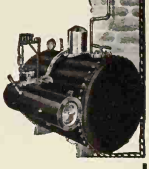

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It had become yearly more difficult to ge sufficient wild rabbits during the game season to satisfy the family appetite, so the year before the experiment had been tried of buying a few Belgians and giving them a month or two of grass range before killing. This proved so satisfactory that the present experiment of buying the young and rearing them had been determined upon, as still better.

On arrival they were put into one of my poultry runs that had a thick sod, with access at all times

The rabbit which was born with only one ear, directly in the middle of its head

to the house occupied by the poultry the run belonged to. With them went an Easter bunny about twice their age and nearly twice their size.

Besides the succulent grass in their run I found they would eat very little. They simply ignored such things as potato peelings, waste celery, cabbage, lettuce, etc., but would occasionally eat a little bread. Besides they had constant access to a dish of oats. Almost by accident it was discovered they liked plantain leaves and later on the large red clover. By the middle of June they were eating half a bushel daily of these two, and later on a bushel daily.

Within a month they were as large as the Easter bunny, an ordinary black and white rabbit. By September they averaged twice his size and by November they were nearly three times his size.

You could almost see them grow and by late July it became apparent that the time to alter them had arrived. But as the weather was very hot, this was put off until the middle of August. With the assistance of a helper this work occupied little more than an hour, and was entirely successful save in one instance, due to inexperience. This hare was lost and was the only case of death or sickness.

But the surprising discovery was made that one of the supposed males was a female. In September this doe gave birth to fourteen young. With her young she was moved to a second floor roomy loft, where she successfully raised this large litter.

Up to the time they were turned into neuters the whole original dozen retained their remarkable uniformity of size; at this time they weighed between seven and eight pounds each. Either because some recovered quicker or for some unknown reason the rate of growth began to vary from this time on so that by November 15th two of them weighed fourteen pounds each, one other ten pounds and the rest about twelve pounds each.

The actual cost in feed purchased to this date was ninety cents for two bushels of oats. Or roughly speaking, not counting the doe who was very lean at this time, ten hares, or about 125 pounds of the finest meat, had cost me $4.30.

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One of them was sold to a friend for the table a dollar, who later coaxed me to give him thr more for other friends at the same price.

About this time also the doe with a pair her young was sold for $2. This left a doz young ones in the loft and as winter was approac ing it was thought best to let them remain the as the loft was large, sunny and well-ventilate They grew finely and in the absence of gra greedily ate such things as turnips, carrots, cele tops, waste lettuce, etc.

By Christmas week they were ready for killin being then about the size and weight of a fu grown wild rabbit of the fields. But someho these stall fed hares did not nearly approac the fine flavor of the all but free outdoor grow ones.

During the interval, middle September middle March when the last one was disposed o they cost me, in straw for bedding $1.80, oats a corn, $2.40, clover hay $2.70. Unlike the sur

This doe had a litter of fourteen young, all of whi she successfully raised

mer raised ones they required much attentio and work, not the least of which was the thawi out of frozen water dishes daily.

In January the loft still had one young ma and six young does. In late February these s does gave birth to forty-two young. One of the was quite a curiosity being born with one ear on and this directly in the middle of the head.

The third week in March these forty-tw young were sold wholesale as "Easter bunnies at forty cents each. The does being thin fro nursing the young, were thrown in for goo measure. At the end of ten months my accoun with the hares stood thus:

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Original cost	3.40	6 at 75 cents	4.5
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W. THEO. WITTMAN.

A WORD FROM THE EDITORS

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA during 19 will introduce a few new features, but f the most part will continue along co servative lines. Beautiful photographic illustr tions will continue to be an important part of t magazine, and the main editorial purpose will to solve the practical problems of those wh make their homes in the country and wish enjoy them.

Among the more spectacular features will be series of articles on Northern Canada, depictir the life of woodsmen, lumberjacks and riv drivers and their families, not as seen by the writ of fiction, but as it actually is. These articles a illustrated with a remarkable collection of phot graphs by Julian A. Dimock, who visited t North country last winter for this purpose.

A number of articles on natural-hi tory subjec by Ernest Thompson Seton will be anoth feature.

Fiction is a new departure for COUNTRY LIFE I AMERICA. Ellis Parker Butler's "Adventures a Suburbanite" will run through a large part 1910. These stories are illustrated in a nov manner by humorous photographs especially mad by A. B. Phelan.

Several new departments have recently bee added, and three more—Gardening Under Glas Power Boats, and Amateur Photography—w be started with 1910. The other regular depar ments will include The Automobile, The Natu Club, Garden and Grounds, Aeronautics, Stoc and Poultry, Stable and Kennel, and The Hom builders' Supplement.

Articles on golf, tennis, fishing, swimmin

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February
1910

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Vol. XVII. No. 4

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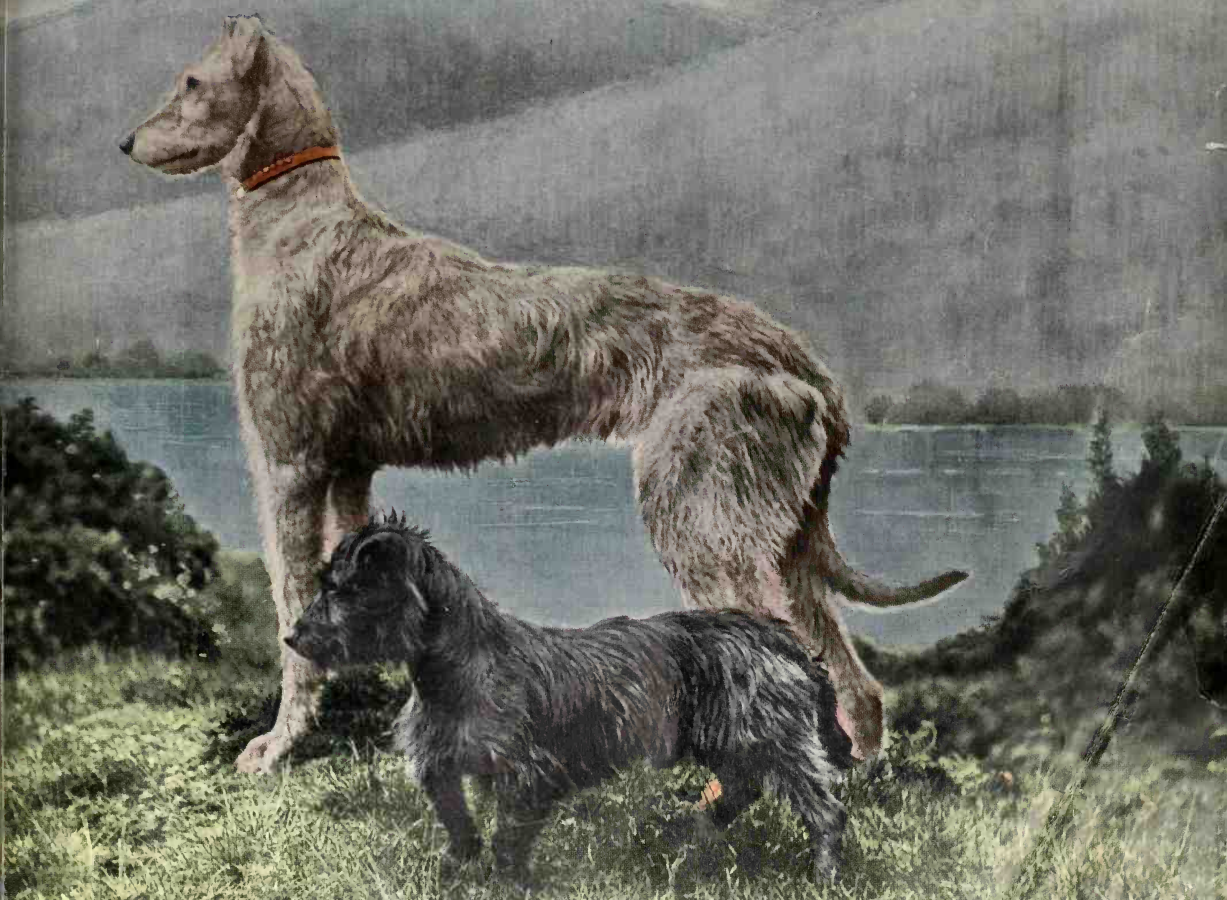
Country Life in America



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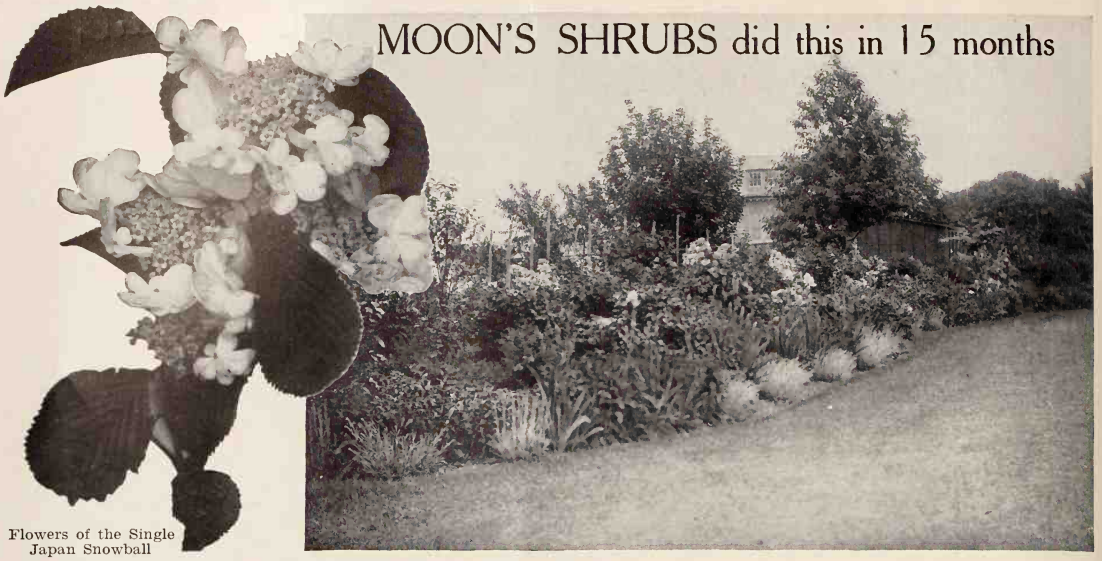

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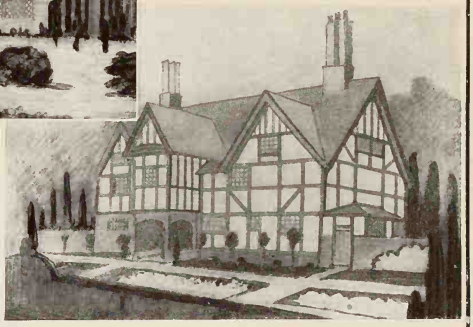

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Teignmouth Hall

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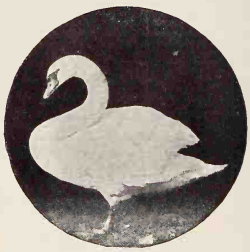

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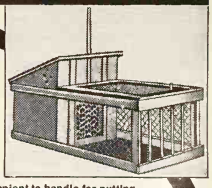

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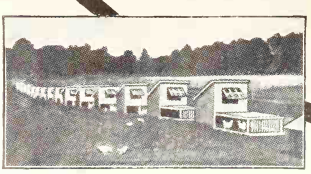

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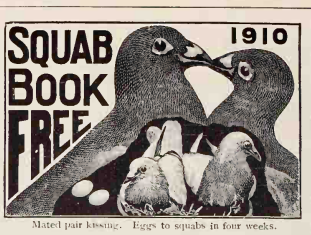

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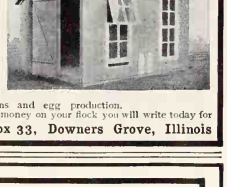

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MODEL Incubators and Brooders

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yet will last five times as long. Send for catalog—we have **160 styles** and can save you money. Write today

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A LIVING FROM POULTRY

$1,500.00 from 60 Hens in Ten Months on a City Lot 40 Feet Square

TO the average poultryman that would seem impossible and when we tell you that we have actually done a $1,500 poultry business with 60 hens on a corner in the city garden 40 feet wide by 40 feet long we are simply stating facts. It would not be possible to get such returns by any one of the systems of poultry keeping recommended and practiced by the American people, still it is an easy matter when the new

Philo System

is adopted.

The Philo System is Unlike All Other Ways of Keeping Poultry

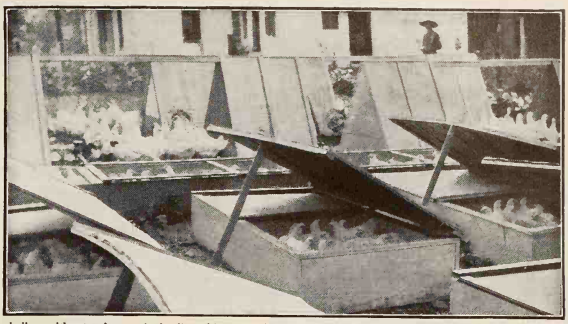
and in many respects just the reverse, accomplishing things in poultry work that have always been considered impossible, and getting unheard of results that are hard to believe without seeing.

The New System Covers All Branches of the Work Necessary for Success

from selecting the breeders to marketing the product. It tells how to get eggs that will hatch, how to hatch nearly every egg and how to raise nearly all the chicks hatched. It gives complete plans in detail how to make everything necessary to run the business and at less than half the cost required to handle the poultry business in any other manner.

Two Pound Broilers in Eight Weeks

are raised in a space of less than a square foot to the broiler without any loss, and the broilers are of the very best quality, bringing here three cents per pound above the highest market price.



Our Six-Months-Old Pullets are Laying at the Rate of 24 Eggs Each per Month

in a space of two square feet for each bird. No green cut bone of any description is fed, and the food used is inexpensive as compared with food others are using.

Our new book, THE PHILO SYSTEM OF POULTRY KEEPING, gives full particulars regarding these wonderful discoveries, with simple, easy-to-understand directions that are right to the point, and 15 pages of illustrations showing all branches of the work from start to finish.

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One of our secrets of success is to save all the chickens that are fully developed at hatching time whether they can crack the shell or not. It is a simple trick, and believed to be the secret of the ancient Egyptians and Chinese which enabled them to sell the chicks at 10 cents a dozen.

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Our book tells how to make the best green food with but little trouble and have a good supply, any day in the year, winter or summer. It is just as impossible to get a large egg yield without green food as it is to keep a cow without hay or fodder.

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No lamp required. No danger of chilling, over-heating or burning up the chickens as with brooders using lamps or any kind of fire. They also keep all the lice off the chickens automatically or kill any that may be on them when placed in the brooder. Our book gives full plans and the right to take and use them. One can easily be made in an hour at a cost of 25 TO 50 CENTS.

Three Pound Roaster Ten Weeks Old

TESTIMONIALS

Mr. E. R. Philo. Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1909.

Dear Sir—I feel that I, more than any person who ever embarked in the poultry business, have much to be thankful for. For many years my health was of the poorest. I had always been a great lover of poultry and I decided to devote all my time to the chickens. I afterwards became acquainted with Mr. Philo and studied up the the Philo System. I could make a little money upon our limited space of ground. I began to look at the $ side of the business and I made up my mind that in the Philo System I could find profit as well as pleasure. From 1st of January, 1908, to June 30th of the same year I cleared $200 from 24 hens. This I did without advertising. The merits of the birds raised by the Philo System sold all my surplus stock right at home. This season from January 1st, 1909, to November 1st, 1909, the sales from my plant have reached the $600 mark and I have at least $300 worth of stock on hand. I think the Philo System so far superior to all other systems of raising poultry that I have given up experimenting and am following it exclusively.

Very truly yours, Mrs. Fred Wilcox.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1909.

Dear Sir—No doubt you will be interested to learn of our success in keeping poultry by the Philo System. Our first year's work is now nearly completed. It has given us an income of over $600.00 from six pedigree hens and one cockerel. Had we understood the work as well as now do after a year's experience, we could easily have made $1000.00 from the six hens. In addition to the profits from the sale of pedigree chicks, we have cleared over $66.00 running our Hatchery plant consisting of 56 Cycle Hatchers. We are pleased with the results, and expect to do better the coming year.

With best wishes, we are, Very truly yours, (Mrs.) C. P. Goodrich.

Mr. E. R. Philo, Elmira, N. Y. South Britain, Conn., April 14, 1909.

Dear Sir—I have followed your system as close as I could; the result is a complete success. If there can be any improvement on nature, your brooder is it. The first experience I had with your system was last December. I hatched 17 chicks under two hens, put them as soon as hatched in one of your brooders out-of-doors and at the age of three months I sold them at 35c. a pound. They then averaged 2½ lbs. each, and the man I sold them to said they were the finest he ever saw, and he wants all I can spare this season.

Yours truly, A. E. Nelson.

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Every wire is of special steel, galvanized by our own improved process.

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TO men and women who want to make money at home, a most intensely interesting book is the CORNING EGG-BOOK, which tells how the Cornings, on a patch of ground at Bound Brook, N. J., have built up in four years an egg-raising plant that earns a clear profit of over $12,000 a year. When they took up egg-raising, both were in poor health, and had no experience. Capital? Well, they began with one pen of *thirty hens!* Now they have a large and valuable plant, and their 1953 hens averaged a profit for last year of $6.41 each.

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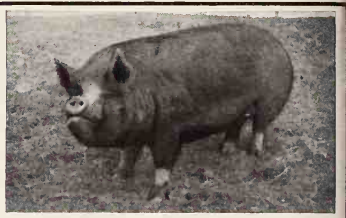
DR. CECIL FRENCH, Zoologist **Washington, D. C.**



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give animals pure, refined dairy salt. A trifling expense avoids all neglect and waste.

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Live Stock Directory

In this department are printed the advertisements of reliable stock farms. The Live Stock Department of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA will be glad to send to its readers any information about stock which they may desire. Address LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, 133-137 E. 16th St., New York

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If all the leading physicians in America and abroad were to come to you, one at a time, and tell you that the milk of the Pure Bred Holstein Cow was without question far superior to all other breeds for infant and invalid feeding and general use because the fat and solids were more evenly balanced and the milk carried with it the real vitality and constitutional vigor of the breed, would you believe it? Of course you would, and that is just what they will tell you if you ask them. Would you be interested to own this kind of cows? You certainly would. Along with this they are large in stature, pretty to look upon and easy to care for as well as money-makers. Investigate.

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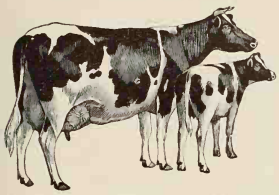

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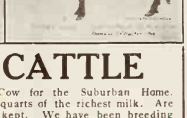

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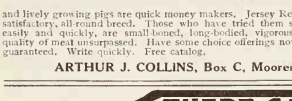

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In this department are printed the advertisements of reliable kennels. The Kennel Department of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA invites correspondence and will be glad to send to its readers any information about dogs which they may desire. Address KENNEL DEPARTMENT, COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, 133-137 East 16th Street, New York.

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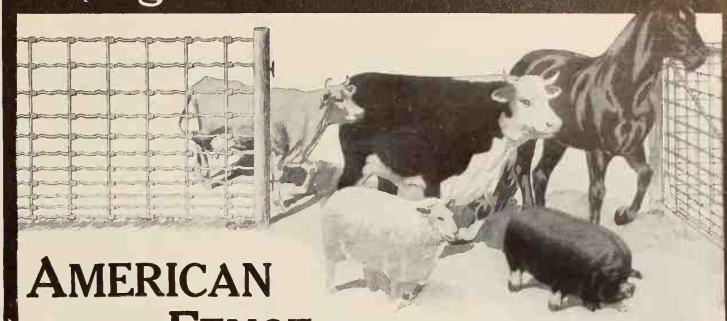

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Modern Homes. By T. Raffles Davison. Imported by The Macmillan Co., New York. Illustrated; 248 pages; price $5.25.

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Automobile Law for Motorists. By Twyman O. Abbott. Reilly & Britton Company, Chicago. 392 pages; price, cloth, $1.50; leather $2.50.

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Profusely illustrated, this volume conveys very much more to the reader than does the average book on artistic decoration. Besides introductory remarks on the durability and juxtaposition of colors, the table of contents includes chapters on artificial lighting and heating, sanitary appliances, and on "The House in Detail." The author has specialized in this line in previous writings, and this result of past experience should be of considerable assistance to the man who is furnishing a new house or who is dissatisfied with the arrangement of his present one.

PEAFOWL IN ENGLAND

o the Editors:

Knowing my interest in peacocks, a friend as sent me a copy of your COUNTRY LIFE IN MERICA (July, 1909) in which are some beauful colored illustrations that are much to be dmired.

But as a connoisseur in peacocks I should like o be allowed to make a few remarks on the text f the article.

I have in my garden and grounds some sixty r seventy peafowl — just now more, as there re some twenty young ones hatched this summer; nd your correspondent is right in saying that ey do best reared by their own mothers; the rahma or Leghorn mother won't teach them to ost in trees; also she leaves too many of her own hite feathers about, which look untidy on a ell-kept lawn. No mothers can be better than eahens in every respect.

I have all the kinds mentioned in your paper: ie ordinary Indian, the black-shouldered, which

he house at Inwood, the home of fantails, peacocks of all kinds, and demoiselle cranes

far handsomer; the pure white; the piebald, n exquisite cross in white and blue, and the ure Java.

It is absolutely incorrect to say that the latter ave not trains — the cocks have splendid ones ke the Indian, and like them, they moult the ains, and lose their voices, in July, to resume oth in January. The idea that they have not ains may have arisen from the fact of the hen eing so like the cocks they can hardly be told part in the autumn months, except that the cock perhaps a trifle larger; the rich blue and orange ars are alike in both sexes.

The cock, too, is rather wild, and when he gets ime is apt to fly at his friends; and till he gets

hite peacock at Inwood. This species is delicate and requires much attention when young

ime, he wanders all over the country. Some f mine have flown and rambled till they exhausted iemselves, and I have been obliged to drive five r six miles only to fetch their gorgeous corpses ome in the carriage.

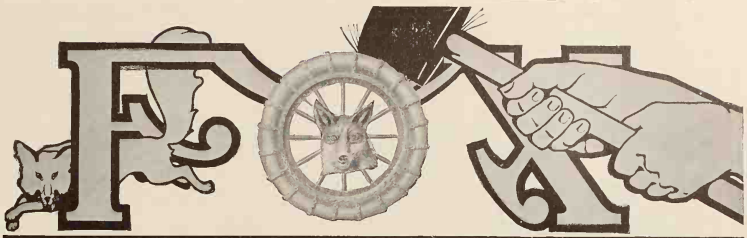
If the ordinary ones are shut up for about a eek in a largish poultry house with a wire front so iat they can see their new world, they do not care wander far, except in the breeding season.

The white ones are delicate, and when young quire as much attention as the Javas.

My objection to cutting the wing lies in the ict that they cannot so well fly up to roost in ie high trees; a necessity with us, for safety from ie foxes, which we preserve for hunting. It ally is a wonder, with such natural enemies as xes, cats, and stoats, that I should be able to ep peacocks, cranes, pigeons, and, indeed, birds f all kinds, without having a big death rate to cord.

LADY THEODORA GUEST.

Inwood, Templecombe, England.



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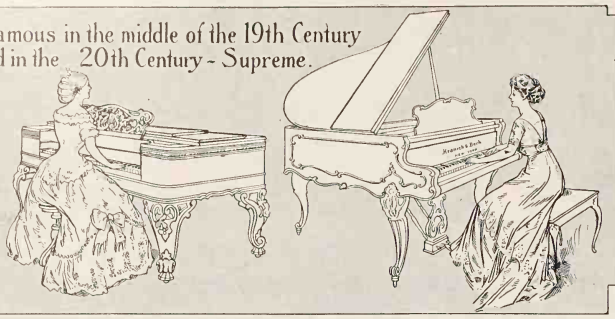

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PLYMOUTH ROCK KITTENS

THE vagaries of animals are sometimes very amusing, even to people who do not care particularly for our dumb friends, but I think the most interesting experience I ever had in this line was the following:

An old Plymouth Rock hen of mine wanted to set, and I had been going out to the coop every

The mother cat came around regularly to feed the kittens in spite of the old hen's disapproval

night for a week after dark to take her off the nest and put her on the roost. One night I went out to the coop, and the old hen was not on the nest, nor on the roost. Looking about I found

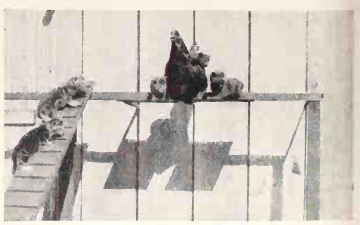
Kittens never felt more at home with a regulation mother than these did with this old hen

her down in the last nest in a row of nests, with a brood of five little kittens under her, with their little heads sticking out all round. They were kittens belonging to a neighbor's cat and had

The old Plymouth Rock hovering her four-legged brood
All snugly asleep but one

been in the nest several days before the hen took any notice of them, but now she was hovering them as though they were chickens.

I left them together and the next morning when I went to the coop to see my new family I found



Finally the hen went back to roosting at night, and the kittens went with her

the mother cat was with them, the little kittens were having their breakfast, and the old hen was still with the family. The old hen was very jealous about the little kittens — as a hen always is about little chickens — she apparently thought the old cat had no business coming round and meddling with her affairs. She made it so unpleasant for the mother cat, that the latter would only

come to the coop to feed her little ones; then she would go over home, and leave the care of the kittens to the old hen.

It was pleasing to watch the hen when I took her feed to her, and see her coax the kittens to eat her kind of food, just as she would a brood of chickens.

To make a long story short, after the kittens got large enough to run round, the old hen took to the roost with the rest of the hens, and the kittens went with her. I made a place on the roost so that they could nestle round her and they

The kittens were perfectly satisfied as long as they could nestle around the old hen

would crawl under her wings, and climb upon her back, seeming perfectly satisfied with the situation.

Later, on two different occasions, the same cat brought her kittens to the same nest in my hen house, and the old Plymouth Rock hen wanted to mother them. She was so jealous of the old cat, and would fight her so fiercely when she came around to feed her little ones, that the cat finally got disgusted with the old hen and carried her kittens into the carriage house, and that ended their mothering by the hen.

CHARLES S. JOHNSON.

HOME-MIXED FERTILIZERS

COMMERCIAL fertilizers are expensive and country place owners now are taking to the practice of buying the ingredients and doing the mixing themselves. In this way about $10 a ton is saved. Not only is it economy but one is able to fit the fertilizer to the soil. Most of the fertilizers in the market are complete fertilizers containing, of course, phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen. But it may be that your soil does not need all these ingredients; it may be sufficiently rich in nitrogen and the potash and phosphoric acid would be enough. The nitrogen, therefore, the most expensive element in the complete fertilizer, would not only be of no benefit to the plants but a loss financially.

In buying fertilizers for home mixing, it is best to get the concentrated form. The fertilizer can be mixed on a barn floor if it is tight. First spread out a layer four to eight inches, of the bulkiest fertilizer, on top of this, spread layers of the other ingredients and then shovel over the heap several times. It can in addition be thrown through a sand sieve.

The sure way of ascertaining what fertilizer a soil needs is the experiment alone of growing a crop on it, applying the different elements and various combinations on different parts of the field and noting the results. SHERWIN HAWLEY.

DOUBLE PORTULACAS

DOUBLE varieties of portulacas are exquisite, the flowers resembling miniature roses. Nothing can surpass the brilliancy of a ribbon border of good double portulacas, but these plants must not have too much moisture. When we depended upon hand sprinkling in the garden, our ribbon beds in the formal part of our planting seldom being watered, were superb, but when the city mains brought running water to the garden we watered the portulaca beds like any others, with the result that the plants grew, but did not flower freely and we had to abandon them. This means that they do not flower satisfactorily when watered as much as a lawn requires.

In any bed of double portulacas there are sure to be a good many singles. It is worth while to pull out the latter and replace them with doubles, which may be done even when in full bloom.

It is best to sow all the seed in a reserve bed, transplanting to the permanent position those showing double blossoms, but if the show bed is large, sow in it, discarding the singles and replacing from the reserve bed. Seeds will not germinate until warm weather. W. C. EGAN.

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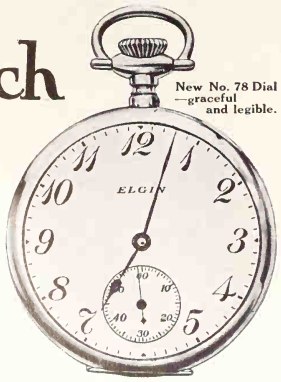

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A SOD DRAIN

DEPRESSIONS occasionally occur in lawn which, though dry during the greater pa of the year, are very apt to be miniatu lakes in spring. Filling in such depressions generally out of the question, as in most cases pleasing contour would be sacrificed thereb Nor is a tile drain practical, for this never carri off the water when the snow melts and while y the frost is in the ground. Even with the fro out of the ground the texture of the average sc makes tile drainage all too slow.

Just such a problem confronted me. T retain a pleasing contour and carry off all th surface water as soon as it accumulates in sprin I put in an open drain. A ditch it can hardly b

The sod drain in process of construction

called; the sides slope so gradually that fron even a short distance the drain is scarcely visible It appears more like a natural rolling of the law and its purpose can only be detected by close scru tiny. The manner of installing it was simpl enough. First a ditch was dug in the direction

The complete drain. Note how the exposed tree root add to the effect

in which the water was to be conducted off, an a proper grade established. Enough fall wa provided to carry the water off rapidly but n more than was deemed positively necessar The banks of the ditch were cut away and slope back for fully fifteen feet, conforming as muc as possible with the natural contour of the ground

Another view of the completed drain, showing culver

No sharp corners or abrupt slopes were permitte to remain. After all had been satisfactoril leveled the ground was resodded, the thickne of the sod having been provided for.

In laying this drain it became necessary to pas under a concrete sidewalk, also under a bicycl path, but this presented no new problem. Th walk was left undisturbed, the ground being tun neled underneath and a metal culvert eighteen inches in diameter and ten feet long pushe through and the dirt replaced and firmly packe around it. Giving the culvert the proper fall wa slow but not at all difficult work. The bicycl path was simply cut through, the culvert laid an the path re-surfaced. Along each side of th

bicycle path, extending about five feet in either direction beyond the culvert, a rustic railing three feet high was built. This produced a very pleasing bridge effect. The sod was brought up close to the openings of the culverts so as to hide these as much as possible.

It is further intended to plant a tangle of vines at each end of the culverts. This will not interfere with the flow of the water in spring, while it will most effectually hide the openings in summer. Instead of detracting from the appearance of the lawn, the drain is rather a distinct and pleasing addition to the general contour, and provides an excellent slope whereon to naturalize crocuses, scilla, and snowdrops. C. L. MELLER.

THE DOCTOR'S FISH

IT was the result of an assertion of the doctor's —the expectant atmosphere which hovered around a certain Florida camp-fire group about noon one late winter day. At breakfast they had been discussing the merits of various methods of cooking fish, and the doctor had declared, as he leisurely drank from his tin-cup of coffee, "Well, boys, I'll wager my Bristol rod that I can cook, in a *newspaper*, the finest fish you ever ate, and, further than this, that you can read the newspaper afterward."

The doctor remained in camp that morning to attend to various entomological and botanical specimens, but when in the course of two hours or so Martyn appeared with a five-pound black bass, the doctor proclaimed himself at leisure and ready to make good his word.

The bass was cleaned and washed thoroughly, and within his broad body the doctor placed four narrow and moderately thin slices of smoked bacon. Then he laid the bass on a sheet of plain yellow wrapping paper, rolling it snugly around him. This inviting looking parcel he wrapped in a double thickness of newspaper and tied the whole with yards of twine — around and across, from head to tail.

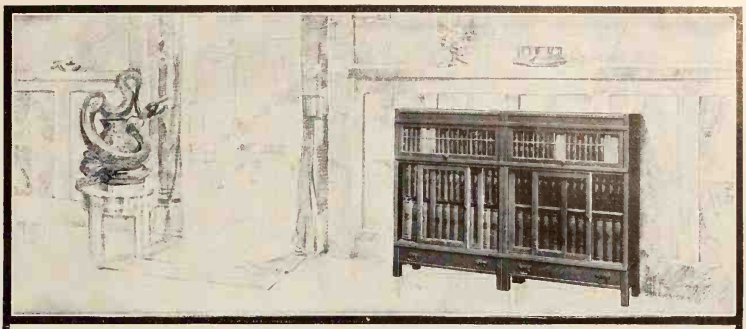
It had been a coolish morning for Florida and the doctor had seen to it that the camp-fire had not died away. In fact, from the perfect condition of the glowing pine-cone and pine-and-oak-wood coals, he might have anticipated the landing of this five-pounder by Martyn. He carefully pushed aside the ashes and brilliant embers; then, in the very heart of the heated spot he scooped out, two inches below the surface, space just large enough to admit the bass. From the length of the fire the sandy bottom on which the fish was tenderly laid was too hot to be touched by the hand but it was exactly right for the bass. Quickly he was covered by more hot sand; the ashes and embers were raked back to their original resting place and the fire was increased by a few cones and bits of wood.

Two hours from that time (the fire being meantime tended carefully that it should burn steadily) the doctor called: "Dinner is *about to be* served!" Martyn had made ready coffee, cornbread and bacon, and deftly set them aside as the doctor again raked back ashes and embers and brought forth the fish. When the string was cut and the newspaper unfolded, the printing was as legible as ever, and all hands declared the fish the finest they ever ate.

The length of time required for baking fish in this fashion depends somewhat upon the size of the fish and somewhat upon the condition of the fire. If camp has not been struck long enough to have ready suitable heat and proper embers dig a space *three* inches below the surface instead of but two; cover the fish with sand, as above mentioned, and build over it rather a good fire to start with that the sand may be more quickly heated.

Superficially regarded newspaper seems to be the only medium by which the proper temperature and moisture may be preserved for exact results in flavor and general delicious tone of underground fish-baking, but in reality it is because of its being unsized. The only approach to a substitute for unsized paper is a mud covering, or one of clay sufficiently moist. Leaves cannot be wrapped sufficiently tight for this form of baking.

A mud or clay covering may be employed both with fish and birds. In the case of birds (small or large) they should be dressed, with the exception of the removal of the feathers. When the birds are quite done and the mud or clay is removed the feathers will usually adhere to the hardened casing, the birds themselves being clean and tender. RILEY M. FLETCHER BERRY.



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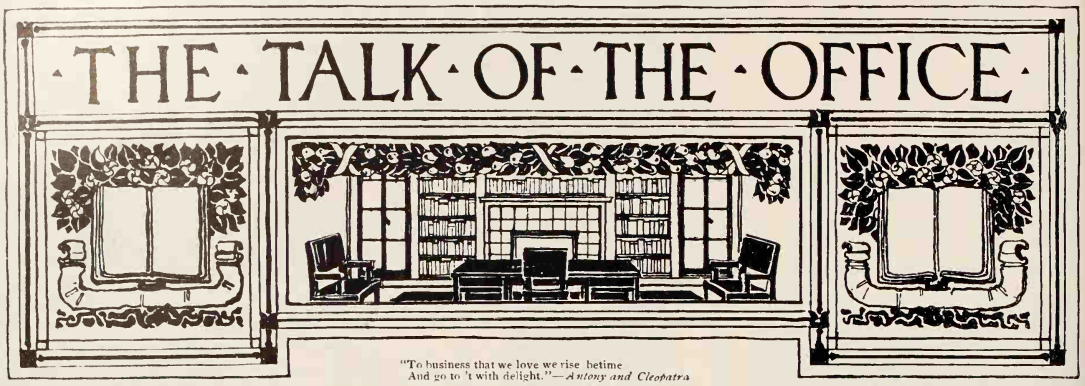


"To business that we love we rise betime
And go to 't with delight."—*Antony and Cleopatra*

The Garden Magazine Before February 1, 1910

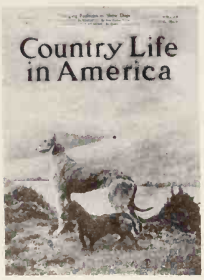
Every reader of *Country Life in America* should also be a reader of *The Garden Magazine*, a practical and entertaining, as well as beautiful magazine for the garden worker.

The price will be $1.50 a year after February 1st. Until then you can get a single year's subscription for $1.00, or a three years' subscription for $2.00.

If this paragraph does not meet your eye until after the above-mentioned date, we hope you will still send your $1.50 with a cheerful grace, for you will get your money's worth even then.

IN MARCH COMES THE USUAL GARDEN ANNUAL OF COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

Already the spring of 1910 is felt in every department of our business. The catalogues of the seedsmen and the nurserymen are abroad in the land. Country lovers are beginning to plan all the delightful things they mean to work out, and the March issue is designed for these happy and optimistic people. A list of its contents looks pale and colorless, but in pictures and text the number will be far from colorless, and if we are not mistaken, it will be the most practical and most suggestive number of *Country Life in America* we have ever published.



Here are some of the things it will include:

There will be an attempt to cover the whole wide range of gardening subjects — vegetable, fruit, flower, and landscape gardening of different types in a single article. This idea will be brought out most definitely in a series of planting tables, in a new and most concise form, by Thomas McAdam—a series that will be worth preserving for all time. Other illustrated articles will be:

"The Joy of Gardening," by Neltje Blanchan, with illustrations in color.

"A Little Garden on the Lewis & Clark Trail," by Hortense Ferguson Childs. Photographs by Louis R. Bostwick. How a woman built a garden in the prairie country.

"What England Can Teach Us About Garden Cities," by Wilhelm Miller. Photographs by E. J. Wallis.

"A Newport Garden," by Leonard Barron. Photographs by Arthur G. Eldredge. An analysis of a luxurious garden by the sea.

"Garden Arbors and Pergolas Really Worth While." A page of photographs.

"How One Town Is Saving Its Trees," by Walter A. Dyer.

"Twenty-four Hours in a Garden," by Flora Lewis Marble.

"Old Gardens of a Connecticut Village," by H. S. Adams. Photographs by F. A. Walter. With a very useful list of old-fashioned flowers.

"Laying Out a Suburban Place," by Beatrix Jones. Drawings by William F. Partridge.

"The Alpine Garden in America."

The Homebuilders' Supplement will include: "An Italian Villa in New Jersey," by Sherwin Hawley; "How to Make Old Time Rush Chair Seats," "Brickwork and Framework," and "How We Remodeled Our Country House," by Mrs. Lew Wallace.

The regular departments will appear as usual: The Automobile, Power Yachting, The Nature Club, The New Sport of Flying, The Amateur Photographer, Stock and Poultry, Stable, etc.

A COUNTRY-LIFE HOUSE ON THE RIVIERA

We are constantly being surprised at the letters we receive showing the influence of this magazine in places far from home.

Here is a letter from Mrs. Williamson, who, with her husband, Mr. C. N. Williamson, wrote "The Lightning Conductor," "Set in Silver," "My Friend, the Chauffeur," etc.

"Dear Doubleday, Page & Co.:

"It is always quite an event for my husband and me, when American *Country Life* arrives in a fat roll as promising as a Christmas stocking sent by post. But one day our eyes lighted on a page adorned with the pictures of a house which we knew instantly was *our* house. It was born to be ours, and we were meant to live in it. We loved it, and it seemed to twinkle at us with its window eyes (of the most fascinating shape!) as if it knew it was ours.

"Only a week or so before this, a friend had offered us some land here on the Cap, with an exquisite blue view, and a wide silver girdle of olive trees — offered it cheap because of friendship; but as our imagination gave us no picture of a house to fit the land, we refused, saying for the present we'd stick to our tiny chalet.

"*Country Life* changed our minds in a flash, however. We bought the land, we saw an architect who, despite brilliant French ideas of his own, agreed with us that the design was as suitable to a frame of sea and olive grove, as it was charming.

"Now — though this happened only a short time ago — already the *Country Life* house has taken shape on a green slope looking over the Mediterranean. Every day it grows, like Jack's bean-stalk, but far more satisfactorily; for I never heard that Jack's bean-stalk had beautiful loggias and bow-windows and bath-rooms, did you?

"I don't know whether any other Riviera houses were ever snatched bodily from American *Country Life;* but when ours is finished, I have a sneaking idea that French subscriptions for the paper will mysteriously increase, and that, in self-protection, you will have to put underneath your most fascinating pictures 'copyrighted in the South of France.'

"Yours very sincerely,
"Alice Williamson."

We shall hope to publish some pictures of the completed house some day, and are interested to hear of the many Yankee inventions being introduced into the Williamson home.

LORD LOVELAND

Speaking of the Williamsons reminds us to tell of their new book, "Lord Loveland Discovers America." In plot, and in the working out of the story, we have never read a more diverting book. Surely, these authors deserve the thanks of lovers of wholesome fiction.

Briefly the story follows the strange adventures of a spoiled young nobleman, who, being in need of a fortune to enable him to lead a useless life of ease, comes to America to make a desirable match with some rich American. He begins by being well snubbed by a nice girl, who is not dazzled by his title. Through misfortune and misunderstanding, he finds himself absolutely friendless and penniless.

All his preconceived notions are dispelled, and after the first shock of surprise and disquiet, he begins to work his way up, and learns of things American as few English aristocrats have ever done before. He has some of the good qualities of his cousin, Lady Betty, whose experiences across the water were quite idyllic, but in the end he succeeds.

The book will be abundantly illustrated and published at the fixed price of $1.20, and we hope readers will feel it a comfort to know exactly the price at which the book is sold to everyone everywhere, instead of a high price with varying discounts to everyone according to his gift of bargaining.

PRIZE REVIEWS OF MR. MEREDITH NICHOLSON'S "THE LORDS OF HIGH DECISION"

We have to report a large number of reviews submitted for our prize offers for the best review, and again we are confronted with the most difficult task of selecting the prize-winners from so many very excellent reviews. However, we have decided on the following:

1st prize: Clio Harper, Little Rock, Ark.
2nd prize: Jessie Anderson Chase, 58 High St. Newburyport, Conn.
3rd prize: Mrs. Lilian Wright Smith, 1816 Ingleside Terrace, Washington, D. C.
4th prize: Elizabeth L. Quinn, 539 North Main St., Waterbury, Conn.
5th prize: Mrs. Annie Sanborn Pyle, 651 Portland Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
6th Prize: Henrietta S. Jaquette, 115 N. 34th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
7th prize: H. M. Stack, 1447 Second St., Baker City, Ore.

Copies of the pamphlet containing the prize winners on Mr. Meredith Nicholson's "The Lords of High Decision," Mrs. Ward's "Marriage à la Mode," and Mr. Benson's "The Climber," will be furnished free on application.

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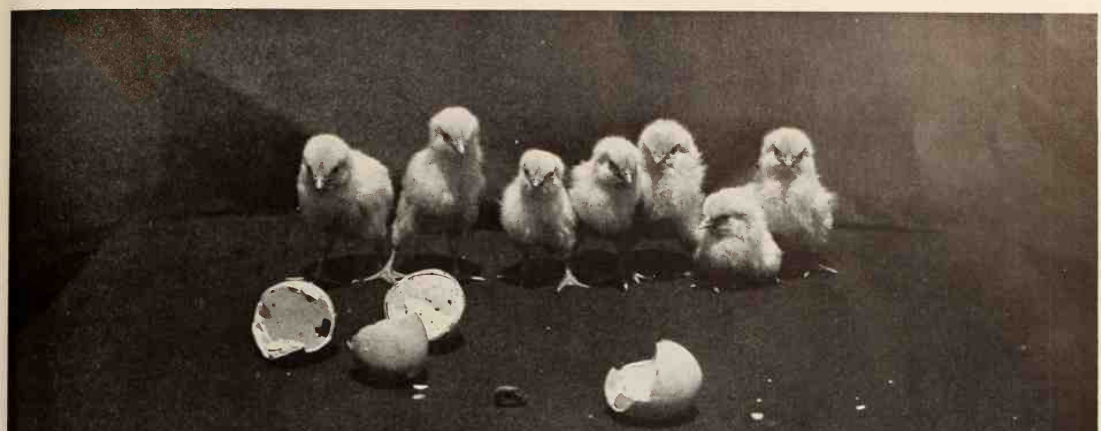

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.—While we are always glad to receive and examine manuscripts and photographs we cannot hold ourselves responsible for them. All manuscripts which the writers desire returned must be accompanied by sufficient postage.

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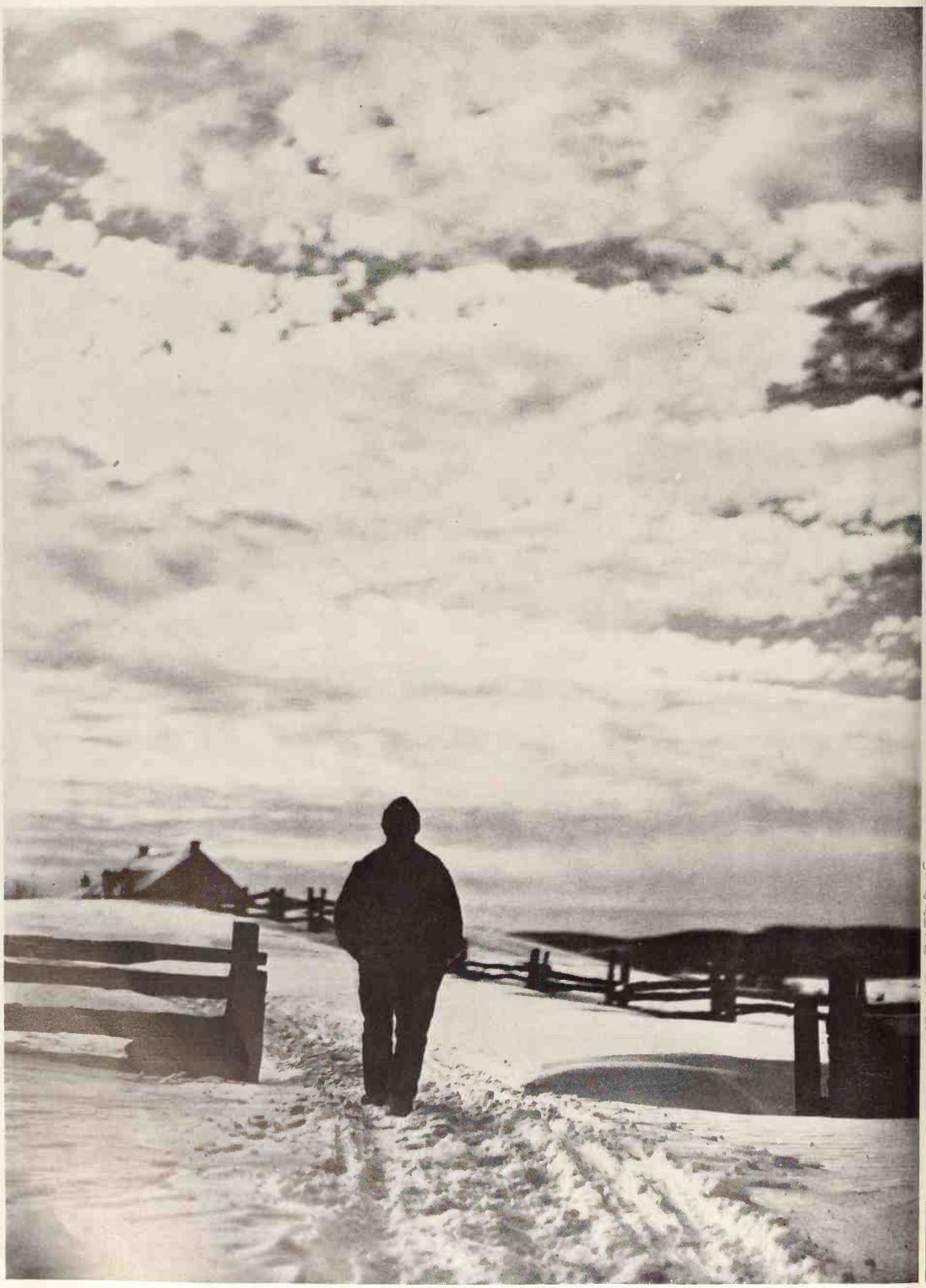

AT THOUGHT OF LOSING IT, THE LITTLE HOME SEEMED DEARER THAN EVER TO NAPOLEON AND MARIE

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

VOLUME XVII—NUMBER 4 February, 1910 PRICE, 35 CENTS $4 A YEAR POSTPAID

Marie began the year in her new home, which seemed to her a veritable palace

THE LOVE OF NAPOLEON AND MARIE BORRIERE

A TALE OF THE QUEBEC FOREST

By A. W. DIMOCK

Photographs by JULIAN A. DIMOCK

[*The life of the Canadian wooasman is one of the most thrilling and picturesque to be found on this continent, but fiction has surrounded him with a false nimbus of romance. Just what he is and how he does his job is the subject of a series of articles, of which this is the third. Mr. Julian A. Dimock made a special trip to Canada last winter, and lived with lumber-jacks and rivermen, in order to secure material for these articles.*—THE EDITORS.]

Napoleon Borriere

EVERY lumber-jack on the St. Maurice remembers the year when the Saint of the river collected tithes of the company which had stolen its name.

A million logs, bearing the stamp of the St. Maurice Co. and the mark of its cullers, were hauled to the roll-ways on the bank of the river. Ten hundred thousand went down the St. Maurice. *Nine* hundred thousand logs reached the booms of the company. The river had taken toll of its namesake.

This happened the year after Napoleon and Marie Borriere were married. An old French habitant told me their story. I only wish I could command the curious dialect, give voice to the soft tones and repeat the quaint gestures with which he made of the tale a living picture.

While the birds of early spring were singing their first

Marie's brother, Pierre

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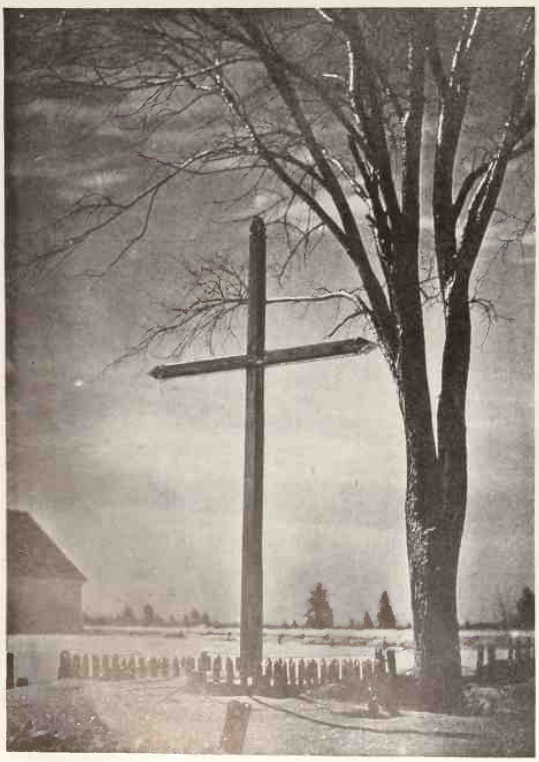
Napoleon's cabin in the woods was a popular rendezvous for lumberjacks and others on their way to town from more distant camps

love songs, Marie Gaston came to her husband. She thought the rude house was a palace. Had not her 'Poleon built it — for her?

There was a debt of $500 on the house, when they began married life within its walls. But their hopes were high, for crops were to be good. With the help of wool from their sheep, they would clear their house of debt in another year. But the prudent Marie, knowing that houses burn and crops fail, took of the little money she had brought to the home and insured the house against fire. With what was left she made certain the product of field and fold by erecting a cross to her patron saint. In a glass case near its base she enclosed a waxen image of St. Joseph.



The cross dedicated to Marie's patron saint, with a waxen image of Saint Joseph in a glass case near its base

But despite her prayers at the sacred shrine, a fell disease attacked the sheep and cruel officials demanded the destruction of the flock.

It was yet spring when Jean, the father of Napoleon, died, and the mother, Julie, came to live in their home. She spent much of her time spinning, but she mourned without ceasing for her lost Jean and through the long summer faded slowly away. In August she died. There were the bills of the good doctor to pay; there was the grand funeral, for the memory of such a woman must not be slighted.

When family affection calls, the poor habitants are seldom as prudent as the wiser folk of the city, and Napoleon looked into an empty purse without lamenting a dollar.

Marie's hands were kept busy cooking enough to satisfy the ravenous appetites of her three lumber-jacks

But the little bill at the store began to grow. Drought threatened the crops and the habitant's face was gloomy as he thought of selling the horse, upon whose work so much depended. Then Marie put her arms around his neck and pressing her cheek against his, she promised to double her prayers to the Virgin. Yet the yield of oats was scanty and the potato crop a failure. A great terror crept into the heart of Marie. She knew there was but one hope left. Her 'Poleon must leave her for the woods — the great woods where trees fell and crushed men's skulls; where axes slipped and great gashes bled red blood.

Each read in the eyes of the other the dread of which neither spoke, and Napoleon went sadly about his work, thinking of the long, cold winter when his little Marie must be left alone in the home which had grown so dear. Early and late he struggled to avert the need of leaving her.

Then one day George Lelong and his wife stopped at the house and said "good-bye," for they were off for a winter in the woods. After they had gone, Marie sat on

her husband's knee and smiled into his face as she had not smiled for weeks. Napoleon was sluggish of mind but he soon saw what his young wife meant and although before this neither had thought of her going to the woods, it was settled now, without a spoken word. They were too excited to sleep, and talked and planned late into the night, as hopeful now as they had been despondent in the morning.

The next day Napoleon dressed himself with unaccustomed care, brushed his horse until its coat glistened and drove to the building of the St. Maurice Co. in the neighboring town. The grand office awed, but the thought of Marie sustained him. The manager of the company was pleased with Napoleon's looks and, after asking a few questions, assigned him a section of forest and gave him a contract for 7,000 logs. These were to be delivered on the river in time for the break-up of the ice and the spring drive. Napoleon hastened home to tell Marie of his success. Together they went to engage the help of her brothers, Pierre and George, for three men and a horse make an economical team for work in the woods.

Napoleon went to the Company depot and arranged for supplies with which to build the little log camp in the woods

Napoleon went to the company depot and arranged for supplies to build a little log camp in the woods. He selected the straightest trees that the logs might lie the closer. He chinked them the better with moss when he thought it would keep the cold draughts from Marie. He put more earth on the lower roof to prevent the heat from escaping, that his little Marie should not suffer. He lapped the half logs of the upper, pitched roof, with more care, that the melting snow and rain might not penetrate. An additional window was put into the cabin, for Marie loved light and sunshine. The floor logs were carefully trimmed that they might be smooth to her feet. He evened the planks of her bunk and covered it deeply with balsam boughs. Because his Marie liked pretty colors, he bought gay calico for a curtain. The stove had an oven in the pipe that pies might be easily baked. There were doubly strong hinges on the hewed planks of the door, that it might not sag, for cold currents of air must not chill Marie. Between stable and living room a large opening was left, that they might be warmed by heat from the horse. Napoleon softened the bark of the birch over the fire and from it made buckets and basins that would hold water, while from the wood of the tree he hewed tables and stools. Into the walls of the little log house he drove wooden pins, on which rested the shelves that were needed for stores. A frame for the grindstone was formed of a hollowed-out log, supported on legs of birch. The runners of the big sleigh and the uprights of its frame were made from wood with the needful natural bends, and its construction was solid as the frame of a ship. As a finishing touch to his labor of love, Napoleon brought from the town a small image of St. Joseph, the patron saint of his wife, which he tenderly placed on a shelf over her bunk. Then he drove to his house and, wrapping his Marie in blankets, he brought her to the new winter home in the woods.

When he proudly ushered her into the cabin and she saw the windows, the curtained bunk laden with sweet-smelling boughs and, crowning all, the little waxen image of her patron saint, she threw her arms around her husband's neck and exclaimed:

" 'Poleon, 'Poleon, here we will be happy, so happy, and in the springtime go back rich with money!"

For weeks the work went smoothly. The sharp axes of the three men bit into the great spruce trees that towered a hundred feet above their heads. Napoleon was working for home and Marie, and beneath his ringing blows three trees came crashing to earth for every two that fell at the hands of Pierre or George. The trees were cut low that inspectors might find no fault, and branches were trimmed to the top that they might lie flat and offer less food to the fire-fiend, the arch-enemy of all who live by the woods. The big cross-cut saw was brought out and the logs cut into lengths of 13½ feet each. They were then rolled into piles to await the coming of snow. Marie's hands were kept

Outdoor appetites make alarming inroads on the larder

The cullers at this depot had an apartment to themselves

Sawing the logs into 13½-foot lengths

Piling the logs after they were cut into lengths

busy supplying the demands of her three lumber-jacks for pork and beans, pies made of dried apples and prunes, loaves of bread and big basins of tea.

At first, when the days were warm, Marie would take a bundle of garments to mend and sit where she could see her 'Poleon swing his axe. Then his strokes became heavy, his trees fell fast, and Pierre and George dropped behind him in their work.

When the snow came, early in December, 3,000 logs were ready for hauling to the rollways.

St. Joseph continued to favor his patrons and the pile of logs grew apace. The inspector looked at the work and found no fault. George Macdonald, the chief culler, visited them, marked every log and spent two days at their camp. This was accounted an honor, for the man was an official of the great company and his English father one of its largest stockholders.

By Christmas the work was so well in hand that the family took a week off to visit their friends in town.

When the holidays were over and Napoleon and his family had returned to camp, a great misfortune befell them. Their good horse slipped while flying down a steep hill in front of a log-laden sled. When the sled and logs had been dragged away it was found that one leg of the animal had been so injured that it could bear no weight. The suffering creature was made as comfortable as possible in his stall and Napoleon took his place in the shafts. Pierre helped pull the load where the road was level and held it back on the steep places by means of a rope which was given a turn around a tree and was then slowly paid out by the boy. Napoleon worked harder than the horse whose place he had taken, yet the pile of logs at the rollways and on the ice of the river grew but slowly. Then came the bitterest cold of a hard winter. Fingers and faces froze on the shortest exposure. Night and day the bark of the trees about the cabin burst with reports that echoed from the hills like rifle shots. The days seemed long to Marie, for they were filled with dread of many things. Benumbed hands held axes less firmly; legs palsied by cold or feet touched by frost might be slow in getting from under a falling tree. When one of her family entered the door, her first glance sought his face in search of the whiteness which tells when a feature is frozen. Often the road was filled with snow that was fine and dry, and time must be lost in beating it down before the laden sled could pass. Snow drifted deep in the path to the river and it was through a signal pole set in the ice that the water-hole, from which they drew the supply for the cabin, could be found. Always it had to be opened anew and the freshly formed ice chopped away. Marie once paid with a frost-bitten face for her disobedience in doing this work for herself.

The latch-string of the poor habitant hangs always outside of the door, and be the guests many or few the house and all it contains is placed at their service. Lumber-jacks and others, on their way to town from more distant camps, liked to hang their snowshoes on the walls of the cabin that Napoleon had built and that sheltered the ever popular Marie. Their outdoor appetites made such inroads on the larder of their hosts that Napoleon lost many a day making trips to the company's store for supplies. These were days of especial apprehension to Marie, for, when mercury freezes, the spraining of an ankle or the breaking

Lifting the logs and loading them securely on the sled for hauling was heavy work

In hauling logs down this hill the horse strained a leg and was laid up for three weeks

Napoleon and Pierre made a hand-sled and kept at work

Pierre held the load back with a rope around a tree

of a snowshoe portends ill to the man who is far afield, and in the swirl of a sudden storm men have lost their landmarks and perished in the snow within a few rods of home.

It is the custom for the small contractor, when he loses his horse, to throw up his hands and abandon his hopeless task. But the thought of Marie braced Napoleon up and nerved him for a time to struggle on in the hope of paying for his supplies and his help, without adding to the debt on his home. Daily discouragement bore heavily on his volatile nature and the anxiety to be read in the eyes of his wife disheartened him. Pierre and George were quick to respond to the gloom in the air and each day the logs cut and hauled were fewer. Marie was distressed, but she met the trouble with tact and courage. She banished from her face the last trace of anxiety and her laugh rang out the more merrily as Napoleon's spirits fell. One afternoon she wrapped herself in her heaviest garments and brightest scarfs, put on four of her warmest stockings knit of the largest woolen yarn, and started over the drifts on snowshoes to the woods where her husband was at work. As she walked home with him she talked cheerily and hopefully while he said little. But when they had entered their cabin Napoleon held his wife to his heart and looking down into her eyes, said:

"*Ma petite Marie!*" Then Marie knew that her 'Poleon understood and she had a comfortable cry in his arms. From that hour there was no lack of energy in the work, yet when the break-up of the ice was at hand, Napoleon's logs on the rolls and ice footed up but 5,000 of the 7,000 for which he had contracted. This number would pay his expenses, but he was troubled lest Macdonald fail to appear to mark his logs till after the breaking ice had sent many of them unculled down the river and therefore forever lost to him.

When the chief of the cullers, cheery as ever, arrived at the cabin one afternoon, Napoleon could have hugged him for joy. That night as the man played cards and chatted with Marie and Napoleon, he heard the whole story of their hopes and misfortunes. He expressed great sympathy, said they ought to get pay for 7,000 logs, and that he would help them if he could. The next day he culled and marked the logs and told Napoleon that he found there were 7,000, and that he had credited him with that number. When Napoleon replied that he had cut only 5,000 Macdonald told him that he would fix it at the office, which would pay for the 7,000. He added that this must not be spoken of, as the company would be very angry to have it known that it had so favored a jobber.

Napoleon was happy, although he could hardly believe

The men never rested in the daytime. They worked like oxen between the shafts — a task not without danger and hardship

that his good fortune was real. Now he could pay all his bills, settle with Pierre and George, and have enough left to pay off half the debt on his home. He wanted to shout the good news, but Macdonald had made him promise that he would not tell even his Marie.

It happened as the culler had said. The St. Maurice Co. paid Napoleon for 7,000 logs. After he had settled for his supplies and paid his bills he had $300 in his pocket. Now he must tell his Marie. No matter what he had promised, his wife must know, must share the joy with which he was bursting. He spread the bills on the table before her, and while she gazed on them with wide-open eyes, he related the wonderful story. Instead of throwing her arms around his neck, the girl sat quietly, with a face so white that Napoleon was frightened. He was about to take her into his arms when the door opened and George Macdonald entered. Napoleon responded to his cheery salutation, but Marie looked silently into his face. The culler turned to Napoleon, and said:

"I see you got the money; three hundred, wasn't it? Suppose I take a hundred for my share?" and the man stepped toward the table. But Marie was ahead of him. Seizing the bills she thrust them into her bosom, and turning angrily to Macdonald, she said:

"What for my 'Poleon give you hundred dollar, his money?"

"Because it isn't his money. He got it out of the St. Maurice Co. and I want a hundred dollars of it. Then nothing will ever be said about it."

Napoleon worked harder than the horse whose place he had taken

The girl's eyes flashed, and she seemed to tower above the man as she pointed to the door and said:

"You try make my 'Poleon a thief? Go out that door! If you no go quick, 'Poleon throw you out!"

After the culler had gone, Napoleon stood dazed. This was no longer his gentle, laughing Marie, but a stranger, who put on her coat and hat, ordered him to stay at home, and without even a good-bye kiss she started up the road toward the town, which was miles away.

Marie knew nothing of business, but she entered the building of the St. Maurice Co. as fearless of her surroundings as Napoleon had been timid. Walking up to the desk of a man who seemed to be in authority, she took the $300 from her bosom and laid it before him, saying:

"That your money. My 'Poleon honest man. They try to make him thief!"

"What does this mean? What is your name, my good woman?"

"Marie Borriere. My 'Poleon cut logs for you."

"Yes, I remember. Napoleon Borriere contracted to deliver 7,000 logs. He delivered 7,000 logs and he was paid for 7,000 logs. Isn't that right?"

"No. My 'Poleon cut 5,000 logs, you pay for 7,000."

As Marie told her story in the rambling fashion of her class, the manager of the great company became strangely

(*Continued on page 448*)

Then the horse recovered and work went on as before

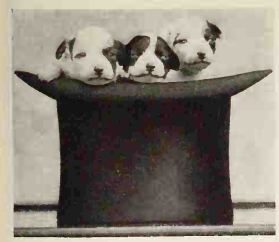
A breed that has had its ups and downs in the realm of fashion, but that has at last made a place for itself in the hearts of American dog lovers, is the Old English sheepdog. Robin Adair

THE CHANGING FASHIONS IN SHOW DOGS

WHY THE PAST TWO DECADES HAVE SEEN THE DECLINE OF MASTIFF, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND PUG, AND THE RISE OF GREAT DANE, BORZOI, AND BOSTON TERRIER—THE DOGS THAT WILL BE POPULAR DURING THE NEXT TEN YEARS

By CHARLES P. SAWYER

Photographs by ARTHUR G. ELDREDGE, C. J. ROSS, HOWARD B. RATHBONE, F. A. WALTER, and others



FROM the records of twenty years of dog shows in New York City, it would seem as if fashions in dogs were as unstable as those of attire, yet there are some breeds which have held their own through that time, although there have been many changes in other breeds—some disappearing altogether, new ones coming up to take their places, and others having a brief term of popularity, only to disappear in the end.

In the score of years under consideration, failures to bring favor for new breeds to this country in the Westminster Kennel Club Show in the Madison Square Garden, which is the greatest exhibition of the kind in the country, have been many. Among the larger dogs which have come and gone may be noted the Russian sheepdog, which strongly resembles the Old English sheepdog, but which has a long tail. This dog was shown only once. The Irish wolfhound and the otter hound were seen for the first time in last year's show, but they attracted little attention, and they are not likely to be heard from again. English harriers and retrievers had a brief existence some years ago, and the Chesapeake Bay dog had a career of a few years, when he, too, passed from sight and has not been on the benches in recent years. Eskimo dogs have been seen in a number of shows, but the largest number has been half a dozen specimens, except in 1894, when Dr. Cook came out of the North, bringing with him fifteen which attracted a good deal of attention; but that was chiefly on account of their his-

Beagles and foxhounds depend for their popularity upon the activities of large kennels, as they are usually shown in packs. Some of Mr. William G. Rockefeller's beagles

Among the very large dogs the Great Dane stands first. Ch. Holdfast Aegis Gloria

tory. The large dogs which came and remained were the Russian wolfhound and the Great Dane, of which more anon.

Among the smaller dogs — which always have better chances of success — there have been more novelties, but most of them have made little headway. The Boston terrier, French bulldog, Pomeranian, and, possibly, the Roseneath, are the only survivors. There have been, besides these, the Bedlington and Dandie Dinmont terriers, the Blenheim spaniels, Samoyedes, Papillons, Mexican hairless dogs, Chihuahuas, and Griffons Bruxellois, but their number has been few, and they have had little or no vogue. There is now some sign of life in the Roseneath, for there were nine in last year's show, but that story is yet to be told.

The Borzoi's wolfish look has prejudiced some people against him. In reality he is gentle

Taking a line from the exhibitions of other years and in other countries, there seems to be no likelihood of any falling off in the demand for the Boston terrier, which is one of the most lovable of dogs, with few vices, and with a deep affection for his owner. He makes an excellent "pal," and surely those are reasons enough for a hold upon the public, which seems certain. Another breed which is as certain to gain in favor is the French bulldog, which is another delightful little animal, and which has no more objectionable characteristics than the Boston terrier, neither being destructive and both safe with children. Both, also, have the advantage of short hair, and can, therefore, be easily washed and dried, so that danger of colds from baths, which is always present in the small long-haired dogs, is absent. The Pomeranian is essentially a woman's dog, and appeals largely through its size, but it is doubtful if it ever attains the vogue of the other two; although an increase in the number of owners is inevitable, the rarity of the smaller specimens being sufficiently great. These three breeds, therefore, have all the reasons for favor and are likely to be the fashion for many years to come.

Is the noble St. Bernard passing from favor? Ch. White Star Barrie

Of the big dogs the Russian wolfhound and the Great Dane are in the lead, and are likely to stay there, although the short hair of the latter gives him an advantage except for those who can afford to spend the time and money over the long, silky coat of the Borzoi, which needs constant attention to keep it in condition. The collie and other dogs of his class will always have a certain amount of popularity, but the tendency will be to gather them into big kennels. The collies which are scattered among the general public are not good show specimens, as a rule, and the ear-splitting bark of the breed and their habit of being noisy on all occasions is against them. As a general proposition it may be safely said that the dogs which are likely to meet with the greatest amount of favor are the short-haired dogs, which have even dispositions and of these the leaders are the Boston terrier, the Great Dane, and the French bulldog, and as none of them is notably useful, the dictates of fashion may be said to be in their favor.

The English bulldog's vogue has not diminished. He is too homely to lose. Ch. Fashion

Of the old breeds which have disappeared from the bench show, the mastiff is the most prominent, and of the newcomers which have attained high popularity the Boston terrier is in the lead. Dog lovers may be divided into two classes, one of which looks upon the animal for his useful characteristics, and the other which bases its love upon beauty or the lack of it, and upon good-fellowship. Among the useful dogs the pointer and the English setter have lost little in the score of years. Their number has varied at each show, but there has never been a great loss in twenty shows, for in 1890 seventy-four English setters were shown; the high-water mark was reached in 1906, when ninety-five were benched; the smallest number was fifty-one, in 1896, and last year there were ninety-one.

One of Mr. W. H. Browning's Irish wolfhounds — a breed that has not yet caught hold

Among the pointers the change has been greater, but for this there has been a good reason. When the show was started, the club was known as a pointer club, and it was expected that the dogs benched would be mainly of that breed. But as the years rolled by, and other breeds were shown, the number of pointers became less as the club members found it unnecessary to bolster up the show by entering their own dogs. The breed, however, has never been

SCOTTY, A REAL DOGGY LITTLE DOG THAT, HOMELY AS HE IS, WINS THE BLUE RIBBONS

Some breeds survive because fashion so decrees — like the extreme English bulldog; some because common people love them — like the old-fashioned collie; the Scottish terrier — long-nosed, short-legged little rascal — has won out in both classes

The English setter is popular partly because of his small size. Ch. Bloomfield Rap

appreciably neglected. Twenty years ago 154 were benched, but the century mark was not reached after that until 1893, when 120 were shown, while the smallest number was fifty-seven in 1905, and last year there were eighty-three.

In the non-sporting dogs — those which are little better than ornament — the toy spaniels of many varieties have about held their own. The other breeds have all had their ups and downs, starting from nothing, coming up to big numbers, and then falling off, only to rise again; while others which were popular in the early days of the show lost caste for a time and then reappeared stronger than ever, the changes being due, apparently, to nothing more than a whim of fashion.

Of the dogs which disappeared from the show last year the most important was the mastiff. Here is one of the oldest known breeds, which, in the early days of the show, was the best liked by the spectators. He made his first appearance in 1880, and gradually increased in favor until 1888, which was his banner year, when E. H. Moore had the beautiful Ilford Caution, the Ashmont Kennels had Dolly Varden, and J. L. Winchell had the great Beaufort. Then came the Moore puppy, Minting, destined to sweep down the line in show after show, carrying off the blue ribbon from all comers. When he was three years old a better mastiff could not have been desired. He was not only the pride of his owner and the judges, but of the public, as well; and his bench was the first place sought by the thousands as they came into the Garden. The writer was one of his particular worshippers. Many a time during the show did I visit Minting, and we became strong friends. On one occasion I was sitting on the edge of Minting's bench talking with Moore, while the big dog lay asleep behind me in the straw. Suddenly there came a blow from behind and I was sent sprawling to the floor. I looked up to ascertain the cause, and there stood Minting with a broad grin on his face. The animal had got up quietly without even rattling his chain, had sprung upon his friend unawares, and was laughing at the effect.

The Irish setter, however, is more beautiful. Ch. St. Lambert's Mollie

That year, sixty-seven of the breed were benched, and it was the high-water mark. The old breeders went out of the business soon after, and others who took their places were unable to produce good specimens, with the exception of Beaufort's Black Prince and a few others, and down the number shown fell until 1897, when only ten were to be seen. Then came a little spurt, but it lasted only two years, and the number dwindled until 1904, when only four were shown. The next year none was entered, the following year three were benched, and since then the breed has been absent from the Garden.

The pointer was the Westminster Club's first favorite. Top Notch Merry Dot

Newfoundlands, at one time a popular breed among the masses, and with a good reputation which was wholly undeserved, were also among the missing last year. At the outset they were small in numbers, and still smaller with each year, until their disappearance. To many their loss is a blessing. Great stories have been told of their life-saving abilities, and many a picture has been shown, and many a story told, of their saving children from drowning; but the bad side of their temper has been heard from only in the daily press, and one of the idols of childhood days has been shattered when one has read of unwarranted attacks by Newfoundlands upon children, ending too often in death. On occasions other breeds of dogs have been known to turn upon their friends, but children have generally been sacred from attack except from this breed. Small wonder is it, then, that the Newfoundland has lost its popularity.

The beauty of the collie's coat will keep him popular. Ch. Imna Superior

Toy spaniels hold their own, because there are ladies with time enough to care for them. Three champion King Charles spaniels

As fashionable toys, the Pekinese spaniels stand near the top. Four of Mrs. Paul Sorg's Celestials — some of the best of the breed

Who doesn't love a puppy? In a few weeks these awkward, fuzzy little things will be leaping fences and cutting up generally; in a year or so they'll be winning admiration and prizes in the Russian wolfhound or Borzoi class at the dog show

Another dog which was held in high favor at one time, but has since passed into disgrace, is the pug. The ugly little animal, with an enormous amount of intelligence, believed erroneously to be stupid, has been displaced by the Boston terrier and the French bulldog. One specimen was shown last year, and it is more than likely that he was the last; for, while his vogue has risen and fallen several times in the two decades, it never had been so low.

St. Bernards have had a checkered career. Twenty years ago 152 were benched, and the high-water mark was reached in 1891, when the enormous number of 175 were shown. The quantity fell slowly after that, but it was not until 1898 that the 100 mark was lost. After that the number rapidly became smaller, and in 1908 only thirty-seven were shown. There was an increase to fifty-six last year, however, and the chances of further improvement are good. This breed

of dog was in its prime when W. C. Reick, Colonel Ruppert, E. H. Moore, and Mr. Hearne were interested, and among the dogs they owned were such splendid specimens as Alton, Sir Bedivere, Sir Waldorf, Remnant, Leila, and the Empress of Contocook. Since then others have entered the field, but they have produced no such dogs as those mentioned, and few believe that they will.

Irish and Gordon setters have lost the hold they had years ago, and for some unknown reason, as they are fully as good in the field as the English setter or the pointer, although the latter, with his short hair, is more favored because of his better adaptability to the hunting field where briers abound. Then, too, he was the real cause of the foundation of the bench show, and the Westminster Club's great dog, Sensation, still adorns the publications of the Club, and even the tickets to the show. There were famous pointers in the past, among them being Graphic, Robert le Diable, Bang Bang, Naso of Kippen, Lad of Bow, Lad of Kent, and Sensation, and all made great records in the shows. All but Sensation are represented in the really good dogs of to-day.

One thing is absolutely certain in the dog world — the alert, lovable Boston terrier has come to stay. Ch. Boylston Warrior

Another dog which has lost caste is the fox terrier, which was at its best in 1890, with 150 dogs on the benches, but which began to lose favor in 1903, when the number dropped for the first time to below 100. Since that time the loss has been slow but sure, until last year, when only sixty-eight were seen. It is more than likely that the lack of popularity has come from the fact that there are three or four breeders who have monopolized the ribbons, rather than from any dislike of the breed, in spite of a reputation for snapping and barking.

Among the medium-sized dogs the deerhounds and the greyhounds have about held their own, never coming into great prominence and never appearing likely either to grow in popularity or go out altogether, each having a small coterie of admirers. Bloodhounds have had their ups and downs, depending largely upon the breeders, for there are only three who have paid much attention to this animal in this country. Collies have had a varied career, but in this case, as with the fox terrier, fashion has had no hand. At first the rivalry between two big kennels drove out the

(*Continued on page 458*)

This wrinkled old crone of dogdom seems to be grieving over her undeserved reputation for ferocity. This is a portrait of the tawny-colored English bloodhound, George Eliot, progenitress of some of the most noted members of the breed in Europe and America

Why not drain your wet land, make a stream or pond like this and plant water-lilies and Japan iris? Royal Horticultural Society Garden

WHAT ENGLAND CAN TEACH US ABOUT PEAT GARDENS

HOW WE CAN TRANSFORM EVERY BAD-SMELLING, MALARIA-BREEDING, MOSQUITO-HAUNTED SWAMP INTO A HEALTHFUL SPOT OF UNIQUE BEAUTY — NO OBJECTION POSSIBLE TO BOG GARDENS

By WILHELM MILLER

Photographs by E. J. WALLIS

[NOTE. — *This is the twelfth in a series of articles on what England can teach us about gardening. The writer made a special journey to England to secure the material. Landscape gardening was discussed in January, 1909, formal gardens in February, rose gardens in March, making new varieties in April, water gardens in May, living outdoors in June, wild gardening in July, rock gardening in August, hardy borders in September, wall gardening in November, and indoor gardening in December.* — THE EDITORS.]

COME now, gentle reader, confess that you are prejudiced against my subject. The word "swamp" makes you think of chills and fever, snakes, green scum, mosquitoes, miasma, frogs, and all unpleasantness. If you have any other feeling you must be either a great traveler and a great reader, or an exceptional student of nature and gardening. The only attitude an "honest person" has toward wet places is to wish them all drained and filled with soil.

Drain them? Yes; but fill them, no! Draining alone will usually solve the health problem by exterminating the mosquitoes and, consequently, the malaria. But to fill low spots is often sheer waste. Many of the most gorgeous and interesting flowers in the world grow only in damp ground. To dump in soil is to destroy all possibility of enjoying a unique type of beauty. The city engineer and the real estate dealer often have to fill in such places, and country gentlemen unconsciously imitate their example. But grading is very costly. Why not take the money you expected to spend in filling a ravine or bit of damp woods and make a peat garden — the sort of thing here pictured?

Yet these illustrations do not show a thousandth part of the beauty of English "bog gardens." That phrase, however, I cannot use in America. In England these words convey no unpleasant suggestion, because mosquitoes and malaria are practically non-existent. But here they are a national curse. It may take a hundred years and millions of dollars to subjugate these foes. Therefore I have ventured to propose the phrase "peat gardens," because "peat" has only pleasant suggestions. It makes one think of acres of heather, the smell of burning peat, the clean, cool cushions of sphagnum moss, of orchids, pitcher plants, and the shyest beauties of the heath family.

The name "peat garden" is defective, however, in two respects. For peat in Europe is made by heather, while American peat is composed of fern root. Our peat is not so easy to use for fuel, and not so good for cultivating certain plants, especially greenhouse orchids. But the main

objection to the phrase "peat garden" is that it must be used to cover two very different ideas, *viz.*, the peat bog and the muck swamp. The latter is the commoner and less agreeable thing, for the soil is likely to be sour, and is full of the organisms of decay, while the waters of a sphagnum bog are antiseptic. They contain no bacteria or other organisms of decay, and that is why oak trees which have been blown into Irish bogs have remained in perfect condition for hundreds and even thousands of years. These sphagnum bogs are becoming rarer as the value of land increases, and it behooves us to save every one we can. For they are little wonder worlds of beauty and can never be replaced.

I wish that every one who has to deal with damp ground could visit with me the bog garden of Sir Henry Yorke, in Buckinghamshire. For at every step one's prejudices melt away until one is quite entranced by the revelation of a new and overwhelming kind of beauty. I dare say there are larger and older bog gardens, but even in its new state I am sure you would enjoy it.

American orchids in an English garden. The showy lady's-slipper (*Cypripedium spectabile*) is the largest and most desirable of hardy orchids; it can be grown with permanent success only in the peat garden

Suppose, then, that we have left the house and entered a piece of woods of, perhaps, ten acres. Most of us would become enthusiastic at once because of the century-old trees. But to Sir Henry it had seemed an uninteresting and badly neglected spot. You and I might exclaim with pleasure at the sight of acres of ferns growing as tall as a man, and foxgloves blooming by the million. But these are familiar sights to an Englishman. He knows that brakes are the weediest of all ferns and the color of the wild foxglove is undeniably crude and coarse, when you come to live with big masses of it.

So you must not shiver when I say that it was right to sail in and destroy a five-acre patch of this undergrowth. For there is another and higher type of beauty which belonged by divine right to the soil long before these cosmopolitan tramps — the brakes and foxgloves — usurped the land.

And please do not shudder at the idea of chopping down dozens of trees that were fifty years old or more, for in every wood that is simply let alone there are too many trees. The best thing that can be done is to thin out the short-lived kinds and the crooked individuals, so that the noblest specimens may have a chance to develop their grandest proportions.

Even more thinning than this Sir Henry did, and wisely. For you cannot have flowers without a certain amount of light, and even the most sentimental tree lover would not like to breathe a close, stuffy atmosphere or walk in a grove that is damp under foot and gloomy over head. The moment you enter Sir Henry's bog garden you instinctively draw a deep breath of fresh, pure air, and you exclaim with delight at the pleasant interplay of light and shade, of sunny warmth and leafy coolness. There is no question of lifting skirts or getting wet feet, for there are good dry paths everywhere.

Now let us make the circuit of this woodsy garden and enjoy a hundred flowers we have never seen before. The soil itself is a delight to walk upon, for it is a rich, spongy mass of reddish brown peat, soft and cushiony to the foot. There are thousands of acres of such land in England made by the heather growth of untold centuries. And such soil is usually springy. Sir Henry was not content to leave this land all sopping and hummocky. The springs now feed a number of dainty little brooks, with clear water, pleasant gravelly bottoms, miniature waterfalls, and even a little lake that is large enough for a few water-lilies. The sound of running water is charming in any garden, especially in the stillness of early morning, but in a peat garden it is doubly precious because it is a guarantee of health, as well as beauty.

Of course, peat and water make ideal conditions fo members of the great heath family. Therefore, every one is tempted first to plant big masses of rhododendron hybrids, because they are the showiest and have the finest colors. Sir Henry Yorke has resisted this temptation,

A glorious foliage plant for the winter garden, *Saxifraga peltata*. Leaves a foot or more across. Native to California but hardy in Massachusetts

The sensitive fern is another American plant which is often seen in English bog gardens, where it does well. (*Onoclea sensibilis.*) Cambridge Botanical Garden

because it would have made his garden conventional. The hybrids he plants near his house because they are obviously the works of man. But in this sylvan retreat he chose to accentuate the native wildness. Therefore, he has planted the wild rhododendrons and the members of the heath family which do not suggest the garden. I mean such things as the flame azalea of the Carolina Mountains; *Azalea Vaseyi*, perhaps the purest pink in the whole family; the mountain andromeda, marvelous for its sprays of creamy buds in midwinter; the Leucothoë, unrivaled for the arching grace of its branches laden with symmetrical rows of polished leaves; galax, a ground cover of incomparable beauty all winter, whether its leathery leaves be bronze or green; partridge berry and wintergreen, which have beautiful red fruits that show all winter against the background

Its pinkish moccasins are about two inches long. People often dig up the plants in the woods and move them to their gardens, where they do well for a few years and then die. Sentimentalists are sometimes said to be the worst vandals. They mean the best, but know the least. Barbarians do not destroy flowers, but sentimentalists dig up the rarest and most exquisite plants of damp, cool woods (on the plea of saving them) and move them to hot, sunny gardens, where, of course, they die. If these people were sincere they would put their money into peat gardens. For that is the only way of growing most of these treasures.

Another unique group suited only to the peat garden is composed of insect-destroying plants, such as the sundews and butterworts, the pitcher plants and Venus's fly-trap. Of course, you can grow them in greenhouses where you can watch them capture and devour flies and other creatures, but it is a pity to forego their magical environment. These plants cannot be well grown without sphagnum moss. I was pleased to see our Northern pitcher plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) in Sir Henry Yorke's bog garden, but he did not then have the showiest of the whole group of insectivorous plants, *viz.*, *Sarracenia flava*. This is a native of the southern United States, yet Mr. Warren H. Manning once showed me some splendid colonies of it in his Massachusetts bog garden. The fly-trap is the most wonderful of all, for it claps its claws together and kills an insect before your very eyes. All these plants are now available from regular nurserymen, so that there is no excuse for robbing nature.

"But," you may exclaim, "I do not have any peaty soil or any sphagnum. What can I do?" Several things. If you want the finest kind of bog garden, do as Mr. Man-

A bog garden in Hyde Park which is enjoyed by thousands of people in London every year. *Saxifraga peltata*, water-lilies, gunnera and rheum

of their evergreen leaves; the American cranberry which has the same attraction, plus bronzy colors in winter; and last, but not least, Shortia, a plant of romantic history and exquisite beauty.

Next to the heaths in interest come the hardy orchids. Most people have the idea that orchids are air plants and have to be grown in greenhouses. Yet there are fully a hundred species that we could grow outdoors in the North. Of the fifty-six that grow wild in the eastern United States, more than half can be bought from our own nurserymen. Thirty-two Japanese species are catalogued by one firm in New York, and the Dutch bulb catalogues offer about three dozen European orchids. Of course, many of these are more curious than beautiful, but many of them are altogether lovely. The showiest hardy orchid in the world is our own *Cypripedium spectabile*, pictured on page 412.

ning did — buy a sphagnum swamp, such as you can find in New England on wooded and hilly land suitable for summer homes, but costing only $10 to $20 an acre. Or, buy a carload of peat, and sphagnum in any quantity you like, and make an artificial bog, taking for your guide Robinson's "English Flower Garden." If these methods are too costly, you can fall back upon the plants that can be grown in ordinary muck. By "muck" I mean soil in which you cannot see vegetable fibre as you do in peat. Let us see, then, if there are any showy plants that will grow in soil of any kind which is damp all the year or for a large part of it.

Shortia galacifolia is one of the most exquisite members of the heath family. Its evergreen foliage bronzes beautifully in winter

Showy? I should think so! In May you could have great clumps of Siberian iris bearing dozens of blue flowers four inches across; in June, the tall yellow iris with flowers five inches across; in early July, Japan iris in many colors, with flowers six to nine inches across; in late July, the purple coneflower, with flowers five inches across; in August, *Lilium superbum* growing eight feet high, and bearing thirty flowers, each four inches across; in August and September, the swamp rose mallow, Crimson Eye hibiscus and Mallow Marvels, with flowers five to eight inches across.

If this is not enough, you can have many flowers that are smaller individually, but equally showy in mass, *e. g.*, the purple loosestrife, cardinal flower, bee balm, sneezeweed, swamp milkweed, turtle head, *Chelone Lyoni*, etc.

Some of these will do fairly well in ordinary gardens, but it is only in wet soil that they attain superb proportions and are splendid beyond words. For example, the purple loosestrife in the salt meadows grows only two or three feet high, and bears perhaps a dozen spikes.

There is no book on peat gardening. In this article I can mention only the broadest features of this unique style. For the construction of bogs the best work I know is Robinson's "English Flower Garden." The best article I have seen in any American periodical is "The Two Kinds of Bog Garden," which Mr. W. H. Manning wrote for COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for August, 1908. Plants for peat gardens are easy enough to get. I know half a dozen American nurserymen who catalogue fifty to a hundred species, and the European dealers, of course, offer a far greater variety. The big thing, however, is pictorial quality, and this depends not only on design but also on structure. And since the subject is so new, in America, at least, it behooves every one who can afford it to engage a competent landscape gardener. I shall be glad to answer questions about peat gardens or English effects in gardening, if readers will enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Rhododendrons and tiger-lilies at Kew. Better effects are obtainable in peat gardens with species of lilies that will grow nowhere else

The Canada porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*) is a plantigrade rodent chiefly remarkable for its highly developed system of defense

One of Mr. Seton's porcupines. The quills on the back are raised when the animal is alarmed or angry

THE PORCUPINE AT HOME

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

Photographs by A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE ELWIN R. SANBORN, and the author

YES, that's something I *can do*," said the woodman; "I can take you to a hedgehog. When it comes to foxes, coons, or even deer it's a gamble, but I can sure show you a hedgehog." And so we set out from our camp on the Oswegatchie River.

An old camp is always a likely place for these creatures, and our first objective point was up the river, a mile and a half, to an abandoned logging shanty. There were plenty of porky signs about the place. Every piece of wood that had been tainted with salt or grease was deeply gnawed; doubtless the spiny ones found something here to fill a long-felt want. But not a porky was to be seen. We tramped off through the woods, and after an hour came back. Dobson was ahead, and as he entered the tumble-down kitchen shouted: "There he is! Look out, now, or he'll dodge into a hole."

I hurried forward to see the porcupine in a little wall cupboard, where he had been enjoying the greasy, unsuculent shelf. But he had no desire for our acquaintance, and began to scramble down. Snatching a plank to serve as door, the guide shut him into this cupboard. I tore it from its fastenings, and we carried it into the sunlight.

The activity of that spiny creature, and the energy and wrath with which he ground his teeth, were somewhat in contrast with the slow, logy porcupines I used to know in Canada, and to prevent his escape we had to slip a wire noose over one hind foot.

First I examined him closely, and found that the summer moult was so complete that his upper rear parts were naked except for the quills. These, when raised, radiate from the small of the back, or where that ought to be; in this case it looked more like the broad of the back.

When tapped on the head or front parts he tried to turn around; if touched on the hind parts, the tail flew up, or to one side, and left in the offending stick or boot a number of quills.

At length he broke the wire and made off. I ran in front of him, whereupon he turned his back and came on, switching his tail viciously. I held up my foot; he struck the sole of my boot and left half a dozen quills in it.

We now managed to get another noose on his hind foot, but the moment the leg was pulled out, he switched that foot full of quills. Here was a quandary. Having made the necessary photographs, we had no right to let the quill-pig go with his leg full of quills, and so, with much trouble and some danger — for Dobson got a couple of quills in his hand — we freed the quiller from his own darts and set him at liberty.

During this affair that porcupine lost not less than 150 of the poisoned daggers. It makes one wonder whether in a series of encounters they may not run short of ammunition.

All attempts to make this one climb a tree or roll up like a ball were failures. Dobson said he

"He took to the water and swam slowly, splashily, to the other side"

never saw one "ball" except when falling from a height, and then it unrolled as soon as it landed. Of course, it does not *throw* the quills in any sense like arrows; they leave the body or tail only after the other end has entered the enemy, for at the porcupine's end the quill is very loosely set in, and at the foeman's end it is very tightly fixed with 1,000 barbs to prevent it from coming out again.

Next day we went to a small lake called Gal-pond. While sitting on the bank we heard a patter on the leaves behind us. Dobson whispered "Hedgehog!" We ran toward it, but the creature, a large, old fellow, made for a tree, and in spite of forked sticks succeeded in climbing out of reach and out of view so far as the camera was concerned. I was for climbing after him, he was so obviously cornered; surely I could get some pictures up there. But Dobson said he had several times heard of such things, and once had seen a man climb after a porky. It was a scene and a lesson never to be forgotten. As soon as the knight of many spears saw his enemy approaching him high in the tree, he backed down toward him, lashing his tail—with lashings beside which those of bull or lion are mere child's play. Unable to get down fast enough, and in imminent danger of a serious fall, the man threw up his arm to protect his face, and the quills on that fearsome tail speared it in fifty places. A hurried, horrid scramble to the ground was all that saved the man from still more dreadful punishment. But he had not by any means escaped a very full measure of the quillpig's vengeance. Blood-poisoning set in, and for weeks the arm was useless; at one time it was feared that amputation would be necessary. It was several months before the man fully recovered.

So good-bye, porky; far be it from me to intrude.

The common porcupine, or "hedgehog," does not shoot his quills, but he does leave them behind him in his enemy's flesh when he can

On the way home we passed through a grove of aspens. On the ground was the unmistakable after-evidence of a porky feast, and I found the feaster dozing in a crotch some ten feet up. A deft push with a pole brought down the over-secure one, and he proceeded to perform for us, making first for a root under which he stuck his head; he defied us with fierce and rotary sweeps of his tail. A noose was slipped over a hind foot so we could hale him into full daylight, and again our prisoner lashed his own foot full of poisoned daggers. As before, we could not make him "ball." Then, as in duty bound, we held him under forked sticks and removed the spears from his foot before letting him go.

He ran out on a log that was in the water; when I followed he *retreated toward me* with threatening tail. Then at length he took to the water and swam slowly, splashily, to the other side, some fifty yards away.

Yet again I tried to photograph the porky in the Adirondacks at Loon Lake, in August of 1909. A native showed me the resort of a "hedgehog." A load of barrels had been carried into the woods with water to fight a forest fire. They had been left there, and being pork barrels, attracted the porcupine, who came and gnawed whenever he felt like having a chew. I went alone every day for five days without seeing anything but a few fresh signs.

On the sixth day I had a premonition of success that was founded chiefly on a determination to win. I put a wire noose in my pocket and went quietly to the place. He was not there. But I have always preached that each wild animal has a home-region and a routine of life, just as men have. One time he is in this den, another time in that; this day he is eating lily pads at the pond, next day he is feeding on twigs of the hemlock grove; and the home range of the porky is very small. Without doubt, this creature was within a quarter of a mile of me at this moment, so I set about to find him. The tracks and signs told me that he mostly went southeastward from the barrel toward a hemlock ridge. I went cautiously in that direction, not following any one track, but noting with satisfaction that there were plenty of signs. Every few minutes I paused and listened. At last, I heard a patter on the leaves. I was ready with a forked stick and a noose, and rushed forward to surprise the quilly one, turn him over, and noose his hind foot before he could make for tree or hole.

When I picked him up, I judged his weight to be about six pounds, but before I had carried him at arm's length a quarter of a mile into an opening, unquestionably he weighed fully fifty-six pounds.

Of course he began by lashing his foot full of spines; then he furnished me with some illustrations of his inverted drill manual, as follows:

On guard (which is turn tail and jam your head under a root).
Charge (which is backward).
Retreat (which is forward).
Thrust (which is a circular sweep).
Parry (which is an upper cut).

My intentions toward that porky were quite honorable, but he treated me like a pickpocket or a highwayman. I think that he expended over 100 darts in his attempt to repel me, and of these over twenty were in his own hind foot, of course.

The final thankless ceremony was dequilling the foot of the spiny one. He loved me not before, during, or after the operation. As he waddled off into his hemlocks I wondered if nature had provided him with some means of his own for resisting or extracting the poisoned shafts, had I let him go without attempting the dangerous operation of removing them.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SUBURBANITE

V.—MY DOMESTICATED AUTOMOBILE

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

Photographs by A. B. PHELAN

I SUPPOSE that if I had come home and said to Isobel: "My dear, I have bought an Asiatic hyena," she would have been less shocked and surprised than she was when I entered the house and said: "Well, my dear, I have bought an automobile."

Isobel is of a rather nervous disposition, and driving behind our horse had tended to decrease any speed mania she may have ever had, for he was not a rapid horse. Of course, Isobel drove the horse at a trot occasionally, but that was when she wanted to go slower than a walk, for the horse was what may be called an upright trotter — one of those horses that trot like a grasshopper; the harder they trot the higher they rise into the air, and the less ground they cover. When Bob was in fine fettle, as we horsemen say, he could trot for hours with a perpendicular motion, like a sewing-machine needle, and remain in the identical spot the whole time. He could trot tied to a post. Sometimes, when he was feeling his oats, he could trot backward.

I suppose that, when I mentioned automobile, Isobel had a vision of a bright red car about twenty-five feet long, with a tonnage like an ocean steamer, and a speed of 110 miles an hour — one of the machines that flash by with a wail of agony and kill a man or two just around the next corner. But my automobile was not that kind. It was no untested and untried affair; on the contrary, it had been in a careful, Christian family for five years, and was well broken. I learned, soon after I got it, just how well broken it was. Nor was it a long automobile; it was one of the shortest automobiles I have ever seen; indeed, I do not think I ever saw such a short automobile. "Short and high" seemed to have been the maker's motto, and he lived up to it. He couldn't have made the automobile any shorter without having cogs on the tires, so they could overlap. If the automobile had been much shorter the rear wheels would have been in front of the fore ones. But what it lacked in length it made up in altitude. It averaged pretty well, multiplying the height by the length. It was the type known, in the profession, as the "camel" type. When in action it had a motion somewhat like a camel, too, and somewhat like a small boat on a wintry, wind-tossed sea. But ah, the engine! There was a noble heart in that weak body! When the engine started one knew it had started. In two minutes after the engine started the driver was on the ground; if he did not become dizzy, sitting at such a height, and fall off, the engine shook him off.

But, if Isobel did not take kindly to the idea of an automobile, Mr. Rolfs and Mr. Pedley did. When I mentioned the brand, Mr. Rolfs said he had known a man once who had owned a machine of that brand, eight or ten years ago, and that it was a good make, and Mr. Pedley said that everyone knew that the machines of that brand that were turned out in 1900 were extremely durable. He said he remembered it particularly, because it was at the period when milk-shakes were the popular drink, and his friend used to make his own. He said his friend would put the ingredients in a bottle and tie the bottle to the automobile seat and then start the engine for a minute or so, and the milk-shake would be completely shaken. Then he said that all I would have to do would be to get a cow, and when I got enough cream, put it in a keg and take it for a little spin in the automobile, and on my return it would be churned into the best kind of butter. He said he hoped I would be sure to let him know when the automobile arrived.

I had no difficulty in doing so. The only difficulty would have been in concealing the fact that that automobile was arriving anywhere, or in getting it to arrive. Often it preferred not to arrive at all, but when it did arrive it gave everyone notice. Isobel never had to wonder whether I was arriving in my automobile, or whether it was a visiting machine. My machine had a sweet, purring sound, like a road-roller loaded with scrap-iron crossing a cobblestone bridge, when in motion; and when at rest the motor made a noise like fire-crackers under a dish-pan.

Oddly enough, Isobel, who usually has perfect confidence in me, declined to ride in the automobile, but we frequently took rides together, driving side by side, she in her buggy behind Bob, and I in my automobile, and occasionally, when the road was rough and the engine working well I would drop in on her unexpectedly. But not always. Sometimes I fell off on the other side. I found these little trips very pleasant, and exceedingly good for a torpid liver — if I had had one — and I enjoyed having Isobel with me, especially when we came to bits of sandy road, where the rear wheels of my automobile would revolve aimlessly, as if for the mere pleasure of revolving. Then I would unhitch Bob from the buggy and hitch him to the automobile, and he would tow me over the sandy stretch, aided by the engine. It was a pretty picture to see this helpfulness, one to the other, especially when the engine was palpitating in its vivid vibratory manner and Bob was trotting at full speed, and I was gracefully dropping to this side or the other. Isobel enjoyed these little moments exceedingly, and often I had to go back to her, after I had passed the sandy spot, and pat her on the back until she could get her breath again. She had to admit that she had never imagined she could get so much pleasure out of an automobile. But it was that kind of an automobile — anyone could get more pleasure out of it than in it.

"Isobel enjoyed these little moments exceedingly"

I found, myself, that after the first novelty had worn off, automobiling became a bore. As a method of securing pleasure the cost per gallon to the unit of joy was too high, in that machine. In a large, modern machine, that will hold six persons, and in which the gasolene consumes itself in getting the machine over the ground, one secures several units of joy for each gallon of gasolene burned — each person can have at least one unit of joy — but my automobile spent nine-tenths of each gallon in merely producing violent vibratory tremblings, and then the rest of the gasolene flooded the carburetor and wasted away aimlessly. I could not, after a first occasion, even get Mr. Rolfs or Mr. Pedley to ride with me. They said they preferred to stay at home and have plain malaria, complicated with chills and fever of the good old sort, rather than ride with me, for at the worst stages of chills and fever one could no more than shake himself out of bed. Riding in my automobile was not what is called "joy riding." It was more like a malady.

It was about the time when my tire troubles began that I thought of domesticating my automobile. I

remember with what pride I discovered my first puncture. Every automobile owner of my acquaintance had tire troubles, and I had never had any, and I felt slighted. Sometimes I almost decided to take an awl and puncture a tire myself, so that I too could talk about my tire troubles, but I had a feeling that it would be unprofessional. I had never heard of any real sporty automobilist punching holes in his tires with awls; in fact, they seemed to consider that there was no particular pleasure in puncturing a tire or in having a blow-out. That was the way they talked — as if a puncture was a misfortune — but I knew better. I could hear the undertone of pride when they announced: "Well, yesterday I had three punctures and two blow-outs. I was running along rather slowly — about fifty-five miles an hour — between Oyster Bay and Huntington, when ——" And then the next man would pipe up and say: "Yes? Well, I beat that. When I was speeding a little — not much, but about sixty miles an hour — on the Jericho Turnpike, last night, all four tires ——" And through it all I had to sit silent. I had never had a puncture. I had never had a blow-out. I was not in their class.

But my turn came. I was speeding a little — not much, but about half a mile an hour — on Thirteenth Street, when my sparker gave out. When your engine misses fire there are six hundred and forty-two things that may be the matter, and after you have tested the six hundred and forty-two, it may still be a six hundred and forty-third trouble that is the matter. I have known a man to try the full six hundred and forty-two remedies unavailingly, and then sigh and take out his handkerchief and wipe his goggles, and the engine immediately began firing as it should. And it was only chance — pure chance — that he happened to wipe his goggles. Probably he had not wiped them for years. But after that the first thing he did when his engine did not fire, was to wipe them. And never, never again did it have the least effect on the engine. That is one of the peculiar things about an automobile. And there are nine thousand other peculiar things. And each of the nine thousand is more peculiar than the other eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.

I had just taken my automobile apart to find why the engine did not work, and the various pieces of its inner anatomy were scattered up and down the road for a block or more, and I was looking for another piece to take out, when I noticed that one of my tires was flat. I had a puncture! I suppose I would have thrilled with joy at any other time, but just after a man has dissected his automobile is no time for him to find a puncture. His mind is occupied with other thoughts. I have even known a man, who had just discovered that his batteries had all gone dead, to swear when he discovered that he also had a puncture.

It was when I was pumping up the new inner tube that I decided to domesticate my automobile. It seemed to me a shame to take such a delicate piece of machinery out on the rough, unfeeling road, and I remembered that Rolfs had told me of a Philadelphia friend of his who had semi-domesticated his automobile. Rolfs said they had had about an hour's ride out to the friend's farm, and there the automobile was jacked up, a belt attached to one of the rear wheels, and in less than five minutes the car was doing duty as a piece of farm machinery, running a fodder-cutter. Rolfs said it was great. He said that all the men had to do was to keep the fodder-cutter fed with material, and that it kept two farm-hands mighty busy feeding fodder into the cutter. He said I ought to get some fodder and cut it that way. He said I could get some wood and a saw, and saw wood with the automobile; or I could get some apples and make cider with it. After that ride he had with me he was always suggesting things I could do with the automobil Riding in it was not one of them.

I must say that Mary was one of the mo faithful servants a family ever had. Her fait fulness deserves this word of acknowledgmen She is a Pole, and she cannot pronounce her ow name. She tried to pronounce it the day she can to us, but along toward the sixth or seventh sy lable she became confused, and had to give it u She told us it was "Schneider" in English. suppose one reason she stayed with us so long wa because she had brought her Polish name with he and it was a lot of trouble to move it. When sh once got it in a place she liked to stay there. Bu "Schneider" was about the only English wor she knew, and this made it a little difficult t explain to her that I had domesticated the auto mobile and would allow her to use it on wash day. She could not connect wash-day and auto mobiles in her mind. I had to make a picture o it, and then she seemed rather doubtful about it.

As a matter of fact, it was all very simple, bu Mary Schneider was rather dense. We alread had the washing-machine, and we had the auto mobile, and all that was necessary was to connec the rear wheel of the automobile with the driv wheel of the washing-machine by means of a belt jack up the rear axle of the automobile, and star the engine. I hoped, in time to go further than this, and attach the power to the coffee-mill and the flour-sifter and the carpet-sweeper and al the other household instruments, and then Mary would have had a very easy time of it. She could have sat in the automobile and kept the engine working and her work would have done itself. But she would not sit in the automobile. She tried to explain that she had seen me sit in it, and that the Schneiders, as a family, had very brittle bones and could not afford to fall out of automobiles, but I could not understand what she was saying. I only knew that she said she would give notice immediately if she had to sit

"Riding in my automobile was not what is called 'joy riding'"

"I had just taken my automobile apart"

in that automobile while the palpitator was working.

I had a feeling that all this was mere diffidence on her part, and that if she once saw how easy it all was she would be delighted with it. So I jacked up the rear axle of the car in my back yard, and attached the belt to the rear wheel and to the drive wheel of the washing-machine. I stayed at home one Monday morning especially to do this, and Isobel thought it was very kind of me. She said she was sure Mary could do it, and would be glad to, after she had once seen how it was done.

Mary put the soap in the washing machine, and the hot water, and the clothes, and I started the engine. It was all that I had hoped. Never, never indeed, had I seen clothes washed so rapidly. Luckily, I had thought to nail the legs of the washing-machine to the floor of the back porch. This steadied the washing-machine and kept it from jumping very much. Of course some vibration was conveyed along the belt from the automobile, and Mary had to hasten to and fro, bringing more hot water to refill the washing-machine. It was a like storm at sea, or a geyser, or a large fountain. When at good speed the water hardly entered the washing-machine before it dashed madly out again, and Isobel had to help out by putting in more clothes continuously. It used up clothes as rapidly as Rolf's friend's fodder-cutter used up fodder, but I think it cut the clothes into smaller pieces. We discovered this when we hunted up the clothes afterward. We did not know it at the time. All was excitement at the time.

It was a proud moment for me. The engine was running beautifully, the dasher of the washing-machine dashing madly, and Mary running and dashing to and fro for water, and Mrs. Rolfs and Mrs. Pedley cheering us on. I felt that we would break all records for clothes washing, if Mary could only keep water in the washing-machine. It was then that I fell out of the automobile.

Possibly the sudden removal of my weight had an effect. It may have been that my head striking one of the rear wheels moved the axle. Of this I cannot be sure. Anyway, the rear axle unjacked itself and, as the rear wheels touched the ground, the automobile darted away. I was able to touch the washing-machine as it hurried by, but it did not wait for me to secure a firm grasp, and it went on its way. But Mary was faithful to the last. *She*—ignorant as she was—knew that the weekly wash should not run madly away from us. *She*—although but a Pole—knew her duty, and she did it. She clung to the washing-machine. Whither it went *she* was going, and she did.

The rear porch was not badly damaged. Only those boards to which the washing-machine had been nailed went with it; but where the automobile went through the back fence we had to make extensive repairs. But it was all for the best. If the automobile had not made a hole in the fence Mary could not have gone through. Of course she could have gone around by the gate, but she would have lost time, and she was not losing any time. Neither was the washing-machine. The automobile did not gain an inch on it, and sometimes, when it made a good jump, the washing-machine almost overtook the automobile. So did Mary.

I saw then that I had not thoroughly domesticated the automobile. Isobel and I had the same thought at almost the same instant as we stood and watched the automobile and the washing-machine and Mary dashing rapidly into the distance. We both felt that my automobile was still a little too wild and unbroken for household use, but as for me, I felt that the automobile would be tame enough before it came home again. Perhaps a young, strong automobile can take cross-country runs without harm, but an elderly automobile like mine cannot dash across country towing a washing-machine and a faithful servant without injuring its constitution. I do not blame the washing-machine—it could not have let go, because it was belted on—but Mary should have released her hold when she found there was too much strain on the automobile. But it is strange how differently the minds of male and female run. As I watched the automobile disappear over the edge of the hill I said:

"Isobel, I fear that is the last of that automobile."

But Isobel said:

"John, I am afraid we have lost Mary."

After all, we were both right. And yet, that was the very last automobile I would have suspected of running away, and Mary was the last girl one would have believed capable of running away with an automobile. When she returned she did not say much. "Schneider" was about the only English word she knew, and it did not seem to express what she would have liked to say. She acted as if she would have liked to pronounce her Polish name at me, if she had dared, but she only packed her trunk and went.

"I saw then that I had not thoroughly domesticated the automobile"

SAWING THE WINTER'S WOOD

IT MAY interest some of the readers of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA to know that I've found that it doesn't always pay to "say nothing and saw wood."

I am foreman on a country estate where we don't have the long winter's rest that one is accustomed to on a farm. With cows and chickens to get in show condition, and with my employer's forestry and drainage hobbies to carry out, there is really no time for any one to saw a supply of firewood by hand for household use.

We first tried a treadmill and found that it took two men to operate it—one to do the actual sawing and the other to run the brake to prevent the machine from racing and injuring the horse when there was no work being done by the saw itself. It was a horse-killer anyway, but it would really saw an amazing lot of wood in a day.

We started this way, and found that by selling the surplus in the neighborhood we could average a profit of about $2 a cord over the value of the wood, after the wages of the men were paid and all expenses deducted.

The treadmill method, however, entailed too much trouble, so last year we bought a 3-horse-power gasolene engine, and it has been very satisfactory. One man can run it and do twice as much work as the old way, and we can run the engine all day with a gallon and a half of gasolene.

Besides using the power for sawing wood, we also run a grindstone and a washing machine.

The first cost of a gasolene engine is what deters most people from getting one, but if people living in the country could be brought to realize what it means in added comfort and saving in cost of labor, very few would be without one. At least, that has been our experience, and I know a number of country people who have installed engines and who say they wouldn't do without them for many times their initial cost. C. MACPHERSON.

A hundred feet or more back from the village street stands the cheerfully home-like house, planned and built for convenience and comfort rather than for display

WHAT IT MEANS TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY ON $3,300 A YEAR

By A. P. HITCHCOCK

Photographs by F. A. WALTER

[NOTE. — *This is the fourth and last in a series of articles on how various country folk live on various scales of expenditure. The first article, "How a Family Lived on $185 and a Farm," appeared in January, 1909; the second in the series, "How One Working Farmer Lives," in April; the third, "Living in the Country on $1,200 a year," in November.*—THE EDITORS.]

IT IS possible to live in the country on two or three hundred dollars a year; possible to live healthfully, sanely and even comfortably on that little — if you are only long-headed enough and contented enough in disposition. But it is living pretty close to the ground. Money makes the mare go, in country, as in town; and you'll have little left to pay livery bills out of such a pittance.

It's the man with $3,000 or $3,500 a year to spend who gets out of his country what there is in it of satisfaction and comfort. The $300 a year man can keep the wolf from the door; the $3,000 a year man never knows that there is any wolf. Neither one can have everything he wants, but the latter can come several points nearer that desirable consummation. The little income keeps your feet mostly in the dirt, and your nose daily on the grindstone; the larger income spells freedom from many sordid cares and a wider outlook. To each the door of opportunity opens, but it swings on smoother hinges to the man with the more adequate bank account. He may not have any better health than his poorer brother but, other things being equal, he undoubtedly has more fun.

For example, take the case of my neighbor, Major Walbridge. I cannot give so detailed tables of his yearly expenditures as I have been able to do with men living on smaller outgoes. The very fact that he keeps no itemized account of his regular domestic expenses is significantly suggestive of the pleasant truth in his life, and in the lives of other country residents on like comfortable incomes, that he doesn't have to think twice before buying a postage-stamp. He spends from $3,000 to $3,500 a year. He isn't compelled to keep within exact limits. He can afford about a certain amount. If he gets through the year on a little less, it is something saved for an emergency: if the year costs him a little more, he doesn't need to worry. He divides up his proposed expenses under a few classes: so much for wages; so much for taxes, insurance, and the like; so much for his horses; so much for pocket-money; so much to the wife to keep the house going and for her personal needs. He makes no demand for an accounting of the money thus provided, nor does he keep a daily record of his own expenditures. He knows the total amount called for each year, and, in a general way, where it all goes. But the family doesn't have to live on bread and buttermilk one week because it spent more than an allotted sum the week before for mushrooms and *pâté de foie gras*.

Right there is one of the blessings of the larger income: it permits its owner to ignore domestic book-keeping and give so much the more time and so much the keener attention to keeping his business books in order.

Major Walbridge, with his family of five people, exclusive of the maids, lives in a cheerfully home-like house of fifteen rooms. On the ground-floor are the parlors, reception room, family sitting-room, library, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, etc.; on the second floor are bedrooms and bathroom and dressing rooms. There is also an attic accessible for storing odds and ends, and a cemented cellar, extending under the whole house. All the rooms are heated by steam from a boiler in the cellar; running water is supplied in profusion from a spring back on the hills. Coal is burned in the kitchen range, and oil is used for lighting.

The house stands a hundred or more feet back from the village street, thus affording space for a smooth lawn in front, flanked by gravelled driveways which curve to its entrance, and also lead to the rear doors of kitchen and domestic offices. It was planned and built for convenience and comfort, not for display. When growing needs called for changes or additions, they have been made without much reference to architectural consistency or coherence, but with sedulous insistence upon their fitness for internal demands. Call the major's attention to one artistic error in

The barn is roomy enough, so that when Major Walbridge elects to keep five horses instead of two, there is plenty of space for them

The carriage room, with a glimpse of the house through the open doorway. The barn stands well out of the way, yet convenient to the dwelling

the combination, and he will admit it with buoyant cheerfulness, and promptly point out another which you had overlooked. "I know it's against the canon," he will say, with a laugh, "but we all wanted it that way, and we're the ones who live in it, you know."

Corners of the lawn are devoted to flower-borders and beds; at one side is a handy kitchen-garden; at the rear a grassy slope supplies space for the laundress's clothes-lines, and a way to the roomy barn, which stands well out of the way, and yet convenient to the house. Behind the whole lot runs a little brook, making possible almost ideally perfect drainage from all the buildings.

He keeps two horses and a cow, pasturing the latter, during the open season, in an outlying field. A man cares for the animals and acts as coachman and gardener. Service in the house is done by a cook and maid. Nor must mention be omitted of "Don," the trained pointer, who, in the bird season, is a weekly companion for long hunting days in woods or marsh.

Corners of the lawn are devoted to flower borders and beds, and at one side is the kitchen garden

As may be inferred, Major Walbridge is not a farmer though he lives, of choice, in the country, but a busy man of affairs, prosperously engaged in active business. He finds needed exercise and relaxation during the open season in hunting with dog and gun, or in tramping the neighboring brooks with rod and creel. He is an enthusiastic and a successful sportsman, and finds in his immediate entourage ample room for the exercise of all his skill. Familiar with rural conditions, he knows the annoyance and loss caused by careless hunters in breaking down fences or thoughtlessly leaving fires, and never sins in these directions. As a consequence he is welcomed to the woods and the trout-brooks from which more selfish and heedless sportsmen are warned off by watchful owners. Many a bird and many a trout from "posted" farms are his meed for this kindly neighborliness of spirit.

What does it cost Major Walbridge to live? What does he get for his money? What advantages has he over city residents of similar income? What inconveniences, compared with them, does he suffer? He has given me all the figures of his annual outgo of which he has record, and has spent much time and care in estimating, as closely as possible, the others. The expenses for domestic purposes of a single year, are first given:

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES

Groceries	$387.20
Meat and Fish	182.00
Vegetables and Fruit	85.00
Clothing, etc.	325.00
Fuel, Light, etc.	146.85
	$1,126.05

Most of the supplies in the above list are bought from time to time, as wanted, and paid for in cash out of the household allowance. Coal bills and the monthly statements of grocer and butcher can be added accurately. The rest must be estimated, but this has been made very closely, and the possible margin of error is small. Next follow the bills for keep of horses and cow:

BARN SUPPLIES

Hay	$ 65.25
Oats	81.58
Ground Feed	15.75
Straw	17.34
Farrier's bill	31.00
	$210.92

WAGES

Man at $30 a month	$360.00
Cook at $20 a month	240.00
Maid at $17 a month	204.00
	$804.00

FIXED CHARGES

Taxes	$ 82.00
Life and Fire Insurance	277.50
Telephone	15.00
Church, etc.	95.00
	$469.50

(*Continued on page* 446)

Two interior views of the house. When growing needs have called for changes or additions they have been made with an eye single to their fitness for internal demands. The result is comfort and livableness if not architectural consistency

Manicuring a parrot's nails. Use sharp scissors and be careful not to leave rough edges

If a bird objects to taking medicine, open the bill slightly with the fingers and insert the spoon

A rubber bulb, or syringe, fitted with a perforated top, makes an excellent spraying apparatus for birds

THE CARE OF INVALID BIRD PETS

By MARY DAWSON

Photographs by A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE and others

MOST disorders to which caged birds are subject are due to improper food, lack of natural exercise, and to our climate of sharp drafts and sudden changes. The question of foods and diet is a chapter in itself, but in passing, every bird lover is advised to learn to distinguish between honest seed and the many cheap, indigestible substitutes with which the market is flooded. An infallible test is that of taste. Bite a seed or two of each variety offered before purchasing, and mark the flavor. If sharp or stinging, or with a taste of mustard, reject it. If of flinty consistency it is too hard to digest or to contain any nourishment. Insist upon having rape seed which tastes sweet. Canary seeds should be plump and tender. Worm-eaten or glossless seed in addition to its worthlessness as food, is dangerous as a breeder of disease. If the bird rejects his seed this is due not to capriciousness, but to some defect in the food supplied.

Exercise, which is so useful in keeping the caged bird in health and spirits, is generally disregarded. How many, even the most ardent of bird-lovers, think of opening the cage door from time to time and allowing the little creature to stretch his muscles in flight around the room? The general health is greatly stimulated and many digestive ills avoided by this simple means.

Parrots are easily taught to imitate sounds. This one is learning the bugle call

Tropical birds never become fully acclimated to our extremes of heat and cold, and cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and other troubles of lungs or throat are of frequent occurence. The pets require a warm, even temperature — which should not be interpreted as meaning poor ventilation — and protection against air-currents or sudden changes of any kind. Simple drafts, such as those blowing between a door and a window are a source of much trouble.

The requirements for successful nursing are: a love of birds, a low voice, a soft, reassuring touch, and last but by no means least, some conception of the fairy-like delicacy of the little organism with which one is to deal.

A well-meaning physician who, having set a skylark's broken leg after the approved methods of human surgery, proceeded to encase it in a coating of plaster which weighed the little patient down as effectually as a milestone would have done, is an example of how little the average owner understands the fragile nature of his pet.

A sick or wounded bird should never be allowed to lie on the tin floor of the cage even in the warmth of the house. Like any other patient, it requires a dry, comfortable bed. A basket with cover is a good foundation — warm yet airy — for such a nest.

Fortunately, while some of the more serious diseases are difficult to diagnose, any amateur can tell a sick bird from a well one. When (always and ever excepting the demoralizing molting period) a bird appears to droop, sitting listless and songless in the cage, plumage puffed out like a feathery porcupine, some obstreperous microbe is at work, and requires immediate attention.

In this connection, though, it is well to remember that many birds, through the ignorance o those to whom they belong, suffer from practical starvation in the midst of plenty. "Smyrna" seed is one common cause of this state of affairs. Then, from one cause or another, a bird will sometimes lack strength to shell his seed, and the full dinner pail is no guarantee that the pet does not go hungry. For this reason it is worth while to examine the husks strewn on the bottom of the cage to see if they contain kernels. If so, and if the seed has been carefully tested, the bird is probably too weak to shell it. Soak rape in water until soft, and give this for a time until his condition improves.

A bird can be kept from fluttering and thus increasing its own fright, by holding it this way

A bird that is ailing or miserable, especially the feathered patient who has a bad cold, is sometimes greatly relieved by being nursed in one's hands. The warmth seems beneficial as well as comforting to the little patient. Bird bitters or asthma cure are useful as a tonic during a cold.

As with human beings, a very common and very serious symptom of approaching disease is a severe chill. An attack of pneumonia is often

Miss Virginia Pope and her pets. Occasional freedom and exercise mean happiness and health for a bird, and they require kindness always

Bird abnormalities are often so minute that a magnifying glass is indispensable in detecting them

presaged in this way. If the cage has been forgotten and left out of doors over night, or allowed to hang in a current of air, it is well to prepare for a chill. The treatment is a warm nest in a basket as quickly as possible, with a little bottle containing hot water, and a light coverlet to ward off drafts. Cover the hot water bottle with two or three thicknesses of cloth to prevent burning the patient. As the water cools, remove a little of the cloth from time to time.

An important factor in the preservation of the bird's health and spirits is thorough cleanliness.

Birds are sometimes infested with troublesome insects which cause sleepless nights and lead to the loss of many a brood of young. These are commonly known as bird bugs or mites. In size they are minute, and their natural color is a grayish brown; but when distended with the blood of their victims, they are a bright red, and are more easily seen.

A bird that is troubled with these creatures will pick itself — usually around the breast, under the wings, etc. It will be dull and listless during the day, seldom singing, and if neglected the pests will sap its strength away, resulting in death.

If you have reason to suspect the presence of mites, examine the cage thoroughly. Use a lens, or even the naked eye will reveal a number of minute spots (white or gray) around and under the ring and fastening of the cage where the swing is suspended, all around the edges of the cuttlebone and ends of the perches — in fact, in all crevices. When these have been detected, remove the bird from the cage very early in the

Dorothy, convalescent after a stroke of paralysis

morning. This can be done by transferring it to one of the small wooden cages in which birds are sold. Most dealers will furnish one of these for five cents. Clean the cage well with kerosene. Cages can be scalded, but this takes the lacquer off, and the cage dries in white spots. Set it for several hours where the odor will all evaporate. Rub and polish well. This will destroy all eggs and lice.

Fill in all crevices, especially at the top under the hanger with mite destroyer. Be sure to get a powder that will not harm the bird, as some are dangerous. Don't disturb the bird, or dust it with powder except in case of the gray louse. Get one of the mite traps for catching mites and mount it in the cage instead of a perch, so that the bird will rest on it at night. This is usually at the top. After cleaning the large cage, return the bird before daylight, and put the wooden cage into scalding water.

Cover the cage at night with white canton flannel, the furry side down, and lay in folds. Mites leave a bird at night and go back at daylight. therefore, it is most important at dawn, before the bird has had an opportunity to plume itself, to remove the cloth and mite trap, both of which will show more or less of the vermin. Scald the cloth and trap, dry and have ready for use the next night. When the mite trap is removed

For administering medicine to small birds a dropper is better than a spoon

tap it on something white and a number of the mites will be found to drop out. If the trap is left in the cage several days without removing it, the mites will deposit many eggs there instead of in the quills of the bird

In cold weather the task is of longer duration. A week may elapse without finding one; yet on the eighth or tenth day one or two will appear. Remember to keep the birds in summer warmth if you wish to get through with the business quickly. If the eggs fail to hatch they will cling to the quills and hatch in breeding season and nesting birds will be covered with parasites before you are aware of their presence. Nestlings are never hardy when obliged to begin life so handicapped.

The large, gray louse, oblong and as large again as the red mite which afflicts canaries, is not found on canaries, but on mocking birds and other varieties. Contrary to the habits of the mite this parasite lives constantly on the bird. A bird stands little chance of improving if afflicted with these vermin while in ill health.

If your bird is restless, hold it in your hand. In a few minutes, if the bird has the gray louse, the parasites will begin to crawl on to your hand. Blow up the bird's feathers, and you will also see them running around on the skin. Spread a cloth on the table, hold the bird over it, and dust under the wings, back of the neck, etc., with mite exterminator. Be careful not to injure the bird's eyes with the powder. This treatment will cause the pests to drop off in great numbers on to the sheet where they can be killed. Continue the process at intervals until they are exterminated.

Powdering is advisable only in the case of the gray louse. As the mites do not live on the bird, dusting does little good, and frightens the birds for nothing.

There are other causes, in addition to parasites, for which a bird will pick itself, and this symptom is not always to be laid to this serious cause. Molting will sometimes produce an itching or irritation which can be relieved by putting five to ten drops of rose water in the bath. Then there may be a skin disease — eczema. Most skin troubles are of such rare occurrence among birds that they call for no special mention. Very nervous birds, when afflicted with mites, pick and tear the flesh. In such cases apply a soothing lotion or ointment.

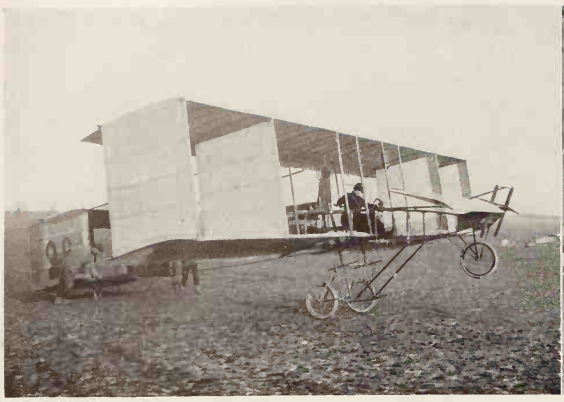
Careful manicuring is also a necessity. Sore, swollen feet and legs result from nails too long to grasp the perch firmly. Nail clipping being a somewhat delicate operation is best placed in the hands of an expert. But when this is impossible, the amateur with steady nerves will be able to accomplish it successfully. By holding the claw to the light you will discover there a tiny red vein. The clipping must be done outside of this vein and away from it. To clip too near the quick will produce bleeding and soreness. Use sharp scissors for this operation, and carefully avoid leaving rough edges where you cut. Should a nail be inadvertently clipped too close,

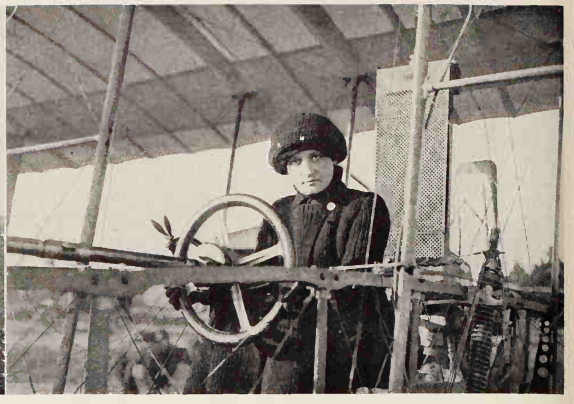
A bird embalmed, ready for burial

dip the foot in warm salt water. This will check the bleeding and alleviate the pain.

In all illnesses, and especially in attempting any kind of operation, your movements should be quiet and free from any suggestion of nervousness. In time of health accustom your pet to gentle handling, which will be of great service in case of illness or injury. Even the most timid bird can be brought little by little to enjoy petting.

NOTE.—Most of the photographs were taken in the bird sanitarium of Miss Virginia Pope, whose success in curing sick birds has been remarkable





The Baroness de Laroche is the first aviatress to own and operate her own machine. Mr. Wright says that anyone can learn to fly; the beginner is as safe in an aeroplane as in an automobile. As soon as there are enough machines available, several schools of aviation will be established in this country

THE NEW SPORT OF FLYING

Conducted by AUGUSTUS POST

LEARNING TO FLY

SCHOOLS of aviation seem to be now in order in the process of development of the flying art.

Last year at Le Mans, in France, Wilbur Wright began his course in instruction by teaching Count Lambert and M. Lefebvre to operate his aeroplane for the Weiler Syndicate, which purchased the rights to build their machine in France. Since that time Count Lambert has contested in the Rheims races, and has made his marvelous flight over Paris and around the Eiffel tower, sailing almost thirty miles over house tops and streets of the city, thus showing his complete mastery of the machine, and revealing the possibilities of the aeroplane.

Orville Wright has also been engaged in instruction upon the Temple hof Field, near Berlin in Germany, where his pupil, Captain Engelhardt, made his practise flight, and became proficient in the operation of the Wright machine. Captain Engelhardt will act as instructor for the company formed to build the Wright machine in Germany. Schools of instruction have been established by the Voisin Brothers and Henri Farman, at Camp Chalons, where purchasers of their machines are taught to fly.

Wilbur Wright taught Lieutenants Lahm and Humphreys, the army officers who were detailed to operate the aeroplane purchased by the signal corps, at College Park, Md. After about only one month's practise they became fully competent, and have taken entire charge of the apparatus.

Mr. Wilbur Wright says that it would only take about three hours of continuous flying to learn to run his machine, but short flights of fifteen minutes or so should be made in order to become accustomed to the novel sensation of flying through the air, and to allow time between flights to think it over and thoroughly form habits of action, so that it will not be such a great nervous strain. Lieutenant Humphreys said that he made about fifteen flights with Mr. Wright before he was allowed to use the levers alone.

Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss has also arranged facilities for instruction in the new art of aviation at Hammondsport, N. Y., and the "flying field" is the most important part of the factory just at present, for it is as necessary to make aeronauts as it is to build machines, and the success of one is so closely related to that of the other. His pupils so far have been Mr. C. F. Willard and Mr. Charles K. Hamilton, who have already made many good flights, and who will, no doubt, make wonderful progress before the end of next season.

Mr. Curtiss has been up in his aeroplane but about 150 times, and his longest flight at one time was fifty-two minutes. He says that in sixteen flights you should practically be able to master his aeroplane. The first flight, provided there is no accident, should be nearly one-third or one-quarter of the task; then the next few flights should be made straight away before turning is attempted. After becoming fairly proficient and able to make turns, and skilled in judging the weather, then progress is slow and individual thought must be exercised to accomplish exceptional feats and to gain supreme confidence and ability to master high winds and varied weather conditions.

An aeronautical school has been opened in Paris, where the operation of the different makes of machines can be studied; and a similar school has been conducted by Mr. Albert C. Triaca, at Mineola, Long Island. The Young Men's Christian Association in New York City started a course in aeronautics, with thirty-six students, and it will no doubt rival the success of its automobile school, begun when the automobile was in its infancy. There are many machines in existence to-day which, up to this time, have been operated by their builders, who, in consequence, have devoted most of their time to flying, and whose attention has been entirely absorbed, leaving to others until now instruction and the building of machines to supply the great demand.

This year will see many amateurs and many machines, duplicates of successful types, in the air, and progress will be very rapid in this new sport.

Baroness de la Roche, the first "aviatress" of the world, has flown successfully on a Voisin biplane over the fields of Camp Chalons, where Mr. Chateau, the instructor for the Voisin factory, has been giving lessons to many purchasers.

It is a great advantage to be able to take a pupil on the machine as a passenger, for then there need be no danger of accident or serious results, such as might be expected to happen when the novice first controls the machine himself. For a long time the method used for teaching the beginner to ride the bicycle was to put him on a machine and allow him to ride with the assistance of the instructor, who followed along by his side holding the bicycle steady and often retarding his speed so much that it greatly added to the difficulty of balancing. The modern way is to put the pupil on a tandem bicycle, and with the assistance of the instructor, who rides with him, confidence is soon gained and balancing quickly becomes instinctive, when it is but a step to ride alone. Following this method, the Wrights have provided what is practically a tandem aeroplane, which has two sets of levers, and by simple imitation and by sympathetically following the operations of the instructor, who can at any moment supply the correct movement, the pupil is taught the intricacies of the art without the chances of failure or even the necessity of performing at the outset the operations of starting and landing, which are the most difficult of all manœuvres to accomplish.

$10,000 AERONAUTIC PRIZE

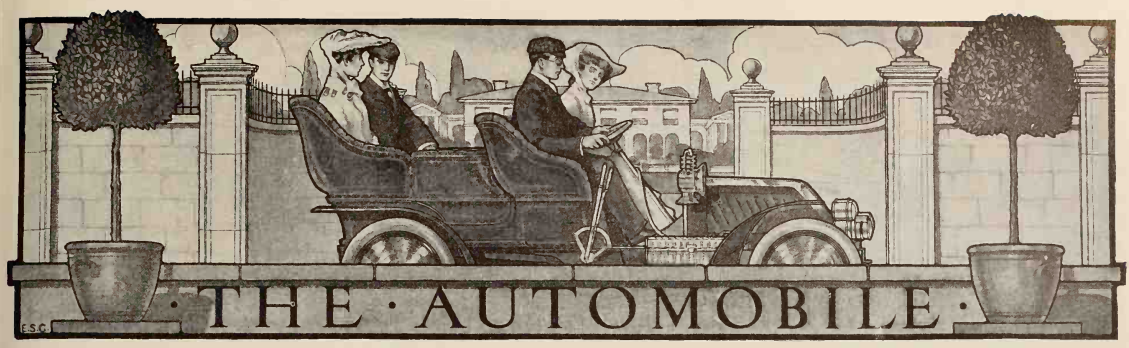
OF THE three entrants in the Fulton Flight, held under the auspices of the Aero Club of America, during the recent Hudson-Fulton Celebration, two actually started, Captain Thomas S. Baldwin and George L. Tomlinson. Unfortunate circumstances prevented either competitor from winning the New York *World's* prize, but it has been decided to hold this prize open for one year, from October 10, 1909, and the $10,000 will be awarded the first mechanically propelled airship, either lighter or heavier than air, which succeeds in making the flight from anywhere within the city limits of New York and lands within the limits of Albany, or vice versa. Twenty-four hours' notice must be given the Club before the start.

STRIKING FACTS ABOUT FLIGHT

MR. WILBUR WRIGHT says that operating an aeroplane is easier than riding a bicycle or steering an automobile. In driving on the road your attention is required constantly to be fixed upon the paths or ruts in which the vehicle must be guided, for the slightest inattention would cause serious trouble. Guiding an aeroplane is like riding a bicycle in the centre of an immense asphalt plaza where the surface is perfectly smooth and uniform, and where you can go in every direction equally well without serious attention as to where you must steer. In the air all is free, and the movements become so unconscious that the aviator's mind sometimes wanders off until he almost forgets that he is in an aeroplane. One can look down on the ground and notice various things, but it is very hard to tell how high you may be flying or the exact angle of flight of the machine, or its speed.

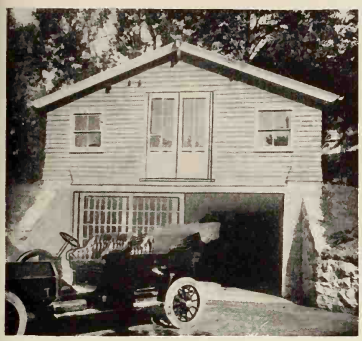
THE aeroplane motor has been perfected to a state which seems far in advance of the automobile motor, for there is hardly an automobile motor that would stand the high speed at which the aeronautical motor is run without serious trouble, nor would it stand continuous running at its maximum efficiency. The aeronautical motor does not require as great a surplus of power as the automobile motor does for its varying loads and for climbing hills. The aeroplane motor, it is true, is required to climb, but the grade need

(*Continued on page* 456)



A WONDERFUL SCENIC AUTOMOBILE ROAD

THE West always inspires one with a greater regard for the natural beauty and picturesqueness of this country than the civilized and ultra-artificial East. Rugged and yet essentially artistic, it would appear to be the place of all others that should appeal to the traveler in general, and the motorist in particular, but hitherto its attractive features have been almost entirely veiled to the large and constantly increasing body of automobilists who want to travel everywhere in their cars. The condition of the Western roads has always been the main obstacle to automobile usage, but this trouble seems in a fair way to be remedied.



The lower half of this garage is cut into solid rock and is practically weather-proof

In the Mt. Rainier National Park, the United States Government is opening what is perhaps the most remarkable automobile highway on the American continent. It is a roadway, the course of which was selected with the one thought of obtaining the most striking advantages, and, high up on the sides of Rainier, it affords at almost every turn a new and grander view of the tallest and most majestic mountain in the main body of the United States.

Federal engineers have spent the greater part of appropriations, aggregating $200,000 in the construction of a little more than twenty-four miles of automobile highway. Eventually the road will be extended entirely around the mountain, but further construction awaits additional congressional appropriation.

In the centre of the great wilderness of the National Park, the highway from the park entrance to the Camp of the Clouds is as fine a piece of macadam road as can be found in the United States, save for the last four miles, which are still in an unfinished state.

Entrance to the Park is now made by way of Tacoma and the town of Ashford, on the Tacoma and Eastern line. A good automobile road extends the fifty-five miles between Tacoma and Ashford. A country road leads from Ashford to the boundary of the forest reserve, two and one-half miles from Ashford, and a little farther along the Automobilists reach the gate of the park, where all place their names on the register of visitors.

Longmire Springs, for many years a favorite spot for tourists, is something like five miles beyond the park gates. To the Camp of the Clouds the distance is fourteen miles beyond Longmire Springs. The road rises so gently, switching back and forth along the precipitous sides of Nisqually canyon, that the autoist scarce realizes he is ascending, but at frequent intervals the roadway above and below him becomes visible. So winding a route does the scenic boulevard take that an airline between Longmire's and the Camp of the Clouds is perhaps not greater than six miles.

J. H. OGDEN.

The Mt. Rainier roadway, built by the United States Government, affords for the automobile tourist a succession of unsurpassed mountain views

A NOVEL GARAGE

MR. WILLIAM C. TUCKER of Englewood, N. J., has built for himself, recently, a garage that seems to be as complete as can be desired for the housing of one car.

The building is large enough to accommodate two cars, with ample room around them for cleaning and inspection. It often happens that one cannot, without moving the car, get at the place one wishes to, a trouble that is done away with by the addition of a little extra floor space. The sliding glass doors have the advantage over the usual swing doors, in that they require no hooks or blocks to hold them open, thus doing away with the possibility of the door being blown shut on the car while leaving or entering the garage. In order to admit more light the doors were constructed with as much glass as possible, with small panes so as to minimize the cost of replacing broken glass.

The floor of the garage is constructed of the best quality of Portland cement — a wise precaution, since cheaper cement invariably flakes off and creates dust. It is divided in half, each part draining toward its centre from its four corners. At the centre of each division of the floor is placed a cast iron cess-pool and grit chamber from each of which runs a 4-inch cast iron drain-pipe. These unite and empty into a brick grit-chamber outside the building, which also acts as a catch-basin for the grease. From this grit-chamber is taken a 4-inch cast iron pipe, which connects with the sewer in the street. The water supply and hose connections are ample.

The building is illuminated by electricity, with an emergency gas connection; over each division of the floor space is a central cluster, with separate controlling switches. Hanging fixtures at the middle of each side wall are equipped with combination connections so that a "trouble-light" may be connected to any of them if a close inspection of the machinery is desired.

The gasolene for the building is supplied by gravity from a tank, situated in the bank, at some distance to the rear of the building, which is provided with a vertical gauge which shows at a glance the height of the gasolene in the tank. The tank itself holds 120 gallons, so that, with a gauge attached, there should be no danger of that chief of minor troubles — shortness of petrol.

The second floor is used as tool-room and work-shop. Electricity is the motive power

In the construction of the building, great economy was exercised in the purchase of materials, but only the best were employed. The second floor beams were especially heavy, being 3 inches by 12 inches on 12-inch centres with a double flooring, the upper flooring being ¼-inch material. This was done to insure adequate support for the machinery in the workshop.

In the garage is built a work-bench, with shelves above and drawers and closets underneath, which accommodate all tools, small articles, cleaning materials, oils, greases, etc.

The second floor of the building contains a large-sized work-shop with tool-house for the gardener and a storage-room. The workshop also contains a lathe, an emery wheel, a grindstone, a vertical drill and a forge and anvil. All of this machinery is electrically operated.

The cost of erecting this building, depending, as it did, on the amount of the bids for contracts, would very probably be different in another locality, but the total outlay should not exceed $1,000 to $1,500.

T. G. MACFIE.

·POWER·YACHTING·

CONDUCTED BY W. P. STEPHENS

ENGINE INSTALLATION

IN every vessel propelled by gasolene the first consideration is the proper planning and fitting of the tanks and piping to insure absolute safety from leakage and fire; this much attended to, the next point of importance is the installation of the engine. The actual work calls for the skill and experience of a professional, but the principles of engine installation are simple, and should be understood by every owner of a power boat. The excessive vibration, which is an inherent drawback of all types of explosion engines, save the largest and most expensive, is not only a serious cause of discomfort, but works to the destruction of both hull and engine; and everything possible must be done to counteract it. Next to this, the realization of the full power of the engine depends on the proper setting in line of engine and shafting at the start, and the maintenance of this condition throughout the life of the boat.

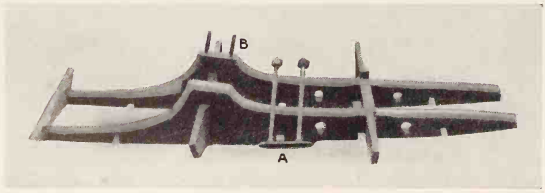
The foundation for the engine, which usually consists of two parallel sister keelsons, may be considered primarily as equivalent to the block of hard wood on which a blacksmith's anvil rests. Like the anvil block, it takes a heavy downward thrust, and it is expected to absorb through its inertia the rapid and heavy blows. To this end the engine keelsons should be as large and heavy as possible. In addition to the downward blow of the piston, there is an upward resultant of the explosion which tends to lift the engine and turn it bodily around the shaft in the opposite direction to which the engine is running; thus lifting the bottom of the boat on one side of the keel and depressing it on the other.

The perfect engine-bed not only contains as much weight as can well be put into it; but it extends as far as possible over the bottom of the vessel; and, in addition, its size diminishes gradually toward sides and ends so as to transmit the shock evenly to all parts. However massive it may be, a short foundation is very undesirable, as the shock is transmitted sharply and abruptly to those portions of the hull immediately adjoining and not to the entire structure. In those cases where weight is a disadvantage it is especially necessary that the shock shall be transmitted gradually to every part of the hull.

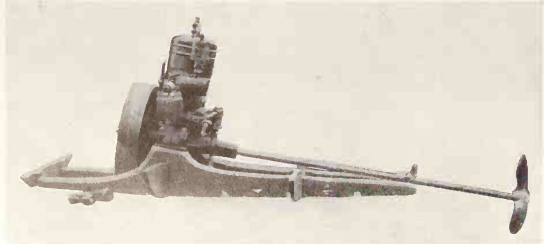
The illustrations show the method adopted in an extreme case, a power dinghy, but ten feet long and of the lightest possible construction, carrying a relatively powerful single-cylinder engine. The engine-keelsons are of teak, two inches thick and six inches deep under the engine, tapering gradually to the ends. The extreme length is 3 feet 7 inches, or one-third the length of the boat. Directly under the engine is a deep cross-floor, of one-inch teak; abaft this is another long floor, and at each end the keelsons abut on smaller floors. The after one of these, not shown, meets the shaft-log and carries the inboard stuffing-box. After keelsons and floors were fitted together, all superfluous wood was cut away to save weight. It usually happens that the flywheel cuts off the keelsons very abruptly just forward of the engine, but in this case special care was taken to carry the keelsons some 15 inches forward of the engine.

The engine-bed thus formed is thoroughly fastened through the planking by brass screws and large copper nails riveted over burrs, the fastenings passing through the frames as well. Even where the engine-bed is thoroughly built in as an integral part of the hull, the accepted practice is to fasten the engine to the bed with four or more common iron lag-screws, often roughly made and with a poorly cut thread which in time works loose. In this case the lag-screws were replaced by long thorough-bolts of $\frac{3}{8}$-inch Tobin bronze, running through both planking and keelson. The two bolts for each side, shown separately at A, were threaded on the lower ends and screwed and riveted into a flat bronze plate about 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch thick, with bosses where each bolt passed through. The upper ends of the bolts are seen coming through the keelson at B. In fitting the engine-bed into place and inserting each pair of bolts with its plate a thick mixture of red lead and linseed oil was used freely.

In every launch, small or large, time is well spent in planning the longest and deepest engine-keelsons possible, and in many cases in which weight is no disadvantage, as ballast must be carried, an excess of heavy wood, oak or yellow pine, in the bed, is a positive advantage. As the weight is reduced, for one reason or another, the more care must be taken in planning a system of cross floors, such as is here shown to supplement the keelsons.



To give the maximum stability, the engine of a power boat should be mounted on a hard-wood bed something like this



Two parallel keelsons of teakwood, strongly braced and firmly fastened to the boat, hold the engine at the most effective angle

NEXT SUMMER'S CRUISE

TO those imbued with the true cruising spirit the great pleasure of cruising, such as was done thirty years ago in canoes, and is now done on an infinitely greater scale in power craft, is by no means limited to the summer season, but begins in one winter with planning and anticipation and is consummated in the following winter, and, in fact, in future years in recollection and contemplation. Now, with the snow on the ground and ice on every stream, is the time to plan for the summer cruise, whether it is to be limited to a week or extended to the whole warm season. Much of the success of a cruise, especially for the novice with but limited time, lies in careful planning and a thorough knowledge of the proposed route, and time now spent over charts will prove a profitable investment in the end. For all salt-water cruising the charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey are required; these are sold at cost, usually from twenty to fifty cents, except for the large general charts of the coast, and may be had of the dealers in nautical instruments and marine supplies in any of the larger seaports. They are corrected at frequent intervals as to the water details, though the topography of the land is not always up to date. For the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River charts are prepared by the Engineer Corps of the War Department, Survey of Northern and Western Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. These charts, which are also sold at a nominal figure, are supposed to be on sale at such points as Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego, but to make certain of securing them it is best to write in advance to the Detroit office for a list and then to order the charts themselves long before the start of the cruise. The United States Geological Survey, at Washington, publishes a large and constantly increasing collection of topographic maps of many

(*Continued on page* 458)

CONDUCTED BY PHIL M. RILEY

TIME AND TEMPERATURE

MOST amateurs now make use of stand or time development because of its simplicity and the uniformity of results. It has been proved time and time again that stand development brings as much out of under and over-exposures as the average worker could possibly get by special and bothersome treatment.

Temperature is quite as important as time, however, and, at this season of the year, one must add warm water to that taken from the city mains, when making the developer. Never forget to use a thermometer and bring the developer as near to 65 degrees as possible. If the right temperature cannot be secured, the time of development must be changed. With the standard twenty-minute pyro developer for films, the variations are as follows:

Temperature	Time of Development
70 degrees	15 minutes
68 "	17 "
65 "	20 "
60 "	25 "
55 "	30 "

When all of one's developing is done at home, it is more convenient to use solutions than to dissolve powders each time. Keep the following two stock solutions on hand and draw from them as necessary:

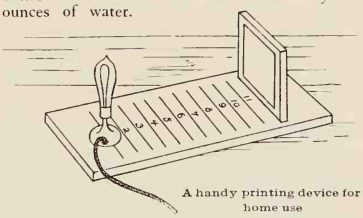
Pyro Solution

Pyro	1 ounce
Sulphuric acid	20 minims
Water	28 ounces

Soda Solution

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous	3 ounces
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	2 ounces
Water	28 ounces

For twenty-minute development take one ounce of each solution and add twenty-two ounces of water.



A handy printing device for home use

A PRINTING DEVICE

A CONVENIENT home-made printing device consists of a smooth board on which twelve inch-marks have been drawn, as shown in the cut, measuring from a thirteenth mark called zero. Over this mark is placed the lamp, whether electric, gas or oil, and at the proper distance the printing frame is set on edge. Such a device makes uniform prints possible and furnishes an easy means of finding the exact distance to be recorded on the storage envelope.

Direct development produces black and white prints, but the popular sepia tones, so beautiful for certain subjects, may be obtained from the finished prints by a simple process of re-development described in the manuals.

CARBON EFFECTS ON GASLIGHT PAPER

OFTENTIMES prints on gaslight paper seem dull and lifeless when dry, although bright and snappy in the wash water. The brilliant effect of carbon, without any of its bothersome details of making can be secured on rough and medium-rough papers by applying the following varnish and rubbing it in with a piece of cheesecloth:

Spirits of turpentine	6 ounces
White Japan drier	4½ ounces

The drier is not absolutely white but should be of a very light brown color, the nearer white the better.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Readers wishing information upon any point in connection with their photographic work are invited to make use of this department. If a personal reply is desired, a self-addressed, stamped envelope must be sent. Criticisms will be made on submitted prints, which should bear the maker's name and address, full particulars of date, light, plate or film, stop, exposure, developer, and printing process. Address all letters to Editorial Department, Country Life in America, *133 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.*

E. F. W. — The quickest and best way to dissolve hypo is to put it into a cheese-cloth bag and suspend it in water which is lukewarm. The temperature is reduced as the salt dissolves.

R. C. H. — The slight yellow stain all over your platinum prints is due to the color of the acid in the clearing bath. Only C. P. acid which is absolutely colorless should be used.

PRINT CRITICISM

C. F. Clarke — "The Brook in the Woods," is a subject which ought to make a strong appeal to lovers of outdoors. The idea conveyed is that of a gray day, but the lights on the water liven up the scene. The composition is almost perfect with very graceful lines in the brook.

John Chislett — "Wading the Stream" presents a misty day effect with no unnecessary details to disturb the balance or detract from the fisherman who is well placed in the strongest position of the picture.

An ordinarily commonplace picture, which the good lighting effect makes excellent

A beautiful effect is obtained in this picture by the placing of the main figure

GARDEN & GROUNDS

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS McADAM

EVERGREENS AREN'T THE ONLY THING

OUR Northern winters are too windy and ugly. There is no excuse for it — at least so far as your home grounds and mine are affected. Last month, in this department, I told about some of the best evergreens for windbreaks and those which are bright and pleasing in winter instead of "solemncholy" like the everlasting Norway spruce.

But evergreens aren't the only thing by a long shot. Red is the warmest color in winter and we get it outdoors in many shrubs with brilliant berries or bark. The reddest berries that any one can plant in his yard to make a place beautiful from October to March are the common and Japanese barberry, the high-bush cranberry, and the multiflora rose.

I shall never forget that snowstorm in March, 1908, when Mr. Henry Hicks put me inside of two overcoats and drove me in an open sleigh through the chief millionaire district of Long Island to see what new or rare beauties had been spared by the long havoc of winter.

It is worth a two-hour hunt in park or arboretum to see the Chinese cork tree in winter. It has great panicles of black berries which the birds pounce upon in November. However, we saw a tree well supplied with berries as late as March, and even if half of the berries are gone, the fruit stalks are of unique form and make a delicate tracery against the sky. (*Phellodendron Amurense.*)

Because the showy red berries of the highbush cranberry and Japanese barberry hang on all winter, some people have supposed that they are poisonous or, at least, inedible. However, they are pleasantly sour. Try them some snowy day in February or March, when you are a bit hungry.

Scarlet oaks hold their leaves all winter on flat, poor land, like pine barrens, but not on hillsides where they have good soil.

In winter the leaves of American beech are straw colored; English beech dark russet; European hornbeam still darker. The European hornbeam holds more leaves than the American.

There can be no doubt as to which is the most beautiful spirea in winter, viz., Thunberg's. It has a warm brown tone and its numberless fine twigs, without any large stems in evidence, arch over to the ground, making a billowy mound of beauty in winter. It is not vivid enough to make a brilliant color photograph, but is decidedly cheering on a cold day. Few hardy shrubs make a finer tracery.

Everybody seems to love the Japanese barberry, and it may prove to be our national hedge plant, yet it has one defect. Leaves blow into a barberry hedge, stick there and look more or less unsightly. They are hard to get out, too. Yet people never seem to complain about it.

An unforgetable sight is the winter jasmine in bloom. A week of warm weather in January, or even December, covers it with fragrant, yellow bloom. It is a ceaseless marvel that any bush can have such perfectly arching stems and such a wonderful number of them, and every stem lined with flowers. It is not generally hardy North without protection, yet there are great plants on Long Island that are probably fifty years old. Let us hope that Meyer will find a hardier form of it in North China. We could then have it in almost every yard, as they do in England. (*Jasminum nudiflorum.*)

WHAT WILL GROW UNDER TREES?

EVERY year hundreds of people ask, "What can I have under trees where grass will not grow?"

About 90 per cent. of these letters come from people who have in mind elms, silver maples or evergreens. The two trees first named are notoriously ravenous and no ground cover of year-round beauty, so far as I know, will thrive permanently under them without frequent watering and liberal use of commercial fertilizers. The trailing myrtle (*Vinca minor*) is generally considered the best ground-cover under trees, because it has evergreen foliage and its waxy blue flowers appear with the first violets, bloom with profusion in May, and give scattering flowers all summer and autumn.

It is a misfortune when specimen evergreens lose their lower branches. The fallen needles are supposed to be responsible for killing the grass under evergreen trees. The accompanying picture shows an attractive ground-cover of lily-of-the-valley under a white pine at one of the four beautiful estates belonging to the Thayer families at Lancaster, Mass. I have not seen this bed when it was in bloom, but I can testify that the foliage is attractive. In the photograph the bed may seem a bit prim, but in real life it has a certain decorative quality. This is no small consideration, for the tree occupies a prominent position near the house.

The only drawback to lily-of-the-valley is that it has no winter beauty. English ivy seems to me the ideal ground cover under trees wherever it will thrive without winter protection. But trailing myrtle is considerably hardier.

Though not green throughout the winter like periwinkle, lily-of-the-valley will grow in poor soil under trees, blossoms sweetly, and produces luxuriant foliage

WORTH REMEMBERING

TO GET the full pleasure out of planning a garden, have a lot of catalogues. Why not get a dozen postals and address them to the best firms you have never tried? The best way to get a list of them, with their addresses, is to glance over the advertising pages of the February magazines.

We hope your garden will be planned by the end of February. It should be all drawn to scale.

Don't prune shrubs now, but prune fruit trees and grapes.

One of the best fertilizing schemes is to buy fresh manure in February, cart it on to the garden when the ground is frozen, and spread it. The melting snow carries the soluble portion into the ground at just the right time.

You have just time to make or buy hotbeds before you will need them. They are mighty useful in March.

Few seeds need to be started indoors as early as February, but verbenas and scarlet sage are best started then because they are so slow to germinate.

Cover half a dozen clumps of rhubarb and asparagus with barrels for an early supply. Bank about the barrels with fermenting manure to supply heat.

Many perennials, such as canterbury bells, foxgloves, columbines, etc., will bloom during the summer if the seeds are sown now in hotbeds or flats.

Did you mulch your strawberries, young trees and hardy border last fall? If not, do so now, because it is the alternate freezing and thawing during February and March that you need to guard against most.

February offers about the last chance for starting a crop of mushrooms.

Start cannas indoors for very early flowers; also gladioli.

If you want more bedding stock — geraniums, coleus, and the like—propagate rapidly now.

Look over the fruit trees and shrubs with a view to pruning any that really need it.

GARDENING UNDER GLASS

GREENHOUSES
COLDFRAMES
HOTBEDS
HOUSE PLANTS

DECORATIVE EFFECTS IN GREENHOUSES

I WAS much struck by the justice of Mr. E. J. Canning's observation in the January number of COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA, to the effect that American greenhouses are usually so crowded with plants that they have little or no *pictorial* quality. The photograph he used gave a strong suggestion of the lianas in a tropical forest. There is an allied idea which calls for even more restraint in furnishing a greenhouse, *viz.*, *decorative* quality. I was strongly impressed with this when Mr. L. W. C. Tuthill showed me the accompanying photograph which he made in one of the greenhouses at Mt. Holyoke College. It seems to me one of the best decorative schemes I have ever seen in American greenhouses.

Shall I explain just why this arrangement is so good? In the first place, the purpose of the house is seen at a glance. It is an aquatic house, designed primarily to grow two or three tropical water-lilies and to exhibit their beauty to the best advantage.

But water-lilies are so much below the level of the eye that there is an obvious need of some tall plants for the sake of contrast. Here we have it in the papyrus plant (*Cyperus Antiquorum*).

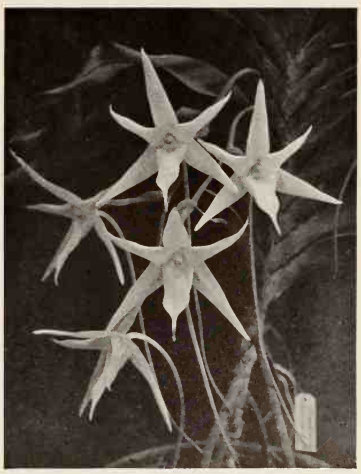
Now, if you will put one hand over the big fern at the farther end of the house you will see that what is needed is luxuriance. One glance at the papyrus will show you that its beauty consists in delicacy of line rather than density of mass.

Undoubtedly, some artistic person realized this, and is responsible for the placing of that noble fern. Such things do not "just happen"; they are designed by experienced persons who feel and know. You will observe that the farther end of the room is the only place where a luxuriant growth of any kind would be suitable. Otherwise it would interfere with passersby.

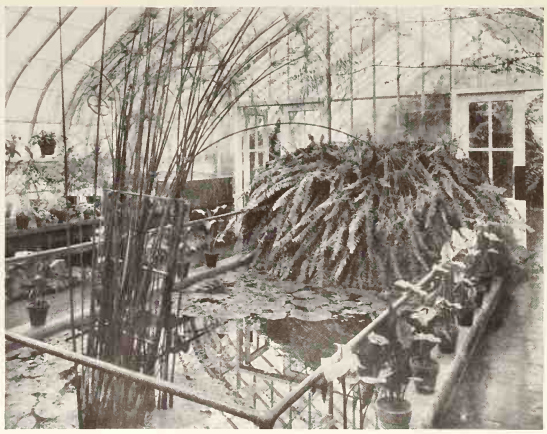
Of course, a rail was necessary. One does not like the sensation of getting too near the brink. Moreover, you instinctively place your hand on such a rail in order to get a nearer view of a water-lily or of goldfish darting beneath the leaves. Some persons would try to obscure the railing by means of growing plants but such efforts would be almost sure to fail. In this case the gardener has chosen to decorate the line of railing with potted callas.

Now for the subtler harmonies. The whole composition has for me, at least, a strong suggestion of the Nile. The papyrus, as everybody knows, grew along the banks of the Nile and the true Egyptian lotus was the sort of plant here pictured, *viz.*, one with a floating leaf having a heart-shaped outline. The plant which gardeners call the Egyptian lotus is not the real thing, for that has circular leaves that stand high above the water, and its true name is the Indian lotus (*Nelumbium speciosum*). The real Egyptian lotus (*Nymphæ Lotos*) is a very rare thing, and cannot be grown without the aid of a greenhouse.

Returning to our geographical theme, we find that even the calla of the florists (*Richardia Æthiopica*) is sometimes called "Lily-of-the-Nile," though its proper home may be South Africa. And even the big fern, which looks to me like a Boston fern, comes originally from East Africa. So the geographical unity is well enough preserved.



Angræcum sesquipedale is one of those curious orchids which add so much to the interest of a greenhouse



The aquatic room in the greenhouse at Mt. Holyoke College shows an unusual decorative quality

It would be impossible to recreate a literal picture of the Nile, and even if one could do it, probably no one would like it. The aim of decorative art is not to transport the letter of truth, but to infuse its spirit.

Again, any one may detect another sort of unity in this composition, *viz.*, the magic of water and the unearthly beauty of water plants. The lily leaves float upon the water, the paper plant grows out of it, the fern bends over it to meet and the calla nods toward it.

So steeped are we in the present that fern and calla may suggest at first only thoughts of the city florist. Moreover, the fern is so far as I am aware, wholly a landsman. Nevertheless, ferns require an extra supply of moisture.

Strange things happen in this world. The arrangement here pictured may be wholly accidental. I doubt it, however, and this much is clear: To get such effects one needs humility, patience, and years of study and experience.

AN ORCHID WITH TAILS EIGHTEEN INCHES LONG

I SHALL never forget my first sight of the glorious orchid here pictured, which bears the formidable name of *Angræcum sesquipedale*. Where had I heard that word "sesquipedale"? Was it not Swift who spoke of some pedant who used sesquipedalian words? I looked it up in the dictionary, and what do you think it means? *A foot and a half long!*

So the orchid is not so badly named, after all, since its most striking peculiarity is the long tails which often depend a distance of eighteen inches or more. Now, please, do not jump to the conclusion that this orchid is a mere curiosity, for it is one of the most beautiful in the whole family. To appreciate the wonder of it you must enlarge these flowers until they are seven inches across, paint them ivory white, and give them a rich, fleshy texture.

There are about a dozen species of Angræcum in cultivation, but, as Mr. Oakes Ames justly observes, this species is the noblest of the genus. They are mostly natives of Madagascar, and all need hothouse treatment, except the Chinese species, *A. falcatum*.

One glance at an orchid like this shows the experienced cultivator that it needs water the year round. For it has no pseudobulbs, and, therefore, no resting period. The aërial roots give the other clue to the treatment, for this plant gets all its nourishment from the air. To this same cultural group belong the gorgeous orchids known as Vanda, Saccolabium, and Aërides. All should be given fresh sphagnum moss — no earthy matter — and the moss should be kept green and growing.

Angræcums bloom in winter, which is eminently proper. There is not so much pleasure in the summer blooming orchids, for a hothouse in July is very hot indeed. HENRY MAXWELL.

THE NATURE CLUB

Conducted by Julia E. Rogers

"The dead of winter" is still about us in February. To bring it to life, to hurry the laggard spring, lies within the easy reach of every one. Twigs of early-blossoming shrubs and trees need only to be cut and put into water in a warm, light room. They open their flower clusters, and unfold their leaves, to our amazement and delight. All we need to do is to watch them, and forget that winter is here.

The Nature Club invites its readers to take up the study of fruit buds this month, and to write to the Director, if in any way she can be of assistance to them. Clubs and individuals studying these monthly lessons gain in interest and efficiency by the exchange of letters. Each new member helps in the spread of the gospel of the Outdoor World.

WINTER SECRETS THAT FRUIT TREES WILL TELL

ABOUT this time of year your neighbor with the apple orchard will go out and examine his trees to find out what are the prospects for next year's crop. By what magic can he read the future? It is not magic, but a little knowledge and experience. The beginning of his knowledge is the use of his eyes.

You have an apple tree, and you wish to know its promises of an apple crop. They are wrapped up in the buds that are set in plain sight on the sides and tips of the twigs. A leaf was joined to the twig just under each bud all last summer. The leaf scar now marks the place.

When spring comes, these buds will swell and begin to grow. Some of them will lengthen into leafy shoots. Others will not lengthen, but open into clusters of apple blossoms, surrounded by a few leaves. The buds we see now are of these two kinds. To tell them apart is the thing we must learn. The shape of the buds and the location of them on the twig are two important matters. *Leaf buds* (those which grow into twigs) are slenderer and more pointed than *fruit buds* (each of which contains a flower cluster, besides a whorl of leaves). Fruit buds of apple trees always grow on the ends of twigs, never set along the sides. But they are usually at the tips of short side twigs, called *spurs*. Sometimes these spurs are so short that we may mistake the fruit bud for a leaf bud, but careful looking will discover the spur, which holds the bud out a little distance from the stem. Leaf buds grow on the sides and also on the tips of twigs. Below the plump terminal fruit bud on most spurs you will find at least one slim leaf bud, to grow into a leafy shoot beside the ripening apple next summer.

Here are two terminal buds, and it is impossible to decide from their shape and location which kind they are. Each one might be a leaf bud or a fruit bud. There are two ways of testing them. Put the twigs in a glass of water. Watch the bud scales loosen and fall, and the shoot lengthen, under the influence of sunshine and warm air. Each bud will gradually open its heart to you, and answer your questions.

If you cannot wait two weeks, here is a prompt method. Sit down at a table where there is good light. With a sharp penknife cut lengthwise, almost through the heart of the bud, pick out the centre, and examine these parts with a magnifier. If there are flowers, you will find them there, in miniature. If only leaves, they will be unmistakable in form.

The fuzziness of the fruit buds of apple trees is a pronounced character. Leaf buds are fuzzy, but to a less degree. Their pointed noses are likely to be shiny.

Count the buds on a dozen twigs a foot long, including the side spurs. What proportion of these buds are leaf buds? Do twigs on the sunn side of the tree show a greater proportion of th plump, fuzzy fruit buds?

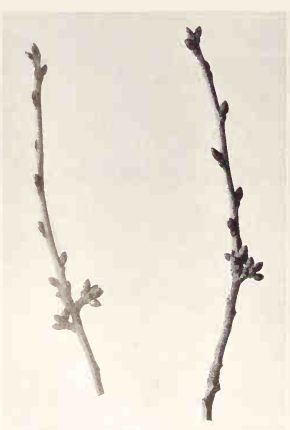
Study the twigs of a pear tree. Rounded, blun fruit buds will be found on the ends of spurs. peculiar thickening of the stem at the base each fork marks the place where fruit was bor One or more round, flat scars were made by th stems of pears which ripened there. The twi was elongated by the growth of a leafy side sho from a bud set on the side of the fruit spur. Pea twigs are angular, because they change thei direction of growth at the point where fruit i borne. The setting of a flower bud puts an en to the growth of the twig.

A fruit bud of the pear, like that of the appl contains a cluster of flowers, surrounded by a fe leaves. The better the chance at the sunlight the stronger the twigs, and the more vigorous th buds, the larger the flower cluster. Less fort unate buds produce a single blossom, and tha too feeble to set fruit. It is these ill-favored undersized fruit buds we often mistake for lea buds.

A typical cherry spur is a short side twig, wit a cluster of plump, smooth fruit buds at the ti Among them is a slenderer leaf bud. The bud open together in May, and while the blossom pass, and fruit is ripening, the leafy shoot is pr longing the spur into a longer twig. On th

(*Continued on page 450*)

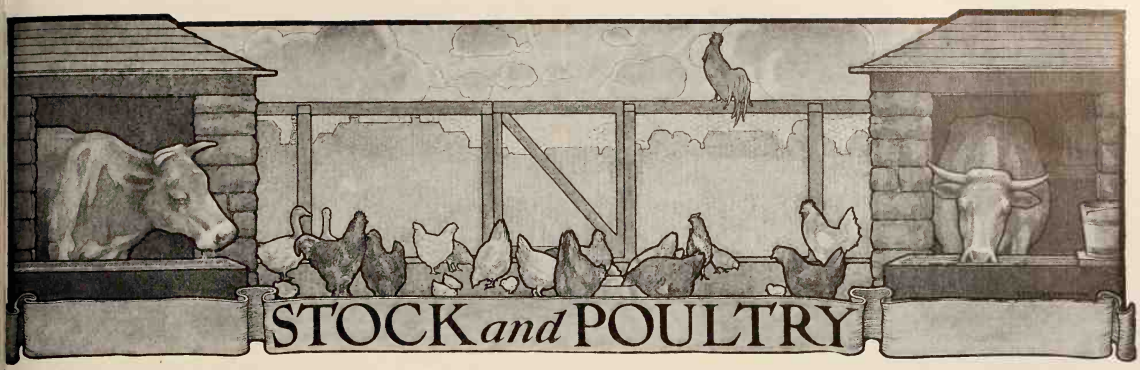
The best prospect for apples lies in buds at the ends of short side spurs



The side spurs of this cherry have a single leaf bud among the fruit buds

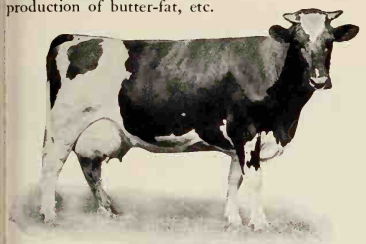
Peach twigs. Find a leaf bud crowded between two fruit buds

Fruit buds of plum cluster at the joints; leaf buds are solitary



THE PRINCIPAL BREEDS OF DAIRY CATTLE

AMONG the foremost dairy cows in America these five breeds perhaps stand in the front rank: Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss. All of these are good milk-producers, but they appeal to different people for various marked qualities — the Holstein-Friesian for its enormous yield of milk, the Guernsey and Jersey for their large production of butter-fat, etc.



The Holstein cow, Bawn Buckeye III. Holsteins are the breed with the big milk yield

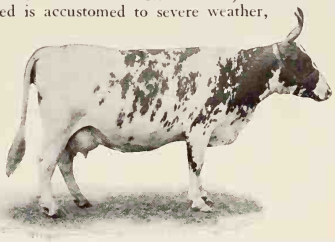
As well as being valuable in large herds, the Jersey is the cow for a small place, for she endures close confinement well and is very docile. She is small, but for that reason is an economical feeder, and her milk yield is large and is very rich in quality. An average of from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk a year may be expected from a Jersey, the record having been made by Gertie of Glynllyn, who produced 16,780 pounds and three ounces in the year 1898–1899. The cow Adelaide of St. Lambert made the remarkable yield of 75 pounds and 12 ounces in one day. The cream rises rapidly and makes excellent butter. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the Jersey surpassed all other breeds entered as a first-class butter producer. Her butter cost less to produce than either the Holstein-Friesian or the Brown Swiss. For making cheese, too, the Jersey's milk stands high.

The Guernsey is closely related to the Jersey and in many repects is similar to the more famous breed. The Guernsey is somewhat larger than the Jersey and is more robust in constitution. Its milk yield is about the same and it is sometimes considered to be even more docile and even-tempered than its cousin. As a butter producer

The Guernsey is very similar to the Jersey in capabilities, and holds a great reputation for butter

the Guernsey carries high honors, both for the large quantity of butter-fat in the milk and for the natural yellow color of the butter, which is desired by breeders who argue that this butter does not require artificial coloring to meet the market's demands. At the Pan-American Exposition the Guernseys entered took first honors in the butter-production test. The average percentage of fat in the milk was somewhat less than that of either the Jersey or the Polled Jersey, but the Guernsey butter scored an average of 96.34 total points as against 95.80 for the Jersey, while the net profit from these five cows in this test was $220.37, the best record of any of the ten breeds entered.

The Holstein-Friesian is the largest breed of dairy cattle, an average weight for a cow being 1,300 pounds, although the cow Rosa Bonheur, 5th, tipped the scales at 1,850 pounds. This enormous size is very exceptional, however. Because of its size, the milk yield of the Holstein-Friesian is greater than that of any other breed, the record of this breed for one year surpassing the records of the Jersey or Guernsey by more than 13,000 pounds. As a butter producer, however, the Holstein-Friesian is not equal to the Jersey, as the average percentage of butter-fat in the milk is small, and although the yield of milk produced is nearly twice as great, the amount of butter which will be obtained is about the same. So, in this respect, taking into account the greater economy in keeping the Jersey, the odds stand in favor of the latter breed. Coming from Holland as the Holstein-Friesian does, the breed is accustomed to severe weather,



Gipsy I is an imported Ayrshire cow weighing 1,100 pounds, that gives fifty pounds of milk a day

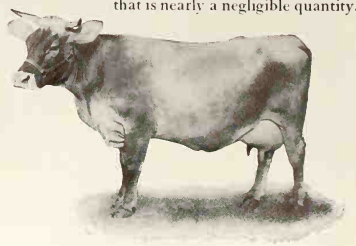
but in America also thrives as far south as Mexico, if the grazing is plentiful. In its native country Holstein milk is widely used for cheese, and great quantities of Gouda and Edam are shipped to all parts of the world. This milk makes a very nutritious cheese, for it contains a large percentage of non-fatty solids.

The Ayrshire, being a native of Scotland, is fitted to stand cold climate and poor feed, and in America its distribution is almost wholly restricted to the colder sections — Quebec and Ontario in Canada, and the New England states. The Ayrshire is classed as medium in size, being somewhat smaller than the Holstein-Friesian, and its milk yield is consequently less. The present popular color is red and white, red being the predominating note, and the white appearing in splashes; although the earliest records of the breed show black and white to have been the desired colors. The Ayrshire is considered essentially a cow for butter producing, owing to the abundance of curd-making material and of the small-sized butter-fat globules in the milk. The Ayrshire is well favored as a butter producer in Scotland, where Cheddar cheese is made on a large scale. The milk contains the average amount of fat and solids for cheese making, and at the Ontario Experiment Farm 12.9 pounds of curds were produced from 100 pounds of milk, compared with an average of 12.8 pounds for all other breeds entered. As a producer of beef the Ayrshire ranks high among dairy

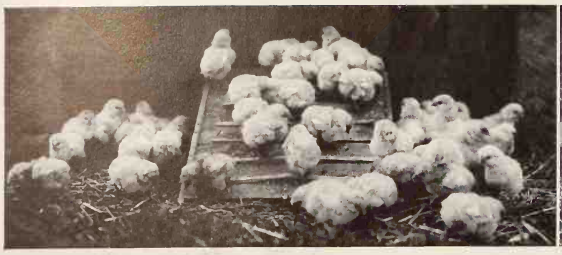
The Jersey cow, St. Clair. The Jerseys produce the largest proportion of butter-fat

cows. This breed naturally carries more flesh than the more refined dairy cows, and in dressing out is found more acceptable to the butcher than the Jersey or the Holstein-Friesian, lacking the offal of the latter breed and the rich, fatty color of the two former. An Ayrshire bull crossed with a grade Jersey will result in quality and quantity in the milk and increased beef value.

The Brown Swiss, as its name would indicate, was originated in Switzerland, where, with the Simmerthal, it shares the burden of supplying the hardy Swiss people with milk and cheese. The Brown Swiss is quite largely exported from Switzerland, and the first importation to this country occurred in 1869. Although essentially a dual-purpose cow, the Brown Swiss is worthy of mention with the strictly dairy breeds on account of the high esteem in which it is held among the Swiss people. The Brown Swiss is still little known here in America, but it deserves wider recognition both for its merits as a dairy cow and, according to the Germans, for its excellent beef. These cattle fatten and retain flesh very easily and thrive on grass in Switzerland that is nearly a negligible quantity.



The Brown Swiss cow Die Vernon. A high-class dairy breed that makes good beef as well



The first stage: White Wyandotte chicks just out of the shell

The second stage: White Plymouth Rocks two weeks old

Many records of milk-yields have been credited to this breed, the most remarkable among these being that of the cow, Brienz, which at the age of twelve, and weighing over 1,300 pounds, averaged 81.7 pounds of milk per day for three days, yielding a total sum of 79.32 pounds of butter-fat. This stands as the largest public milk and fat test made by any breed. A. L. WORTHINGTON.

A BOY'S CHICKEN EXPERIENCE

WHEN I was a boy of ten years my father moved to a house in New Jersey for the winter. On the premises there was a greenhouse — at least, it had been a greenhouse, but at that time there was nothing green in it but the paint, for the furnace had been out of commission for some time. I and my brother, who was a year or so older than myself, had made up our minds to keep enough chickens to supply the table with fresh eggs, and decided that this would be a capital place to keep them. We bought ten Plymouth Rock hens and one rooster, and set up shop as purveyors of fresh eggs to our parents, who paid us the best market prices.

At first we were very enthusiastic, but we soon lost interest to such an extent that I am sure my father paid for his eggs over again in trying to get us to feed the hens at anything like the proper time. Our hens heaped coals of fire on our heads to the best of their ability by laying frequently and regularly. I am not advising irregular feeding hours for chickens, but ours certainly thrived under the ill treatment we gave them. I have still the record we kept, and when I look over it and see that the old Rocks gave us eight, nine, and even ten eggs a day, day in and day out, I wish I were in the chicken business now when *strictly fresh* eggs are unattainable and *fresh* eggs are worth five cents apiece.

The chicken's rations were, I suppose, the usual bill of fare: hot mash of bran and a prepared food in the morning, and at noon and in the evening (when we didn't forget it) a handful apiece of wheat and cracked corn mixed, besides all the scraps from the table, which formed a not unimportant item.

Since authorities claim that early and regular meals are absolutely essential for egg-producing, it must have been beginner's luck and our sunny house that brought us such excellent results. Besides having all the sunlight that could be desired, there was more room for those eleven fowls than was needed for fifty. There was plenty of gravel for them to scratch in, and I don't doubt that they found many sweet bulbs and other things pleasing to a chicken's palate.

We saved two barrels of manure and were able to sell it at a dollar a barrel. Whether this is the regular price I am not sure, but chicken manure ought never to be hard to dispose of, as it is more valuable than any other kind.

In the spring we began killing off our chickens and selling them, dressed, to our ready market, and came out a little ahead of our purchase price. When they were all gone, and we had finally reckoned up our accounts (I say finally, for during the winter I reckoned up on an average of seven times a week), we found that we had spent $16 for food and other necessities, and had taken in exactly $32, not including the sale of the stock which offset the purchase price.

Of course, not every one has an available greenhouse to act the triple part of chicken-shed, sun-parlor, and dust-bath, but given a warm house, and ten hens of the right variety, one never need lack eggs in the winter. To my mind Plymouth Rocks are the best all-around hens for a boy to have charge of, for they are tame, have good weight when it is time for the axe, and seem to be peculiarly adapted to the rough treatment a youngster is apt to mete out to them — such as leaving the doors open on cold nights, and going off to school without feeding or watering them in the morning. ALFRED F. LOOMIS.

SHIPPING DAY-OLD CHICKS IN WINTER

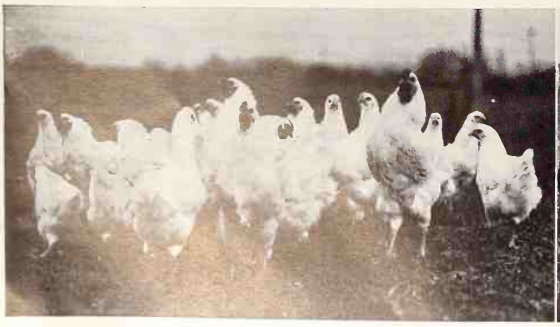
AT FIRST sight it would seem a difficult proposition to start a tender little newly hatched chicken off on a 1,000 mile journey, with any likelihood of its having any stamina left on its arrival, but the shipping of day-old chicks has come to be one of the best paying branches of the poultry industry.

This is made possible by the fact that chickens which are fit to sell are strong enough to bear the strain of travel, but they are not yet strong enough to trample on each other; and as newly hatched chicks require no food for seventy-two hours, they can travel a long distance without injury.

Boxes of quarter-inch lumber are strong enough for shipping, and 100 chicks need a space about 12 x 24 inches, 5 inches deep. Bore air-holes along each side near the top. For packing material a piece of felt or a thin layer of hay on the bottom, and a piece of flannel on top are all that is necessary. Cut the flannel larger than the box so that it will sag almost to the heads of the chicks. This, with the heat arising from their bodies, will be sufficient to keep them warm even on a long journey in winter. DAVID PHELPS.

The third stage: the same White Rocks eight weeks old

The fourth stage, adolescence: White Wyandottes at twelve weeks



The fifth stage: White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets at twenty-four weeks

The sixth stage, maturity: White Rock cock and hens a year old

HINTS ON SHOEING

THE average growth of the hoof is about one-third of an inch a month. Hind hoofs grow faster than fore hoofs and the shoe somewhat retards the growth. Lack of exercise, dryness of the horn and excessive length retard the growth.

At the toe of the average normal hoof the horn grows from the coronet to the ground in about twelve months, at the sides in from six to eight months, and at the heel from three to five months.

Knowledge of these facts enables us to estimate the probable time required for the disappearance of such defects as sand-cracks, quarter-cracks and clefts.

In shoeing, the wear of the old shoe should be carefully noted to enable the farrier to level the hoof. This done, the hoof sets evenly on the ground.

In case of founder the grounding wear is more pronounced at the heel than in the sound horse.

Where the old shoe is worn thinner on one side than the other, the hoof had not been properly leveled before shoeing.

The bars should never be pared on the side. The frog should not be touched. If it be too dry and hard and very prominent, it should be softened by moisture in some form and allowed to wear down instead of being pared. The sharp, lower border of the wall should be rounded with a rasp to prevent its being bent outward and broken away.

The branches of the sole in the angle between the bars and the wall of the quarters should be left a little lower than the wall, so as not to be pressed upon by the inner web of the shoe. "Corns," which in reality are bruises, are the result of leaving dry, unyielding horn at this point.

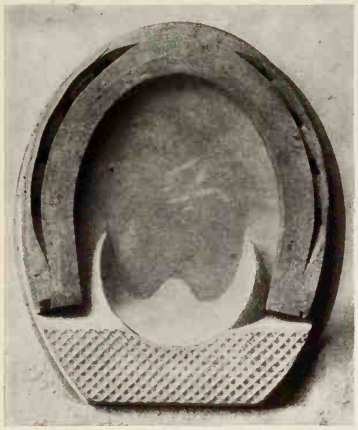
In the "forger," or horse that overreaches, low heel-calks on the fore shoes quicken the action of the fore feet, while toe calks on the hind shoe slow the action of the hind feet and prevent injury to the fore heels by the toe of the hind shoe.

Outer surface of ordinary bar shoe, showing even wear

The toes of the hind feet should be shortened in "forgers" for obvious reasons. Toe weights (more metal in the toe) increase the length of stride of the fore feet.

BAR SHOES AND RUBBER PADS

Rubber pads are now extensively used in cities and wherever macadam roads prevail. They are rather expensive but are quite efficient in preventing slipping on smooth pavements, though not so effective on ice. Of rubber shoes there are many kinds. The best are stitched and



Common type of rubber pad and three-quarter shoe

cemented to a leather sole and fastened to the hoof by nails of a three-quarter shoe. Such a pad will last as long as two shoes. They may be used continuously not only without injury to the hoof but to its benefit. The popular belief that rubber "draws the feet," while perhaps true of the human foot, finds no basis for analogy in the hoof of the horse.

Where rubber pads are used, tarred oakum is commonly placed between the sole and the pad. This substance must be carefully inspected, lest gas-house tar be used instead of what is known as North Carolina tar, as the former has been found to be injurious to the hoof.

The rubber pad diminishes the shock of contact as well as tends to prevent slipping. Three-quarter shoes are generally used with rubber pads.

The ordinary bar shoe has a variety of uses, among which are these: It restores the frog to its original state of activity when, by reason of disease from faulty shoeing, it has become atrophied; it gives to the hoof an increased surface of support, and relieves one or both quarters of undue pressure that may have induced inflammation and soreness.

The bar should equal the average width of the remainder of the shoe, and should press but slightly on the branches of the frog. The addition of a leather sole, with tar and oakum sole-packing, causes the distribution of the weight of the body over the entire ground surface of the hoof.

JAMES W. DIXON.

A FAMOUS FIELD-TRIAL POINTER

DIFFERENT dogs, different strains of dogs, and different field-trial dogs all have individual ways of handling game. The handsome, dashing, brilliantly performing pointer, Hard Cash, never seems to do a great deal of his work at field trials twice alike. It is remarked of him that "there is a pointer that is almost a setter." In the minds of many it is usually thought that the setter can and will stand going in bad weather in more enduring shape than the pointer. In a recent bitterly contested competition Hard Cash conclusively proved otherwise. Accepting the very worst of weather conditions he raced through his trials in unerring form. The conditions to find and locate birds could not have been worse, but his courage, endurance and exquisite nose stood him in perfect stead; through sleet and ice he warmed in reveling fashion to his work, and jumped into his points with such snap and accuracy that he soon had the race in hand, and conclusively won this trial over some of the very best of setters, and in going more favorable to their long coats and thickly padded feet than to the pointer.

So brilliantly does Hard Cash sometimes whip into his sensational points that a well-known judge once remarked that to watch him while at work was like watching a three-ring circus; he called for one's constant attention, and invariably rewarded it.

Hard Cash, though a pointer, did not earn the praise that he was a setter from his ability simply to go a hard, fast race in the teeth of a young blizzard, but he has that quality so greatly admired and thoroughly fixed in the setter of going to his birds with "bang up" precision and locating positively and instantly. Not feeling for the scent and weaving up to a final point like so many pointers, this dog has a great deal of individuality and fairly

Surface of bar shoe next the hoof

Scotty is homely enough, to be sure, but he has a long list of good qualities

revels in his work, and sees to it that he has the centre of the stage. This was demonstrated by an act of his not long ago, which happened within sight of all the spectators. He was in competition with a tremendous-going, dangerous field-trial winner, and as the two dogs were cast off at orders from the judges, a race was on in a minute, and both dogs made a sprint to get to birds first. The setter rushed on down to a likely bottom, but as it was yet early in the day Hard Cash made a wide cast around to the favorable side of a great sedge field, and on the crest instantly pointed. During this erratic and speedy cast he had passed around the knoll and was obscured from the sight of all, though if it had not been for the height of the sedge grass he would have been in full view, as he was pointing directly at the crowd, and his find and point would have been most impressive. Through the swaying tops of the willow-colored sedge he saw the entire party, including his own handler, file away toward the distant bottom. Very cautiously he backed off from his point and slowly getting away without flushing the nervously lying covey, with all speed he cast away up a sightly knoll and there stood, resolute, until he was noticed. The setter was moving along a most birdy looking bottom and all attention was upon him until Hard Cash loomed up against the horizon. His handler, with some concern, blew his whistle and with uplifted hat waved the dog forward, but he stood motionless; again was he ordered on but he never moved. Now his handler was moving his horse toward him and the judges were watching the dog closely. Not until the handler had got within fair distance of him did he realize what the dog was working at; then, with characteristic switch of his long, straight tail, Hard Cash rushed down the incline like a whirlwind and back up to his previously found covey that otherwise would have been passed by. SHERWIN HAWLEY.

FOR A POISONED DOG

IN CASES of narcotic poisoning give an emetic of from five to twenty grains (according to the size of the dog) of sulphate of zinc in warm water. This is one of the speediest emetics we have. At the same time it is given the dog should be well drenched with luke-warm water. Repeat the dose in ten minutes if it has not acted. After the sickness has ceased administer a large dose of Epsom salts. DAVID PHELPS.

Three prize-winning puppies—The Stranger, The Judge, and Lady [illegible]

FAVORITE AMERICAN BREEDS

V. THE SCOTTISH TERRIER

WHY do you like those funny-looking dogs?" This is the question the Scottish Terrier lover has to hear and answer many, many times, and the very safest reply is, "Try and see." They are so imbued with the Highland courage and devotion that is their birthright, they are so original in their ways and plans, they are so indifferent to every one except their master and to him so wholly obedient, that they cannot help but win their way in any household. A six weeks' old Scotty is not a pup; he is a character. He bosses his mother and gladly takes a sneak at any bone she may bring home. The inborn hatred of mouse or rat will appear by then, and if she grabs one he will shake it and growl with her. They break to the leash as soon as they can walk, and will, with a little care, make perfect house dogs at four months. At six months they are companions, and will give a man all the Sunday fun he wants with woodchucks, rabbits, and squirrels, and then come home and frolic with the children and spend the evening calmly in front of the fire. Or, if he can't be in the house, he loves the stable, and will make friends with horse or cow, and curl up happily there, sleeping with one eye and ear at least at the service of his family.

A bunch of American-bred Scottish terriers that include several prize-winners

They are not delicate after the first few weeks, but are rightfully called "die hards," and will live to a good old age. They should be black, gray or any brindle, and have no white markings except on the chest, where a little is allowed. They must be sturdily built little lads, and very heavily coated with harsh "weather resisting" hair, about two inches long. They should weigh about twenty pounds. Eyes must be dark, tail should be short, and jaws sound and level.

They originated in the Highlands of Scotland, and were worked for years on every kind of vermin by the game-keepers, whose pride in the work of their "tykes" kept their sporting instincts at high pitch. They drifted over to America in the early eighties. At first they didn't "take," but gradually people waked up to their merits, and to-day they rank with the fox and Irish terriers at the shows, and are frequently to be seen on the Avenue.

The most famous old Scotty in America is Mrs. E. M. Oldham's champion, The Laird. Now retired from the bench show, he is resting on laurels enough to turn the head of any dog. Four years he won the cup at the Westminster Show for the best Scotty there, and many times at other shows for the best of all breeds. He has never been beaten. He was imported by Mr. Thomas, and has been shown fearlessly against every dog of his day. Offers of $1,000 have been refused from English fanciers who have wished to get him back, but money cannot buy him. He is the sire of the American-bred champion Edgecomb Miss Quality. The Winning Scotty last year was Grafton Kennels' Dear Madam, who went to the top at the Garden, defeating all the importations of the past year, including the much-talked-of Walescott Invader, brought over for the occasion as a "sure winner." Being the first female to do this since the competition amounted to anything, she occupies a high place in the American fancy.

This dog and the one opposite are two of England's best and illustrate the type

My sincere advice to anyone desiring a moderate-sized dog for companionship, guard, and amusement, is to forget that the Scottish terrier is not beautiful until after you have owned one awhile, and then you will sniff with disgust at the man who speaks of his looks. MARGARET BRIGHAM,
Ex-Secretary of the Scottish Terrier Club.

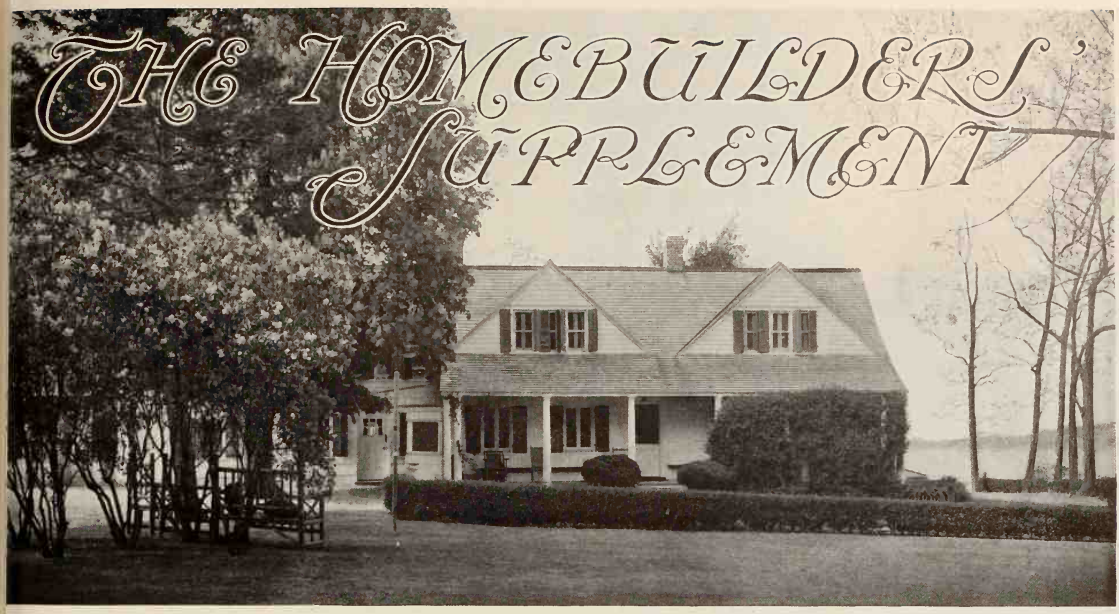
[NOTE.— This is the fifth of a series of brief articles in which prominent members of the various specialty kennel clubs will have an opportunity to present arguments on the superiority of their favorite dogs. Further discussion from our readers is encouraged along these lines.— THE EDITORS.]

WINTER CLOTHING FOR DOGS

WHATEVER is called for as essential for ourselves in the way of extra comfort is to a certain extent indicated for the house dog. It is just as injudicious to take a dog out on a lead in severe weather and without any extra covering as it would be for us to go out without extra clothing. A dog liberated from the house will run about, and in company will race. Children do the same, coming home with rosy cheeks and warm as toast, but the older folks who go slow need artificial warmth, and so does an animal when restrained in his movements.

The number of dogs which die annually from pneumonia are not the outdoor-living mongrels, inured to extremes, but those which are cared for specially and have to meet conditions which are not natural. When the white man asked his Indian guide why he did not clothe himself with furs in such cold weather the reply was a question as to why the white man did not cover his face, and the information "Indian all face." All short-coated house dogs should have such weather coats for winter use as may be required. Collies and other long-haired breeds have their natural protection. JAMES WATSON.

Annie Laurie watching for rats. Scottish terriers are death to vermin



CRAFT WORKERS' PORTIÈRES MADE AT HOME

By MABEL TUKE PRIESTMAN

Photographs by HENRY J. BENTZ, DAVID ARCHIBALD, and others

Stencil border design for portière

ORIGINAL and attractive portières can be designed and made by the homemaker when she is gifted with decorative ideas, and possesses the necessary amount of energy and ambition to go to the trouble of making beautiful hangings which give not only pleasure in the doing, but enable the home to be beautified by individual and interesting work. In the ordinary home it rarely happens that more than three pair of portières can be utilized, while in many homes only one pair can be used. It seems a pity that such an opportunity for good decoration should not be made more use of for introducing artistic and original portières into the home.

Our illustrations show suggestions for hangings that can be easily carried out by those who have become interested in doing any of the crafts referred to later.

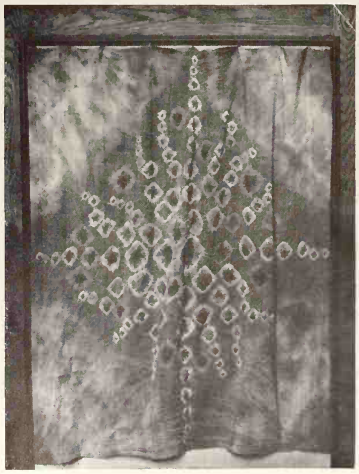
The design of sunflowers was woven in a hand loom by a Swedish woman, in tones of brown and yellow. This attractive light-weight portière was used in a summer cottage with self-toned walls of tan.

A decorative portière was made of green arras cloth for a country home, with a design of poppies made from terra cotta linen. The design was taken from the flower motive of the wall-paper, the ground work of the paper being ècru; the same color was repeated in the border at the bottom of the portières. Low tones were used because of a somewhat strong wall treatment. The brown woodwork of the doorway made a suitable frame for this portière, designed and executed by the owner of the house.

Linen and arras cloth lend themselves advantageously to the making of attractive portières. The changeable effect of the background of the arras gives interest to the hanging and the colors of the room can be repeated in the flower and leaf motive.

The tulip portière is in two shades of linen, outlined with heavy flax thread of paler shade than that of the design.

Batik is a unique and interesting method of ornamenting fabrics, and the results are so unusual that it is a wonder that more people are not making use of this revived craft. A design is first placed on white muslin and then it is folded and creased to indicate where the design will appear. The



Batik curtain made by protecting the material with twine and then dyeing it

Portière with block-print design forming a border at the bottom and up the front side

centre of each intended round or square is caught up, and white string or heavy linen thread is tightly wound around the part of the material that has been gathered. The head of a colored woman plaited is a good illustration of a Batik hanging prepared for dipping in the dye, for the principle and the effect are the same. Twine is wound around all the portions that are not to be colored with the dye. When all is ready the piece of material is dipped in the dye-pot but is not allowed to remain in it for more than a few minutes. It is then hung up to dry. Later the string protections are cut away and a weird Batik drapery appears. Of course, only the simplest geometrical patterns can be used, but the interest of these hangings lies in their barbaric treatment. The uninitiated cannot understand how the effect is brought about, but the results make it well worth while to experiment in this direction, not only in the making of portières, but for curtains and table covers.

Artistic and original portières can also be made by the use of a block-print. The flower motive is cut from a block, and then dipped in oil color to which a few drops of mucilage have been added. The block is used for stamping the design on the

background. Several articles have appeared in the magazines giving full particulars about this interesting handcraft. One of our illustrations of a coarse hand-made crash with the design appearing in the natural color has the block-printed design as a background for each flower motive. The design is repeated until the whole surface is covered. Our other illustration of a block-print shows a portière of dark brown denim on which a rose motive in yellow has been printed, forming a border at the bottom and up the front side.

A bold design in stenciling is a favorite method of ornamenting portières, and now that the art has become so universal, it is perhaps easier for the amateur to stencil her portières than to make and use a block-print. A clever leaf design shows a good treatment for a single portière. It is done in one heavy color on a light ground. Stenciling combined with needlework is an attractive method of ornamenting portières. The solid color on a light background is restful and unique. The curtain illustrated of the bird and geometrical patterns was stenciled in very pale blue on to coarse fifty-inch Troy cloth of natural color. A broad band of blue outlines the portière. The same shade of blue was used for darning the pattern over the pale blue stencil.

The same idea could be carried out in a border design, and would not only add to the beauty of the room but would make a delightful pastime for the home-maker.

An artistic hanging in two shades of linen, the flowers outlined with heavy flax thread of a lighter shade than that of the design

In our choice of individual hangings the question of color and textile must have careful consideration. It is essential to good furnishing that tones which are in perfect harmony with the surroundings be secured. As a general rule figured portières are used with plain walls, and a plain material is chosen with a patterned paper, but this rule need not always be adhered to, for a plain material blending with plain walls is often advisable, especially when the rugs are full of detail.

One of the latest ideas for decorating portières is to use a plain material, and have a band down the front side and across the bottom of a tapestry border, or a border that has been stenciled can be substituted. A printed band can have the addition of darning in heavy flax partly concealing the pattern and when this is applied to the drapery an unusual effect is given. A figured portière of tapestry looks well with the addition of a plain border which acts as a frame; it is laid on the two sides and across the bottom.

The addition of needlework is always interesting. Some of the beautiful Helena tapestries can have the pattern outlined with heavy embroidery stitch. A coarse silk or linen thread should be used, as a portière is usually not very near the window, and therefore the ornament requires to be strongly indicated.

When making a portière it should reach to within an inch of the floor when first made. When it has been up some time it will stretch a little and should then just escape the floor.

Portières made from single faced materials should be lined to harmonize with the room in which the wrong side appears. Double faced goods should have the hems on the side that is least conspicuous. As a portière is necessarily an expensive possession, it is sometimes an advantage not to cut the material to suit the particular doorway, but to allow it to be longer than necessary and turn over the extra length as a valance.

Proportion must always be considered, and when a doorway is long and narrow, drop the pole to the right height, and have a grille of ropework, Saracenic ornament, or simply straight slats of wood corresponding with the trim of the room, placed perpendicularly in a frame made to fit the space.

In a country dining-room the owner had a shelf placed on the dining-room side of the portière and on this some beautiful pieces of pottery were placed: their good lines and color were effectively displayed against the background of plain green. As the hall was not very light, the height of the doorway was not noticed.

The requirements of each home must be specially considered, and each pair of portières chosen so that they are in perfect harmony with their surroundings; the time spent in thinking and planning for successful and artistic portières will have been well employed if we have been able to make beautiful and unusual draperies, and we shall not regret the time thus occupied when we realize what a difference the hangings have made in the general appearance of the house.

Sunflower pattern portière woven in a hand loom. Executed in tones of brown and yellow

Block-printed hanging. Stenciling is much easier than block printing for the amateur

Helena tapestry portière. Outlining the pattern in heavy embroidery stitch is an improvement

Curtain stenciled and darned in pale blue on coarse fifty-inch Troy cloth of natural color

FIVE SMALL HOUSES AT CHEVY CHASE

By CYRUS JOHNSON

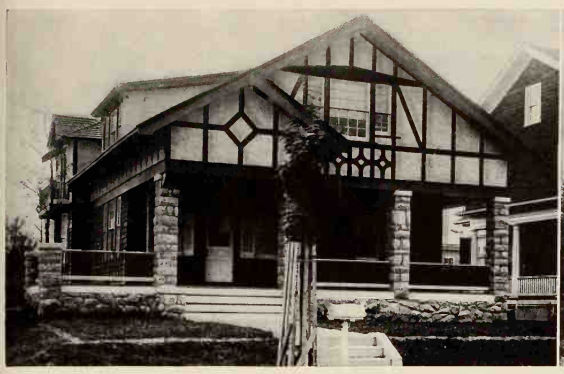
WHAT Fifth Avenue is to New York, and Commonwealth Avenue to Boston, Connecticut Avenue is to Washington. Running out to the suburbs from the Executive Mansion it is lined with the homes of statesmen, diplomats, jurists, scientists, artists, millionaires and plain, every-day mortals.

The houses shown on this page are homes of citizens of moderate circumstances, near the celebrated Chevy Chase Club.

From the home of the late William Corcoran, the eminent banker and philanthropist (founder of the Corcoran Art Gallery), along past the residence of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, and on across the new million-dollar concrete bridge spanning Rock Creek, the development of Connecticut Avenue has been phenomenal, and is now extending northwesterly to Montgomery County, Md.; and across the line in the old State, what were formerly fields of wheat and corn rustling in the morning breeze, have been replaced by graded streets, sewers, gas and water mains.

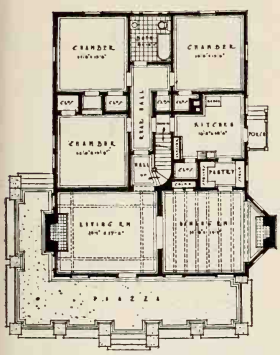
There is a reasonable restriction placed on the building lots, and the conditions imposed forever set it aside as a settlement for homes.

The houses shown in the accompanying illustrations averaged $5,000 or $6,000 to build, depending on the nature of the materials employed. Bungalow types, it will be noticed, predominate.



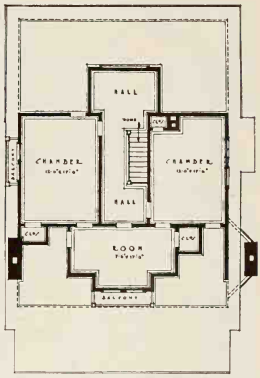
The "Swiss bungalow" of Mr. J. W. Bevin, showing a unique treatment of gables, stone columns, and porch rail

Mr. Gardner's cottage has a broad porch under an overhang roof. The foundations are of field stone, the roof and walls shingled



First floor of the Schneider house. Note the three chambers down-stairs

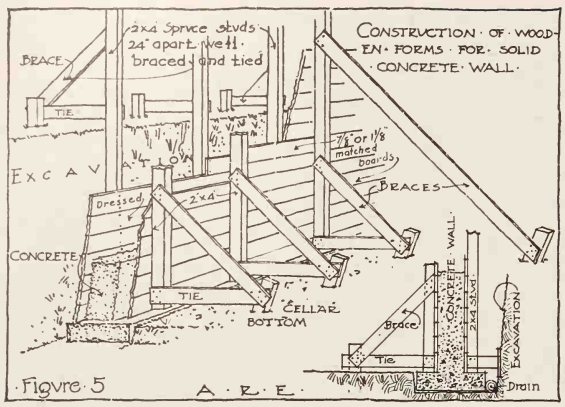
The residence of Albert M. Schneider, who was his own architect, is a stone, stucco and shingle combination on bungalow lines

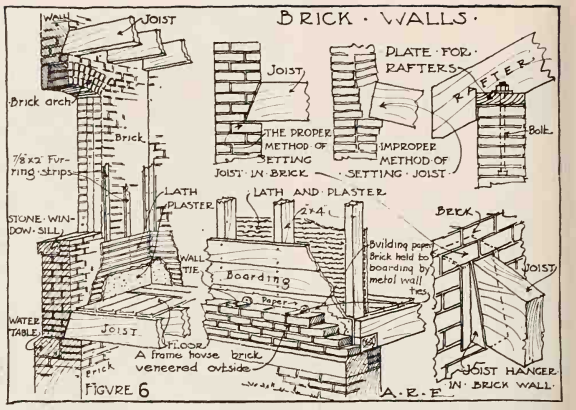


Second floor plan. A broad dormer makes the front room pleasant

Mr. A. P. Stewart's residence is modified Colonial. Foundations and chimneys are field stone, first story stucco, second story and roof shingles

Colonial and bungalow features are combined in Capt. Harry Bingham's house. The exterior is shingled. The grouping of doorway and windows is interesting





HOUSE FOUNDATIONS

By A. RAYMOND ELLIS

Drawings by the author

[*This is the second of a series of articles on the various stages of house construction.*]

CONCRETE for foundations should be very carefully mixed. The cement should be Portland cement of a standard brand that is not liable to expansion or disintegration, fine and of uniform quality, free from lumps and packed in tight barrels. If stored in a dry place, for immediate use, it may be packed in stout cloth or canvas bags. In mixing concrete the usual proportions are one part cement, two parts sand, and four parts broken stone or gravel; or one part cement, two and one-half parts sand, and five parts broken stone or gravel. On small jobs it is usual to require the proportions first mentioned. The concrete should be mixed thoroughly, wet enough to flow slowly. If mixed too dry voids will be formed around the stone, and crevices will appear in the face of the concrete wall after removing the forms. These may also appear if the concrete is so wet that the water percolates through it and in places carries the cement with it, leaving voids. The concrete should be used as soon as mixed, so that it can be rammed and puddled in place thoroughly, working the stone back from the face of the wall with a paddle or shovel.

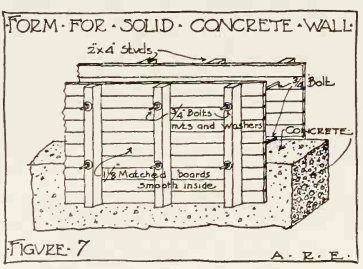
In joining new concrete work to old, the surface of the latter should be cleaned of all dirt and thoroughly wet.

In Figure 5 I have shown the usual method of erecting wooden forms for concrete walls. These forms may be carried as high as required by continual bracing, and so long as the walls are kept from bulging and are perfectly plumb and true, the result will be satisfactory. The surface of the lumber should be dressed next to the concrete. The forms should be tight and of matched boards to prevent loss of cement through cracks or joints, and thoroughly braced and tied in such a manner that the pressure of the concrete cannot disturb them. Concrete should be allowed to set in the forms at least three days in dry weather for ordinary work. In complicated work the forms should be removed only under the direction of an engineer. Concrete work that is built in the winter and whose setting qualities may have been held in suspension by freezing, should be left until warm weather, or until three or four mild days give it an opportunity to set.

Cellar floors may be laid without foundations, except in places where there is danger of frost getting into the ground under the floor. The surface on which the floor is to be made should be leveled and tamped, and concrete mixed of one part Portland cement to two and one-half parts clean coarse sand and five parts of broken stone, spread evenly over the surface, making a homogeneous mass three to four inches thick.

After a concrete foundation has been built up in the manner shown in Figure 5, and several days have elapsed for the concrete to set, or become hard, the forms may be removed and the walls floated down, and voids filled, to present an even surface in color and texture. The earth should not be filled against this wall for several weeks, permitting it to dry out rather than to absorb moisture from the damp earth. The superstructure should not be built upon it immediately.

In building up the walls, the window or door frames should be set securely in the forms and the concrete filled in around them. These should be tied into the wall with bolts. Cellar walls may be from ten to twelve inches thick for a frame superstructure, and fourteen to twenty-


FORM · FOR · SOLID · CONCRETE · WALL ·
2x4 studs
Bolt
1/2" Bolts nuts and washers
CONCRETE
1" Matched boards smooth inside
Figure 7
A · R · E ·

four inches thick for a brick or concrete superstructure.

I have shown in Figure 7 a form that can be successfully used for building concrete walls in sections if care is taken to see that the forms are set plumb and level as each tier is added. After the concrete has set in one section, the bolts are withdrawn and the form raised a section higher, the lower part of the forms overlapping the old concrete wall. Several of these can be used at once and moved up each day. The bolts should be greased each time so that they may be easily removed. The holes which the bolts form can be filled with mortar.

For exterior walls, stone, concrete and brick are the most popular materials. Building brick should be hard, free from flaws, stones or lumps of lime, regular in size, square edged, of even texture and color, and not too absorbent. A good brick will ring distinctly when struck with another or with the mason's trowel, and when placed in water, it should not absorb more than 10 per cent. of its own weight. Foundation walls of brick should be eighteen or twenty inches thick, although for a very light frame building in good soil they may be twelve inches; and when the walls of a house above its foundation are of brick, they should be at least twenty inches. Ordinary brick work is laid in common white lime mortar, but greater strength and durability is obtained if a small proportion of cement is added. Brick work below the ground should be laid entirely in cement mortar. The thickness of the joints may vary from one-eighth to one-half an inch. When a half-inch joint is made it is usually to feature or accent the detail of the brick work. The bricks should be carefully laid and shoved firmly into place by the mason so that the mortar is forced out around its sides and well into the crevices or pores of the brick. Many masons have a habit of not thoroughly filling the joints with the mortar. The brick should be well wet before being laid, as otherwise it will absorb the water from the mortar and the mortar will lose its strength. The mortar should be of good consistency and never watery.

The brick should never be wetted to the point of saturation or they will be incapable of absorbing any of the moisture from the mortar. Unless a small percentage of water is absorbed, the adhesion of the brick and mortar is likely to be weak.

I have illustrated in Figure 6 the different methods commonly used in building brick walls. Exterior brick walls must be furred on the inside of the wall with ⅞ x 2-inch strips to which the laths can be nailed for plastering. This permits a small air space between the plaster and brick work, preventing moisture or dampness, which may be absorbed by the wall, from coming through and injuring the plaster and decorations. Floor joists should be set in the brick walls in iron joist hangers or let in with the end cut off diagonally, so that in case of shrinkage, or of fire, the leverage brought to bear by the joists will not be sufficient to weaken the wall. (See Fig. 6, improper method of setting joist.)

In Figure 6 I have also shown the method of constructing a brick-veneered house. In some sections dwellings are built with a frame of studs and boarding and a veneering of brick four inches thick placed on the outside and tied by metal wall ties to the boarding. Over the boarding, tarred building paper should be placed and then the bricks may be laid up in regular courses against it, tied in as shown. This method may be fairly practical if not carried more than one story high, but it is not recommended for extensive use.

"Bramlette," a North Carolina country home, surrounded by evergreens and yuccas, and filled with rare old mahogany

OLD COLONIAL FURNITURE IN A NEW COLONIAL HOUSE

By MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON

Photographs by FARRELL & EDWARDS

AFTER the storm and stress of planning and building a house, comes the problem of furnishing. Shall that be turned over to a firm whose business it is to sell ideas to people who have none, or will you give time and thought and labor that your home may have a personality of its own — be such a reflection of the family characteristics that it will be unique among homes, even as you are unique among individuals? The first way is the easier. From turret to foundation stone the building will be complete, but it will not be a home; it will be only a furnished house.

But if you wish the house to be really a home and you feel that your utmost is all too little to make it what you would have it be, then go to work. And it will be work, beautiful work, fascinating work, but nevertheless work, and hard work. First make up your mind what you want and make it up so thoroughly that no temptation will cause you to change it. If you have a Colonial house, let everything about it be Colonial, grounds as well as furniture. If there are any old-time places near you, study them. If you can do so, visit Mount Vernon and look at the garden and furniture there until you dream about them at night. Then write to some good publishing firm for books on old furniture, old gardens and old china. Get the books for beginners; the very elaborate treatises will only puzzle you. Besides, you are not planning a museum, but a home. And before you buy a single thing, find some good reliable wood worker and have him show you the difference between walnut and mahogany and cherry and rosewood, when the polish is scraped off. This is most necessary. So much of the old furniture was painted, that unless you learn to know the grain of the various woods, you will get a lot of stuff that you don't want, and miss many beautiful pieces of furniture that you really need. Now you are ready to buy judiciously and there remains only the long but fascinating hunt for genuine antiques. Decide what you will need and then haunt auctions, junk shops, and remote country villages.

For the dining room at Bramlette I had as a starter only a mahogany pier-table with its overhanging mirror; blue and white china and a number of old colored prints of English and French kings. Sideboard, buffet-table, dining table, chairs and rug were all needed. First the room was done over in blue and white to match the china, then no rug the right shade could be found. Luckily I knew an old woman in a cove of the Tennessee Mountains, who still carries on the ancient handicraft of weaving, and she wove a rug in the "snow ball" pattern, using indigo dyes that never fade. Then another old woman decided to move and sold me a massive mahogany side-board, which matched exactly the pier table. In a junk shop I found a seven-legged, brass inlaid spinet that makes a good buffet table. I am still hunting for table and chairs.

Two views of the hall. The woodwork here is white enamel with mahogany trim for the stairway. The walls are stippled white. The color for the room is supplied by the cherry-colored velvet rugs and chairs. The fireplace, with its mosaic tiling and English hob grate, is an attractive feature

Canopy top bed, bureau with quaint shaving-stand, and wash-stand, all of solid mahogany

Mahogany four-poster, wash-stand and bureau in the "grandmother room." The tester is knotted fringe

Solid mahogany canopy bed, inlaid with brass and elaborately carved. Made in France by Rivière

The question of how much to pay will puzzle you because there is no regular price for old furniture; it depends entirely upon the wish of the owner to sell and your desire to buy. Often the furniture is so badly broken that the purchase price is only a drop in the expense bucket. It is best to get a general scale of repair prices from the man who does such work — add that to the original cost and then it is easy enough to decide what to pay.

The "grandmother room," while simply furnished, was yet very expensive because bed and bureau needed so much repairing. I had the tiny consol table with painted mirror, the copper lustre water set, the sewing table, and dresser with its attendant shaving stand, but no bed. I had beautiful canopy ones, but I wanted a four poster, so that I could use my treasured heirlooms of quilts and coverlets. After months of searching, a bureau and four poster bed were found, but I never shall get through paying for repairing those two pieces of furniture. The knotted fringe tester on the bed is modern, and copied from one in the North Carolina room at Mt. Vernon. The chairs are black, painted with "fruit pieces" outlined in gilt. They do not look comfortable but they are, and as strong at the beginning of this century as they were when made, at the beginning of last.

And learn to wait for what you want. Time presses, and it is a temptation to mix woods — to begin a room in mahogany and finish in walnut because a particularly good bit of walnut has been discovered. But wait. You are buying for a lifetime, not for a few months. One great advantage about old mahogany is that it bears such a strong family likeness, that a bed may come from Virginia, chairs from Kentucky, bureau from Alabama and the table from Massachusetts, yet when all are mended and cleaned and arranged in one room, they look like a cozy family party delighted to be together again.

One question you will grow very tired of answering, and that is why you do not buy modern copies of antiques. There is a very good "because" to that "why." It is because old-time furniture was made by hand and therefore carefully made, and the wood used was incomparably more beautiful, while age has given it a color that no stain can imitate.

Compare a modern bed with this French one of solid mahogany, black with age. Tradition says that it was carved in France by Rivière, who was twenty years doing the four pieces — bed, armoire, consol and dressing table. He must have rested a good bit if it took him that long, although the carving is most elaborate, pheasants, vines and berries, inlaid with brass. The armoire was evidently intended for troublous times as it has not only secret drawers but secret doors as well. Bed, couch and chairs are upholstered in mustard yellow brocade, reproduced from an old design in the Cluny Museum, Paris. The rugs are pale blue velvet with mustard yellow borders. The room itself is 32 x 18 ft.

Furnishing the hall was a lot of trouble, on account of its size, which dwarfed everything. It is 30 x 50 and is an adaptation of the library of Sion House, Middlesex, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. None of the furniture could be used there except the twin mahogany card tables with brass feet, a few carved chairs and the fine old bronzes and portraits. I worried and searched and just as I was about to give up in despair and buy modern antiques I found in a music store this two-legged piano. It is of satin-wood (the wood that looks like a zebra, you know) but so caked with dirt and battered and broken, that the owner was glad to get rid of it for $10. It cost $25 to have it cleaned and mended. Now it is such a beauty that I purr like a tabby cat every time I look at it. It is elaborately inlaid with ivory and parti-colored woods. The claw feet of brass are like jewelers' work, they are so carefully done. Every tiny hair in the foot is distinct and the claws look as if they could scratch. There is no date; only the inscription "M. Schuster, jun. à Neukirchen prés d' Adorf en Saxe." Even yet it has a sweet, tinpanny tone that sounds like an echo of minuet or Sir Roger de Coverly. The Gothic hat-rack and chairs were an outrageous price, but I wanted them, so I consoled myself by thinking how cheap the piano was, and paid the sum demanded.

Arranging the library was pure joy from beginning to end. It was only a question of finding room for family treasures and carrying out pet ideas. The walls and ceiling are blue, the old mahogany furniture is upholstered in blue, the Moravian tiling with its swastika ornaments for good luck, are all blue. On the walls and shelves are the flotsam and jetsam of a life of travel; old maps and engravings; original sketches and autograph poems from gifted friends; photographs that recall happy memories or bring up specially interesting bits of history. Nothing is meaningless.

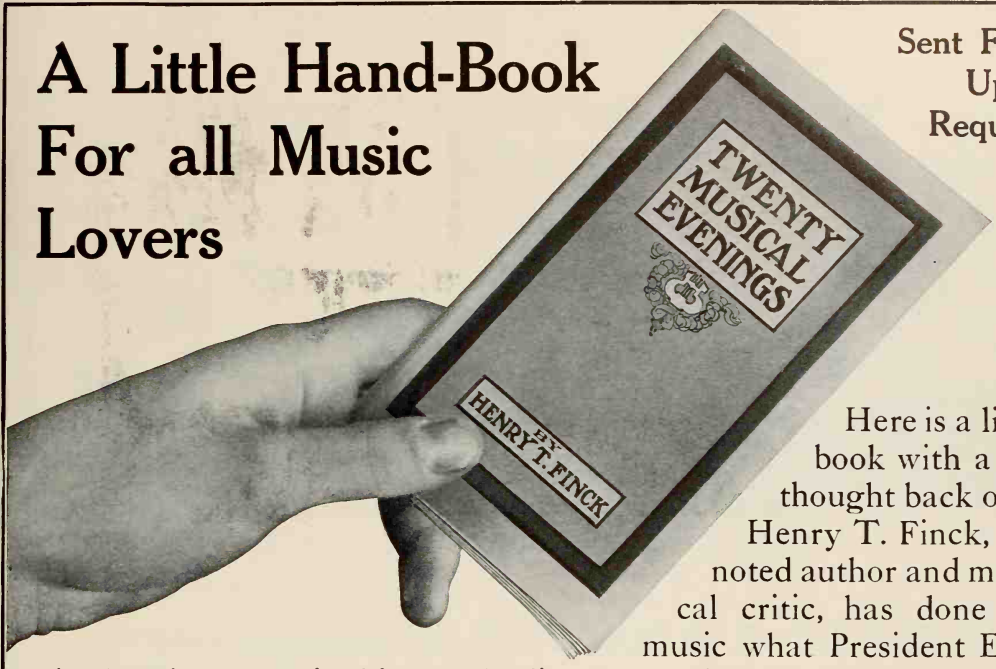
Bramlette is in the country and on top of a high hill where there is an unobstructed view of dogwood and pine forest and mountain and sunset and evening star. The porch nearly surrounds the house and is twelve feet wide front and side and twenty feet at the back. There, for eight months out of twelve, breakfast and supper are served. By midday it is so hot one is forced to eat indoors, but it is a stuffy, stupid sort of meal — not lively like the other two, with mocking birds playing and singing on every available shrub and tree, and the peacock strutting up and down the walk, and the lame muscovy duck scornfully quacking "vanitas vanitatum" at the peacock, and the Kentucky colt coming up for his share of the breakfast. His real name is "Messenger" but we call him "Biela's comet" for short, on account of his large and imposing tail. The front porch is for the hammock and rocking chairs and books and conversation.

Mahogany spinet, inlaid and brass-trimmed, which is used as a side-table in the dining-room. The tea-set is pink lustre, the plates old blue Staffordshire

The old armoire belongs to the bed shown above at the right, and like it is inlaid with brass. The bureau and chairs are rosewood

A Little Hand-Book For all Music Lovers

Sent Free Upon Request



Here is a little book with a big thought back of it. Henry T. Finck, the noted author and musical critic, has done for music what President Eliot did for literature in his much discussed "five foot library."

Taking the great PIANOLA catalog of over 15,000 titles, Mr. Finck has selected 130 choice pieces that he specially recommends. Moreover, he has grouped them into "Twenty Musical Evenings," so that they represent a fascinating plan for home entertainment.

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The PIANOLA Piano is the *standard* instrument of its kind. It is the only one to have received the unqualified approval of the musical world. It is the only one that the great pianists themselves are willing to endorse.

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The *Metrostyle* and *Themodist* are examples of the exclusive features that are wholly lacking in the PIANOLA'S imitators.

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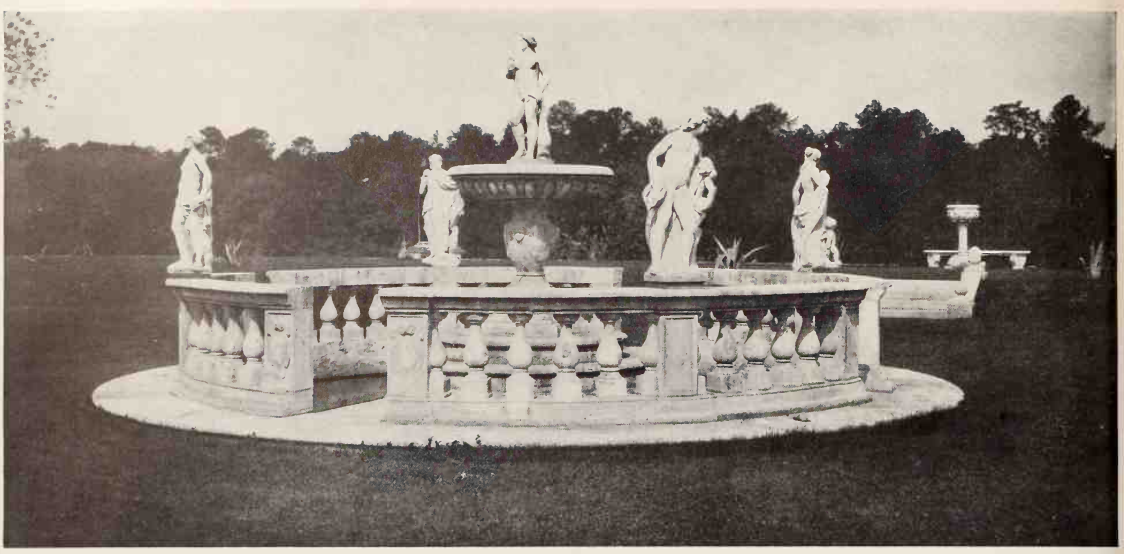

This fountain was executed more than 2,000 years ago but it stands to-day not only as a memorial of the magnificence of the Roman Empire, but equally as a monument to the architect who could so harmoniously unite the past and present

IDEAS AND EXPERIENCES OF OUR READERS

[NOTE—*This department of the magazine has been established to make room for some of the interesting things that fall under the observation of our readers, but that usually fail to get into type because they are not of sufficient importance to be expanded into long articles. We accordingly ask our readers to send us for publication some of their experiences, discoveries, successful inventions, or amusing incidents—not over 250 words—with an interesting photograph or two. We will pay for what we use.*—THE EDITORS.]

A ROMAN FOUNTAIN

WHEN Oliver H. Payne, the Standard Oil magnate, purchased his winter home, Greenwood, at Thomasville, Ga., he sent for his friend, Stanford White, to plan the improvements. A slight depression on one side brought ideas to the mind of the famous architect, and there he planned and carried out a sunken garden after the manner o old Rome.

While watching the excavation o. one of the buried cities of Italy, he had seen brought to light a fountain so exquisite in the purity and strength of its outline, and so perfect in its proportions, that he pronounced it the most beautiful piece of sculpture he had ever beheld; and this forms the centre of the garden. It consists of four life-size figures, two male and two female, arranged around a peristyle, a female figure adorning the centre. Broad marble steps lead up to seats where one may sit and watch the play of the sunlight through the sparkling waters.

RENE BOUCHELLE.

A DOMESTICATED FAWN

THIS is the picture of a little fawn which was captured in the pine woods near Onalaska, Tex. The mother was frightened away, leaving her young at the mercy of a hunter, who picked it up in his arms. After petting it for a little while, he put it on the ground and the little thing followed him home. The fawn was supposed to be about two weeks old, and readily took milk from a bottle held by its little foster mother.

It became domesticated at once, and never made any attempt to go back to the woods.

E. S. KANE.

This fawn's response to kindly treatment indicates what the possibilities might be in domesticating deer

A PTARMIGAN AND HER FAMILY

IN a small basin in the high Rockies, in that region known as Glacier Park, there lived during last summer a ptarmigan, or Arctic grouse, and her brood of five chicks.

The basin lies along the trail to Piegan (Sperry) glacier, therefore scarcely a day passed that guides and tourists did not visit the little family. The old bird became so tame that she came hopping from her home among moss-grown stones, with wings dropped in the semblance of a pretty curtsy, at the whistle of the guide, answering his call note for note. About her feet and riding on her back came the chicks, the merest puff-balls of down. She jumped upon the guide's hand and from that perch fed upon the beautiful, pink moss buds. She even permitted herself and her little ones to be literally "rounded up" while I took the photograph which accompanies this sketch.

HELEN FITZGERALD SANDERS.

The ptarmigan and her chicks. In summer they are covered with slate-colored feathers, but in winter the plumage becomes pure white

OUR MARINE WOODPILE

FOR years we have made our summer camping place on the back shore of Cape Cod, about midway between Monomoy Point and Race Point, on that reach of coast that mariners dread in winter time and that hunters love in summer time. Of the campers one is elected each day to be cook, and while the others are off after plover and yellow legs, the cook, among other duties, is supposed to replenish the woodpile for the evening camp fire.

Now a driftwood fire is undoubtedly a pleasing feature of outdoor life after sundown, even in summer weather, but the work of collecting drift-wood during the daytime is an occupation that tries the patience and starts the sweat glands to record performance. One enjoys relating the experience before the winter fire at home, but it requires perspective for thorough appreciation.

One winter a large schooner chose a soft place directly in front of camp to beach herself and cargo of laths. The laths were piled a foot deep for half a mile down the beach. Though the wreck took place three years ago we still have a pile of laths as big as the camp itself.

The picture shows a distant view of the wreck, with a small portion of the laths in the foreground.

ROBERT SEAVER.

A marine woodpile. This shows a portion of the laths, with the wreck in the distance

How can you expect comfort in an automobile that is rigid in construction?

The first thing to be sure of when you select an automobile is comfort.

Look to the springs. If you do not know what is what in springs go to a good carriage man. Study the proposition yourself. You will find that semi-elliptic or other form of springs cannot possibly equal full-elliptic springs. Automobile manufacturers using them do not claim that they do. They use them because their plan of construction will not permit full-elliptic springs.

Comfort does not stop with springs, although the springs are the main element. There must be flexibility, not rigidity. You know how rigid and hard-riding the lumber wagon is. You would not think of such rigid construction for a carriage. Why accept it in an automobile?

The Franklin, like the finest carriage, is flexible and easy. It has four full-elliptic springs and a wood chassis frame, the only means by which full comfort can be secured.

After comfort the first best investment in an automobile is reliable tire equipment.

There is no tire problem with the Franklin. You have no tire worry; you do not have to carry extra tires nor encumber your automobile with extra attachments and quick-removable devices.

We make the tire question a straight engineering proposition. We are not afraid, because of cost or any other reason, to do it right. We put tires on that are large enough and strong enough, with margin to spare, to do the work. Such tire equipment costs us more, but the ultimate cost, the cost of using, is less to the purchaser.

Compare the sizes of tires on 1910 Franklins with the sizes of tires on other 1910 automobiles.

Reliable tire equipment pays a big dividend every day in the year. The ordinary tire equipment draws on your capital all the time. It may give you value received in rubber at so much per pound, but not in service. Figure it out yourself. Four-inch tires on a 2000-pound automobile are worth twice as much and last twice as long as the same four-inch tires on a 3000-pound automobile. The reason is that every five per cent increase in weight in an automobile adds fifteen per cent to the wear and tear on the tires. Therefore, the average water-cooled automobile with its rigid construction and extra weight due to water-cooling apparatus, weighing as it does a third more than the Franklin, wears out tires just twice as fast.

Is water cooling crude and out of date?

Comfort comes first, but with the scientific construction necessary for easy riding you want scientific motive power—something simple and which is reliable all the time.

The Franklin air-cooled engine is without a rival. Its cooling system is as perfect as it is simple. In comparison water cooling is crude and out of date. No one has ever been satisfied with it. It has been used for want of something better. But you may not be convinced; in that case examine a Franklin engine and a water-cooled engine side by side, and then put both to work on the road, on bad hills or in deep mud. You cannot overheat the Franklin; you can overheat the other.

Franklin air cooling has none of the mechanical working parts of the water system, none of its complication, weight, freezing troubles and liability to get out of order. Franklin air cooling simplifies and lightens the whole automobile. It performs its functions under all conditions. Each cylinder is completely enveloped in a column of rapidly moving air. Fresh air passes over every part of each cylinder, cooling the engine better than is possible with any water-cooling contrivance.

The Franklin new cooling system is the biggest automobile invention of the time.

Franklins are made in three chassis sizes, four- and six-cylinder, with twelve different body styles. The Franklin six-cylinder automobile, Model H, is the lightest-weight high-powered automobile made. The main advantage of a six-cylinder engine is to obtain an increase in power beyond the increase in weight. In Model H the increase in power is thirty per cent greater than the increase in weight. It is the only six-cylinder automobile which obtains the full advantage of the six-cylinder design.

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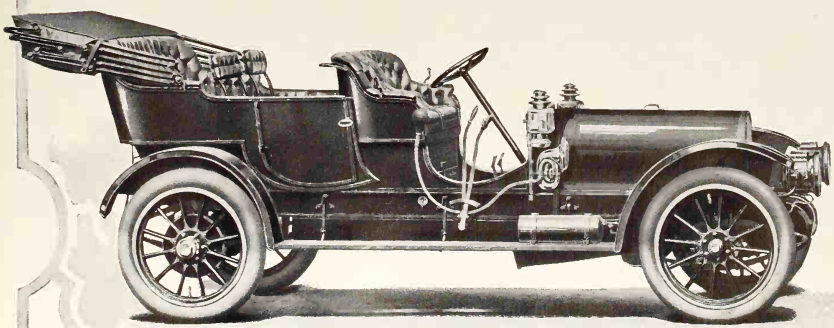

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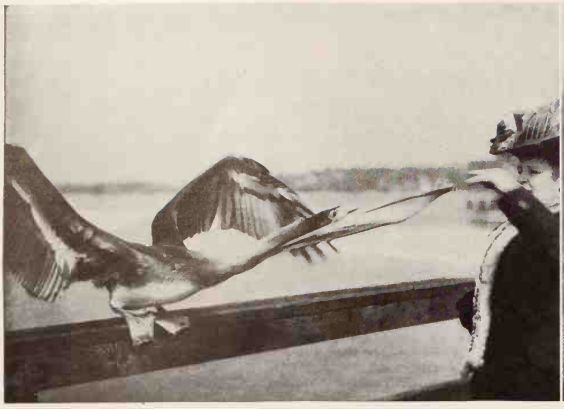
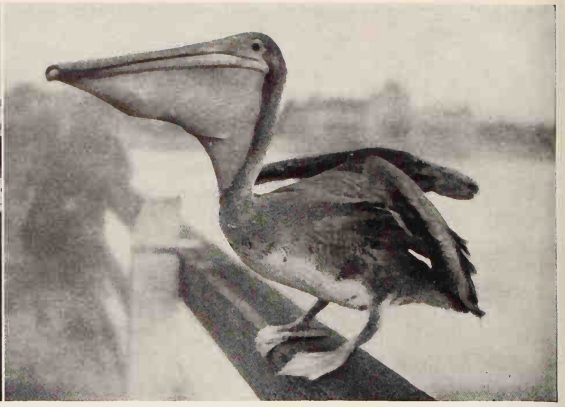


The pelican has the reputation of being the most ungraceful bird in the world; this looks as though it might be true



They use their great pouches to scoop up fish in, and then carry it—still in the pouch—to their young in the nest

THE PELICAN THAT WAS NOT AFRAID

By J. N. PATTERSON

Photographs by W. C. DICKERSON

AT OCEAN PARK, CAL., recently I ran across an interesting study in nature — a pelican which has become civilized, so far as a pelican may. Billy, as he has been named, has of his own free will accepted, and even presumed upon, the friendship of man, to the extent of depending upon the fishermen of the pier for daily fish dinners, which nature intended him to earn for himself.

He has so far accepted the easier mode of life as to demand as his right what he at first only shyly and thankfully accepted as a gratuity, and if his enormous appetite is not fed by generous hands Billy does not hesitate to help himself from the fish lying at the angler's side, and will even fight for his meals if denied.

He has apparently adopted the socialistic theory that the world owes him a living, and is inclined to push his claims to tribute from those who enticed him from his former ignorant state of working for a living.

The pelican's introduction to the new and easier order of things was by way of a fish line, with which he became entangled, while seeking the same fish that was seeking the fisherman's bait.

The fish got what he was after, but never lived to enjoy it, while the pelican missed his aim, but floundered into a hitherto undreamed of mode of existence.

The line was wound about the wing of the pelican, and when he was landed on the pier, the men, whom Billy had a distant acquaintance with from his frequenting of the same fishing grounds, to the bird's surprise treated him with marked kindness and consideration, instead of showing any ill feeling over the fact that he was a most persistent and successful rival in the business of capturing fish.

The men stroked and petted the bird, and when fish were thrust upon him from all sides in satiating quantities, the pelican's last doubts were dispelled, and he quiescently accepted the surprising change thus brought about in his life, swallowing the familiar name of Billy, with the same easy indifference that he swallowed the fish.

Their short legs give them an awkward, waddling gait, but their flight is easy and firm

When Billy, after gorging himself on six pounds of fish, finally flew away from the pier, the entertaining committee regarded the incident as closed, but then they couldn't be expected to be versed in the ways of a pelican.

When the pier was crowded with fishers the next morning, Billy promptly returned for his dinner of fish, and for nearly two months now, has been a regular habitué of the locality, perching on the railing or the roof of the fish-stand, and greedily accepting all contributions.

He insists on fresh fish, however, and scorns any that the most fastidious epicure would refuse. He does not hesitate to take fish if they are not given, and cannot understand why the fishermen will offer them to him, and even crowd upon him more than he wants, but will resist his efforts to help himself.

Billy is very peaceable except when small boys tease him, when he shows a decided fighting spirit, and threatens to snap a finger off with that powerful bill of his.

It is at present a matter of conjecture as to how far Billy will progress in the ways of civilization; there are those who even expect to find him an interested attendant at the band concert on the beach, some fine sunny afternoon.

"When the pier was crowded with fishers the next morning Billy promptly returned for his dinner"

SAVE YOUR CHESTNUT TREES

YOU cannot save your chestnut trees by spraying. No remedy for the disease has been found and it is very unlikely that any will be found. If you live in the track of the disease your trees are doomed.

But why let them die? Why not cut them down and use them? If you have only one, make a summer house out of it, or some other beautiful memorial of your grand old tree. But do not wait for it to die. Then you will have only a few years pleasure and many years of vain regret.

If you have many trees sell them to the best advantage just as you would any other crop and put the money into a scheme of landscape forestry.

Perhaps the chestnuts will pay all the expenses of converting your wild second-growth timber into a beautiful piece of pleasure woods like an English park.

But don't let the trees die! Weak sentimentalism destroys more trees in old settled communities than the spirit of vandalism. W. M.

This is what you are coming to unless you use your chestnut trees while they live

BEAVER BOARD

How to Use BEAVER BOARD

THIS is a matter of intense practical interest to everyone who intends to build or remodel.

In this day of paneled walls, beamed ceilings and artistic decoration, BEAVER BOARD alone gives the desired effect with economy and durability.

A Beautiful Beaver Board Bedroom.

BEAVER BOARD takes the place of lath, plaster and wall paper in every type of building. It is made entirely of selected woods, reduced to fibrous form and pressed into panels of uniform thickness with pebbled mat surface.

The panels can be quickly and easily put up and the seams covered with the decorative strips of wood by anyone handy with tools. They are specially adapted to the remodelling of old rooms.

Sold by hardware, lumber, paint, wall paper and builders' supply dealers everywhere, in sizes to meet all requirements. For your protection every panel is stamped on the back with the BEAVER BOARD Trade-mark.

Write for Beaver Board Booklets. They will tell you all about BEAVER BOARD and how to use it; also, how you can make many useful and decorative articles for your home at surprisingly low cost by using BEAVER BOARD. *Sent free if you give name of your dealer.*

The BEAVER COMPANY
of BUFFALO
105 Beaver Road

A Girl of the Limberlost
Color Illustrations, $1.50

Freckles
Illustrations, $1.50

At the Foot of the Rainbow
Color Illustrations, $1.50

Three idyllic Nature stories by

Gene Stratton-Porter

that have sold nearly 200,000 copies. Their appeal is straight and fine; the setting is the outdoors; and characters of the type of Freckles and Elnora are held as standards of pure-minded, lovable boy and girlhood in thousands of American homes.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
NEW YORK

The greatest home charm

Make your home-coming as late as you please from party, ball, or theatre and you will find your boudoir or bed-chamber delightfully warm and "comfy" to talk things over with your guest if the home is Steam or Hot-Water heated and ventilated by

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

Common hospitality demands a warm home.

Heart confidences—"the pearls of friendship"—are born only where there is warmth and coziness. IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators help so greatly to give a home its greatest charm—perfect freedom day and night to enjoy every nook and corner of it, no matter how blizzardy the weather. IDEAL Boilers circulate their soft warmth for hours after the fire in the boiler has been banked for the night, and the house is kept cozy for the rising time and breakfast hour on the single charge of coal put in the evening before.

ADVANTAGE 10: Burning coal liberates certain gases which burn readily and make intense heat if permitted to "take fire." The chambers (and the flues opening out of these spaces) are so arranged in IDEAL Boilers that they bring in the exact amount of air required for completely burning these gases as fast as freed from the coal. There can be no "undigested" coal—every ounce of fuel is made to yield its utmost heat—none of its heat-making power is wasted up the chimney.

A No. 1-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 422 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner **$195**, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which installation is extra and varies according to climatic and other conditions.

Don't delay investigating this well-paying permanent investment with its marked fuel, labor, and repair savings, besides the greater comfort, health protection, cleanliness, safety, and durability. *Prices are now most favorable.*

The booklet "Ideal Heating Investments" is the biggest thing in money-saving facts that any property-owner can read. Free. Send for it NOW.

Public Showrooms all large cities

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Write Dept. A-3 Chicago

Holliston Wall Cloth

Used and Endorsed by Leading Decorators

Is a specially prepared cotton fabric that is adaptable for decorative purposes to any wall whether old or new. Besides being highly artistic in design, Holliston Cloth holds its color, is thoroughly sanitary and wears like iron.

THE HOLLISTON MILLS
Norwood, Mass. 67 Fifth Ave., New York City

Sample books showing wide range in design and colorings may be obtained through your decorator, or on application to the New York Office.

Grace S. Richmond

Magazine readers are familiar with the charm and grace of Mrs. Richmond's contributions. The successful longer stories here listed surpass in interest and popularity her short stories.

Round the Corner in Gay Street, *$1.50*
On Christmas Day in the Morning, *Net, 50c. (postage 5c.)*
The Indifference of Juliet, *$1.50*
With Juliet in England, *$1.50*
The Second Violin, *$1.50*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.
NEW YORK

Valuable Paint Book
for Property Owners

You have occasion to buy more or less paint. Are you competent to distinguish pure and reliable paint from the shoddy and adulterated? If not—you need this book. Send for it today. It explains how many paints are adulterated and what causes such paints to crack and scale.

Tells how to choose a harmonious color scheme—a set of beautiful color plates accompany the book. This booklet likewise tells why

CARTER
Strictly Pure
White Lead

"The Lead With the Spread"

is the most reliable, economical and durable paint you can buy. Why Carter never cracks or scales—why it forms a tough, durable film that contracts and expands with the weather changes.

Explains what makes Carter ***whiter*** than other leads—why this extreme whiteness assures brighter, more true and lasting colors. We send this book ***free,*** on request.

For satisfactory and durable painting, engage a good painter and request him to use Carter White Lead mixed to order at time of painting, to meet the particular needs of your buildings—then you will have no trouble with cracking and peeling paint. Your local dealer can supply you with Carter.

Carter White Lead Co.
12071 So. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Factories:
Chicago—Omaha (1)

Running Water on the Farm
means less work. Saves labor by doing away with hand pumping, and gives city convenience — hot and cold water in the house, and the comforts of a bathroom. The cheapest and most satisfactory system to install is a

NIAGARA Hydraulic Ram

This pump works automatically, the operating cost is absolutely nothing and it

Does Better Work than a Gasoline Engine or Windmill

It will operate from any spring or flowing stream; pumps water by water pressure — runs right along twenty-four hours a day, year after year, because durably constructed. Extensively used by the United States Government and by many of our leading railway systems. Write for our Catalogue E and let us submit an estimate. We also install Caldwell Tanks and Towers — the best made.

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.,
140 Nassau St., New York.
Factory: Chester, Pa.

WHAT IT MEANS TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY ON $3,300 A YEAR

(*Continued from page* 421)

Next comes a class of expenses impossible to gather under the preceding heads but amounting to a considerable sum in the course of the year:

UNCLASSIFIED

Travel	$200.00
Books, Papers, Magazines	108.00
Postage and Stationery	20.00
Doctor and Medicine	60.00
Repairs, Renewals, etc.	300.00
	$688.00

Gathering all these groups together we get the following summary statement of Major Walbridge's expenses for one year:

ANNUAL TOTAL

Household Expenses	$1,126.05
Barn Supplies	210.92
Wages	804.00
Fixed Charges	469.00
Unclassified	688.00
	$3,297.97

These are the figures for a single twelve-month. Major Walbridge tells me that they vary considerably from year to year. No attempt is made to keep them at any fixed sum. There is a limit under which they must be kept. Below that line the curve may rise or fall materially.

One year, for instance, his grocery and meat bills rose more than $300 over the amount stated, due to unusual calls and specially high prices. One year he kept five horses, instead of two. That season his feed, straw and blacksmith's bills amounted to about $422, and his wages account was increased by $180 for the twelve months.

Not a tiled bathroom, but a comfortable one with open plumbing and modern fixtures

There have, on the other hand, been years when he has lived on a thousand dollars less, and his experience is that the family was as well and as comfortable on the $2,300 as on the $3,300. In the latter case, they pay a little more for the fancy finish implied in particular brands and cuts and modes, and perhaps launch out a little more in side issues.

Now, what disadvantages does he suffer, compared with his city correspondents? There are some, of course. He can't get his morning paper quite so early in the day. If it happens to miss connections in the mail, he can't get a substitute. Newsboys are not rural institutions. If he and his wife want to hear the opera or see a new play it calls for a four hours' trip by train each way and a broken night in town. Moreover, railroad time-tables are not often made up to serve convenience on such trips. He is a hundred miles from the great shops and stores, and must either make costly special trips when anything out of the country line is wanted, or order by mail and get his goods by express. The neighbors are one mile, three miles, ten miles away, and there are no trolleys or subways or elevateds. It is a choice between walking — and the walking is not always clean and good in the country — or having the horses hooked up. At the best, there is always in the real country, as distinguished from the suburb or the city colony, a slowness of social movement and a lack of social catholicity. Life may be no more intensely practical in country

Hardware Trimmings That Harmonize

If you are building a home be sure that you select hardware trimmings that will be in keeping with the architectural style. Your architect will be of assistance in determining the style — but *you* should acquaint yourself with the merits of

Sargent's
ARTISTIC
Hardware

It is harmonious in its details and can be had in all designs demanded by any particular style of architecture. Sargent's Hardware adds materially to the refinement of appearance in any home and affords satisfaction as long as the house endures.

Sargent's Book of Designs—sent free.

Will prove of invaluable assistance in choosing right hardware trimmings. Over 70 patterns are illustrated.

The Colonial Book — shows cut glass knobs, door knockers and other fittings in Colonial styles. This book also free on request. Address

SARGENT & COMPANY,
153 Leonard St New York

Send For Our Portfolio
IT'S FREE

Upon request we will mail without charge a 64 page booklet containing 200 views of Berkey & Gay furniture for the Dining Room, Bed Room and Library, correct reproductions of Colonial Period, and Flanders furniture, as only we can make it. Ask for Portfolio B.

This booklet is a reproduction in part of our magnificent portfolio of photogravures which we place in the hands of our dealers, enabling them to supplement the line they can carry on their floors, so that the customer has the choice of over 2000 pieces to select from.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE

has established a standard for quality and design by which all other furniture has been judged for the past fifty years.

THE FLANDERS FURNITURE

recently brought out by us is the sensation of the day in furniture circles. As a protection to the purchaser, every piece of Berkey & Gay furniture has our shop mark inlaid—it means absolute correctness in design and highest quality of workmanship.

This booklet which we send you free gives you a splendid idea of our line. Two other books "Furniture of Character" and "Things to Remember" will be sent upon receipt of 16c in United States postage. They are furniture books De Luxe.

BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Wonderful Business Story

We have told in a book — which we ask you to send for — one of the greatest business stories ever told. A story of how John N. Willys stepped in two years to the topmost place in motordom. Of how *Overland* automobiles rose in 24 months to this year's sale of $24,000,000. How a factory has grown like magic to a payroll of 4,000 men — to a daily output of 30 carloads of automobiles. And how a large part of the demand of the country has been centered around one remarkable car.

The Discovery

Here is an outline of the story — just enough to make you want it all.

Two years ago, Mr. John N. Willys was a dealer in automobiles. There came to him one day a remarkable car — evidently the creation of a mechanical genius. The simplest, sturdiest, smoothest-running car that anyone around there had seen.

The name of the car was the Overland. And the price — then, $1,250 — was as amazing as the car itself.

The sale of this car spread like wildfire. Each car sold brought a call for twenty others like it. Old and new motor car owners came by the score to deposit advance money — attracted by the Overland's matchless simplicity.

But the cars did not come. And when Mr. Willys went to the makers he found them on the verge of receivership.

The genius which had created this marvelous car could not finance the making, in the face of the 1907 panic.

The New Start

Mr. Willys in some way met the overdue pay roll — took over the plant — and contrived to fill his customers' orders.

Then the cry came for more cars from every place where an Overland had been sold. As the new cars went out the demand became overwhelming. The factory capacity was outgrown in short order. Then tents were erected.

Another factory was acquired, then another; but the demand soon outgrew all three.

During the next fiscal year these factories sent out 4,075 Overland cars. Yet the demand was not half supplied.

Dealers fairly fought for preference. Buyers paid premiums. None could be content with a lesser car when he once saw the Overland.

All this without advertising. About the only advertising the car ever had was what users told others.

The Pope-Toledo Plant

Mr. Willys' next step was to buy the Pope-Toledo factory — one of the greatest automobile plants in the country. This gave him four well-equipped factories — just 16 months from his start.

But the Toledo plant wasn't sufficient. So he gave his builders just 40 days to complete an addition larger than the original factory.

Then he equipped these buildings with the most modern machinery — with every conceivable help and convenience — so that cars could be built here for less than anywhere else.

Now 4,000 men work on Overland cars. The output is valued at $140,000 per day. The contract from dealers for this season's delivery call for 20,000 cars.

Now this man has acquired 23 acres around his Toledo plant. And his purpose is to see — from this time on — that those who want Overlands get them.

Marvelous Sales

Dealers had ordered 16,000 of the 1910 Overland models before the first car was delivered. That means that each Overland sold the previous year had sold four others like it.

And without any advertising.

This year's Overland sales will exceed $24,000,000. Yet the Overland is but two years old.

The $1,000 Overland

This year an Overland — better than last year's $1,250 car — is being sold for $1,000. That is because the tremendous production has cut the cost 20 per cent.

A 25 horsepower car, capable of 50 miles an hour, for $1,000, complete with lamps and magneto. Never did a maker give nearly so much for the money.

There are higher-powered Overlands, for $1,250 — $1,400 — $1,500. They are just as cheap in comparison as the $1,000 model.

The Overlands are unique in simplicity. They operate by pedal control. A ten-year-old child can master the car in a moment.

They are made in the same factory, and by the same men as made the Pope-Toledo — a $4,250 car. The reason for the price lies in the production of 125 cars per day.

Get the Whole Story

Send me this coupon to get the whole story, told in a fascinating book. Learn about the car which in two years captured so large a share of the whole trade of the country. See what has done this — what there is in the Overland to make it the most desired car in existence. Please cut out this coupon now.

21

F. A. Barker, Sales Manager
The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio

Please send me the book.

_____

_____

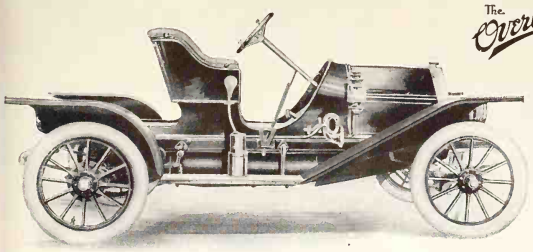
Members of Association Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

Two of the many Overland Models

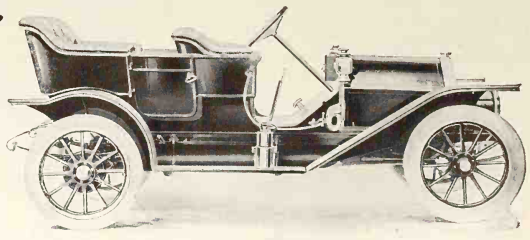
All prices include Magneto and full lamp equipment

The Overland

Licensed Under Selden Patent



Overland Model 38—Price $1,000. 25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base. Made also with single rumble seat, double rumble seat and Toy Tonneau at slightly additional cost.



Overland Model 41—Price $1,400. 40 h. p.—112-inch wheel base—5 passengers. Five lamps and Magneto included.

This Mark Identifies Mayhew Furniture

The Mayhew Idea

in advertising is not, primarily, to sell you furniture, but to inform you—and enable you to inform yourself—about furniture. Your purchase of

Mayhew Furniture

—or at least your desire for it—is expected to follow your own investigation of furniture realities.

The Mayhew case is rested, finally, not upon Mayhew salesmanship or upon Mayhew advertising, good as we want these to be—but upon *Mayhew Furniture*—the product of two generations of fidelity to definite ideals and specific standards in the design, manufacture and marketing of furniture.

See Mayhew Furniture at your Dealer's

This Mark Identifies Mayhew Furniture

The Mayhew Business

has been built from its foundation upon those ideals which have only begun to affect generally the structure of American business—ideals which generally are referred to as "old-fashioned," but which are quite new-fashioned in their practical application to the largest modern industries.

Artistic Fidelity and Material Integrity

are not abstractions in the building of Mayhew furniture nor catchwords in Mayhew advertising.

Mayhew Furniture

is built to meet the cultured needs of an ever increasing public which demands and is willing to pay for *furniture realities.*

See Mayhew Furniture at your Dealer's

This Mark Identifies Mayhew Furniture

The Mayhew Name

Some manufacturers "guarantee" their products vociferously. The mere name of other manufacturers is such an obvious guaranty of excellence in material, integrity in manufacture and straightforwardness in presentation, that the public accepts their product as a standard. Such a name in the mercantile world is more to be desired than much fine gold.

It is such a name that two generations of Mayhews have sought to deserve by the simple method of putting genuine worth into

Mayhew Furniture

The name adds nothing to the furniture except convenience of identification, but the character of the furniture has made the name worth looking for.

See Mayhew Furniture at your Dealer's

This Mark Identifies Mayhew Furniture

The Mayhew Method

of presenting its lines for your inspection is as superior as Mayhew furniture. Leading dealers in the important American cities have examples of Mayhew furniture on their floors. They understand it—and will show it to you intelligently. They have also the *Mayhew Carbon Prints*—11x14 inches in size—by which to show you the various styles they do not carry in stock.

Every Mayhew dealer, therefore, is able to show you *the entire Mayhew line* of more than a thousand patterns—representative examples on the floor, and supplementary pieces by photograph. It is a satisfying way of securing the widest choice.

The Mayhew line includes a wide range of perfect examples in the Adams, Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite, Elizabethan—all the important English periods—also American Colonial and luxurious upholstered furniture in Morocco and fabric coverings.

We do not distribute any conventional "booklets," because the best of conventional illustrations are widely used to advertise inferior furniture. We ask, in your interest as well as our own, that you

See Mayhew Furniture at your Dealer's

Why Not Have

RUNNING WATER

When and Where You Want It

pumped from stream, pond or spring without expense for power, and without trouble to you. Water raised to any height in any quantity. For your country home, dairy, garden or lawn. Our

Foster High Duty Ram

requires no attention or expense to maintain. You can install it yourself if you wish, or we will put it in and guarantee that it will meet with your entire satisfaction, for a fixed sum, agreed upon in advance. Saves you time, worry, and money. Low in cost; high in efficiency. Write us.

POWER SPECIALTY CO., Trinity Bldg., New York

BUILD no fence till you have seen the Ward 1910 Free Illustrated Catalogue on good

Ornamental Metal Fence and Gates

We can save you money on metal fences and gates, ranging from the cheaper-than-wood kind to the finest ornamental styles. Hundreds of designs, low factory prices. Send postal for Free Catalogue NOW. Save cash; get better-than-usual fence.

WARD FENCE CO.
Box 154, Decatur, Ind.

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

2 lb and 5 lb Boxes! - Best Sugar for Tea and Coffee! - By Grocers Everywhere!

than in town, but the roughnesses of its surface are more in evidence, and the social opportunities are confessedly less.

On the other side, what are his gains from a country life? I omit discussion of the larger healthfulness of it; this goes without saying. Nor need I do more than refer to the greater security of domestic privacy and the freedom from merely conventional trammels. Take, as one really important item, the matter of housing: where in the city could Major Walbridge find, at any rental whatever, a house of fifteen rooms, all really rooms—not closets or cubby-holes—arranged in size and shape and in their relation to each other for convenience and comfort, first of all? City houses are built to fit the lots they stand on, and city flats are not in the class for comparison. Instead of paying rent, Major Walbridge pays taxes, insurance and repairs. Adding together the $82 taxes, the $67.50 insurance and one-half the annual bill for repairs, etc., *i e.* $150, his rental charges amount to $299.50. A nine-room flat in town would cost him fully five times that much, affording less than half the room and but a very small per cent. of the convenience. Even if interest on the cost be added it brings his total rent charge up to only about $800, as against the $1,200 which one of his friends is paying for an inconvenient flat of seven doll's rooms in a modern city apartment-house, built in a good neighborhood.

His own cow furnishes the table with fresh, pure milk and sweet cream in ample supply. I do not know whether the health people would allow him to keep that cow in town. If they did the cost would be more than doubled.

And his horses. The $210.92 of barn expenses include the keep of the cow as well as the two horses. Deducting from this sum one-third, and also one-third from the man's wages of $360, as the share due to her maintenance, it leaves $380.62 as the cost of keeping two horses the year round. I am told of a book-keeper in New York, who keeps a single saddle horse for his own exercise, and who pays monthly board of $30, or $360 a year, and blacksmith's and veterinary bills of about $100 more, making the cost of one horse to him $80 a year more than the cost of two horses to Major Walbridge.

In kitchen supplies there is less saving: groceries, meats and the like cost quite as much, ordinarily, in country as in city. But there is real economy in the cream and milk and egg supply, and some saving in vegetables, to say nothing of the delight in having them crisp and fresh, as wanted, from one's own garden.

I have mentioned Major Walbridge's fondness for hunting and fishing. His residence in the country brings these pleasures to his very door. Within less than half a mile from his house runs a trout-brook from which I have seen several two-pounders lifted. Other brooks sing through every intervale, many of them stocked with fry and fingerlings procured and placed through his initiative. He does not need to plan ahead or make elaborate preparations for a fishing-trip. When he has finished his morning work and looks out of his office window at an overcast sky, cloud-rumpled a little by a gentle wind, with the swallows flying low over the meadows, it needs but a ring at the telephone. "Thomas,"—to his man—"I'm going fishing after lunch. Have the bay hitched to the old carriage and you may drive me down to the Sawmill Brook." Or is it a clear sparkling day in early fall, with the indescribable tingle in the air which tells your old hunter that it will be all right for the birds? A half-hour's warning is all he needs before, with gun and dog and perhaps a sportsman friend, he is on his way to a promising hillside or marshy covert. Seldom does he return from such jaunts with empty creel or game-bag.

Major Walbridge's own verdict as to the advantage of a country home is direct, explicit and forceful. "I couldn't have in New York city the convenience and comfort and satisfaction I have here for three times the cost. I know, for I lived there many years."

THE LOVE OF NAPOLEON AND MARIE BORRIERE

(*Continued from page 404*)

agitated and when the name of the culler came into the narrative, he could no longer sit at his desk, but walked back and forth in his office, with his hands clasped behind him.

The management of the St. Maurice Co. was

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

A Toilet Treasure

Without exception the best and most popular Toilet Perfume made

IN the Bath it is cooling and reviving; on the Handkerchief and for general Toilet use it is delightful; after Shaving it is simply the very best thing to use.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE!

"I Cannot tell a lie"—

MAKAROFF RUSSIAN CIGARETS

are really what we say they are—a connoisseurs' proposition—*strictly*.

Theoretically—"at all dealers." *Actually*—at *most* of the best stores and clubs.

If your dealer *cannot* or *will not* supply you we will, but we'd rather you'd ask the dealer first.

15 cents and a quarter in boxes of 10; $1.50 to $6.00 in boxes of 100.

Makaroff - Boston

NABISCO
SUGAR WAFERS

The study of pleasing effects becomes almost an obligation when appetites are to be coaxed into action.

The serving of NABISCO Sugar Wafers with the dessert is an invariable rule with the successful hostess.

NABISCO SUGAR WAFERS may be had

In ten cent tins

Also in twenty-five cent tins

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

EPICURES AND PHYSICIANS

alike draw a distinct line between the ordinary market variety and

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

Epicures, because they have learned that ATWOOD Grape Fruit is invariably thin-skinned, solid and juice-laden, with a flavor and appetizing influence never to be had in the ordinary.

Physicians, because they have found that *only* ATWOOD Grape Fruit can be depended upon to impart to *an effective degree* the grape fruit properties so beneficial to persons of acid natures, especially sufferers from rheumatism and gout.

RATWOOD Grape Fruit morning and evening to correct the most obdurate acid system.

Only in one place in the world has grape fruit culture been developed to its highest state and that is in the ATWOOD Grove, at Manavista, Florida, where 250 acres are devoted to its scientific cultivation, at an initial expenditure of over a quarter million dollars.

According to the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, citric acid, as found in grape fruit, *"combines with certain bases and the resulting combinations in turn are transformed into carbonates, thus rendering an unduly acid urine alkaline."*

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY MANAVISTA, FLA. TRADE MARK

NO OTHER FRUIT IS THE EQUAL OF GRAPE FRUIT
NO OTHER GRAPE FRUIT IS THE EQUAL OF THE ATWOOD

All genuine ATWOOD grape fruit is wrapped in the ATWOOD trade mark wrapper. *Standard box* **of 54 or 64 or 80, according to size,** *six dollars.*

We do not fill retail orders. Buy it by the Box—it keeps for weeks and grows better.

THE ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT COMPANY

Kimball C. Atwood, Pres. **290 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**

Victrola

Tone

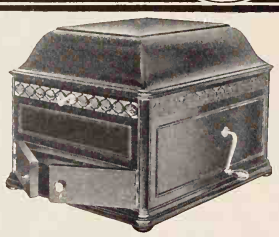
That's where the Victrola is pre-eminent.

You might be able to build a cabinet that outwardly would resemble a Victrola. You might even copy the inside construction and details, if they were not protected by patents. But there is no copying the superior Victrola tone-quality.

That represents years of patient experiment—with various woods, with different proportions, with numerous vibratory surfaces—and it is simply astonishing how slight a variation in size, in shape, in position, produces discord instead of harmony.

No, the Victrola tone can't be equaled! Even though the eye could take in every detail of construction, there is still that same indescribable "something" which makes the Stradivarius supreme among violins, which gives to the Victrola such a wonderfully sweet, clear and mellow tone as was never known before.

Hear the Victrola today at the nearest Victor dealer's. Ask him to play Caruso's new "Forza del Destino" solo (88207), and "Mamma mia", the beautiful Neapolitan song (88206). Then you'll realize the wonderful advance in quality of tone due to our improved process of making Victor Records.



Victrola XII $125
Mahogany

Victrola XVI $250
Circassian walnut
Mahogany or quartered oak, $200

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.
To get best results, use only Victor Needles on Victor Records.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month

THE MATCHLESS SMOKE

JUST A SCRATCH
WITHOUT A MATCH

AUTOLITE 25c. SELF LIGHTING MONOLITE 15c. CIGARETTES

They strike and light on the box.
In sunshine, wind or storm.

The Invention of the Age—that's taking smokers by storm—is our cigarette without a match. A distinct innovation that makes an epoch in the history of tobacco. The Cigarette is made only of imported selected Turkish tobacco—carefully blended under our personal supervision to produce a mellow flavor and fragrant aroma. Made by expert workmen in clean, sanitary workrooms.
Ideal for Motoring, Riding, Skating, Sleighing, Walking, etc.
The self-lighting disc is guaranteed absolutely harmless and tasteless.
At all SMOKE SHOPS or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

AUTOLITE MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.

1847 ROGERS BROS. XS TRIPLE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY

For sale by leading dealers everywhere
Send for Catalogue "P-14" showing all designs.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., Meriden, Conn.
(International Silver Co., Successor)

in trouble. A representative of the English stockholders was examining its accounts and had unearthed a discrepancy which could not be explained. A million logs had been paid for and only nine hundred thousand had been received. Jobbers, inspectors and cullers were substantially the same as in previous years. Indeed, greater precautions than usual against dishonesty had been taken. A son of the stockholder who was now examining the accounts of the company, had been made chief of the cullers. He had been given large authority, and instructions to watch closely for flaws in the system which might give opportunity for defrauding the company.

When Marie had finished her story she was troubled by the manner of the manager, and excitedly asked him:

"Don't you believe me? Don't you think my 'Poleon honest man?"

The man she addressed gathered up the money the girl had placed on his desk, and thrusting it into her hands, said:

"Marie Borriere, you are the honestest woman in the Province of Quebec, and your husband couldn't help being honest. That money belongs to you, every dollar of it. The St. Maurice Co.

At Christmas time the family took a week off to visit friends in town

tells you so. But I want you to repeat your story just as you have told it to me, once more, and then try to forget it forever."

Ten minutes later Marie was again telling her story, in manner more diffuse than before, to a tall man who sat at the manager's desk, shading his eyes with his hand. For several minutes after Marie had finished, the man sat without speaking, then, placing his hand on her shoulder, he said:

"My dear, you are a brave, true-hearted girl, and I thank you for what you have told me. I will see that the debt that drove you and your husband to the woods doesn't trouble you again. It will be paid to-day."

"What for you give me $500? I not do anything for you. I cannot take it."

"Yes, you can, child. I give you the money because the story you told me is true, but I would gladly give a thousand times as much if it could be made untrue."

A few days after the visit of Marie to the office of the St. Maurice Co., the following item appeared in the New York *Herald:*

"Among the passengers sailing on the *Lucania* yesterday were Sir James Macdonald and his son, who have been looking after their large interests in Canada."

On the same day the manager of the company published the report of the committee chosen by the foreign stockholders to examine into its affairs. The report stated that the books had been examined and found correct; that they showed that the profits of the company for the past twelve months had exceeded those for any previous year; that, notwithstanding certain rumors, the St. Maurice Co. had made no losses whatever in its business; and the committee commended the management for its efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the company.

But old habitants continue to wonder what the Saint of the River did with the 100,000 logs which he took from his namesake.

THE NATURE CLUB

(*Continued from page* 430)

twig, new fruit spurs will be formed. So we see a new method: fruit borne on the sides of the twig, while the terminal growth is leafy. This is just the opposite of the order on the apple and

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Damp weather—rain and snow—harden the cement and toughen the Shingles. They improve with freezing and thawing.

You never have to paint Asbestos "Century" Shingles. No repairs.

Fire cannot burn them—crack them—melt, chip or flake them. They will not warp with heat or crack when suddenly cooled by streams from the fire hose.

Asbestos "Century" Shingles dress up a building—bring out its line and color.

They are made in three colors—Newport Gray (silver gray), Slate (blue black), and Indian Red—in numerous shapes and sizes.

All through America and Europe you find Asbestos "Century" Shingles used on the finest buildings—specified by men who get all the facts before they buy.

The illustration shows the residence of Mrs. William Edgar, Newport—one of the hundreds of similar buildings roofed with Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

Ask your responsible roofer about Asbestos "Century" Shingles.

Drop a postal card for our illustrated booklet—"Roofing: A Practical Talk"—full of valuable pointers for the man with a building to be roofed.

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Factors
Ambler, Pennsylvania

pear trees. Because of it, cherry branches do not fork wherever fruit is borne.

It is easy to find out the habit of plum trees, Are the fruit buds arranged like those of the cherry tree, or do they follow the plan of the apple and pear? Determine which are leaf buds and which are fruit buds. Get twigs of two kinds of plums, and force them into bloom as so to compare them.

Peach twigs turn pink with blossoms before any leaves appear in spring. Get some twigs and force them into bloom this month, by setting them in a jar of water in a sunny window. A piece of charcoal will keep the water from becoming stale. Study the swelling buds. Three at a joint is the greatest number, and each has a leaf-scar under it. You may not remember seeing three leaves at a joint in the growing season. You were more interested in the velvety fruit.

Which two of the three buds are fruit buds? The twig will answer this question for you. Keep close watch of it, until it does. Are there any fruit spurs on peach trees? Are peach twigs angular in mode of branching? Why? The arrangement of flower buds and leaf buds determines this. Are you able to recognize fruit and leaf buds of a peach tree by cutting them in two, and examining the parts under a magnifier?

A pear ripened on the right-hand side of the twig, and then a leafy side shoot prolonged the spur

Look through the top of an apple tree. The gnarled branches, the angular twigs, both are the result of the arrangement of the buds on the new shoots each year. The place of fruit buds and leaf buds never changes. Compare the apple tree with a pear tree. They are different in some particulars; in others they are similar. Their kinship is shown in bud arrangement. Compare these two trees with peach, plum and cherry trees. How strongly they differ in branching habit.

Watch the gradual unfolding of the buds of twigs you are forcing. Keep the different kinds in separate jars, and label them "Pear," "Apple," etc., to save confusion. Study the trees, as well as the twigs indoors. If possible, go out with an experienced man and see how he studies the budded twigs.

Practice is what you need to test and strengthen your hold on the theory of the promise of fruit in winter buds.

Long before spring is here, you will have blos-

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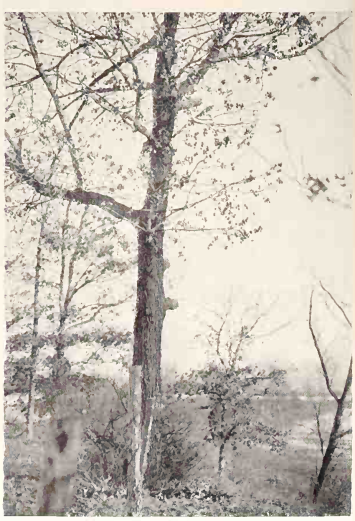

The gall nuts, or oak apples, hang thickly on the tree all winter (see page 454)

HOW TO BUILD WITHOUT WORRY ~ AND WITHIN YOUR APPROPRIATION

A MAN seldom has the experience of building for himself more than one residence.

¶ When the time arrives to provide a permanent home, expressive of his taste and meeting the requirements of himself and of his family, he at once meets difficulties.

¶ He has chosen the site. That was comparatively easy. He knows also what he wishes to spend upon his house. But how to get through all the stages of building, how to secure the home pictured in his mind, to get full value for his money, and still keep within his appropriation—these are the difficulties.

¶ The business of building residences is in reality a combination of several businesses. To build by the Hoggson single contract method means but one transaction. You engage one concern to do for you what you would like to do for yourself;—that is to supervise and execute the entire work from the selection of an architect best fitted to draw the plans, down to turning over the key of the completed residence.

¶ That is the work we do. That owners find our method valuable and economical is best proved by asking them.

¶ Under a single contract with us, you will be relieved of the responsibilities of building, but not deprived of the privilege of carrying out your preferences in matters of design and materials.

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1. Rough sketches until your requirements as to utility are thoroughly satisfied;

2. Architect's drawings until you are pleased with appearance;

3. Samples of all materials for your approval. The opportunity to withdraw —cancel your contract—at any time;

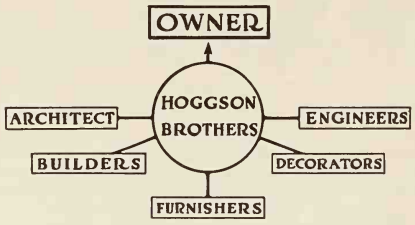
4. Freedom from all annoyance and delays due to divided responsibility between architects, contractors and subcontractors;

5. Your building delivered within the allotted time, and within the agreed upon price;

6. A bond, if required, that you get all we have specified above.

FOR THIS SERVICE YOU PAY:

An amount within your appropriation which includes a limited agreed upon percentage to us.



This Diagram illustrates in a simple way the logical force of the Hoggson Method.

We have now in preparation a brochure which describes and illustrates fully the Hoggson single contract method of building. It contains interior and exterior views of residences, which in appearance and practical arrangement have proved highly satisfactory to their owners. To those who intend to build, it has much suggestive value. We shall be glad to send it to you on receipt of ten cents.

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TO a property-owner who expects to spend this spring from $40 to $1,000 on a piece of home decorating, exterior or interior, our "Dutch Boy Paint Adviser No. N," though free, is worth at least an expert adviser's fee—say five per cent. of the expected expenditure.

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¶ Old patrons as well as new are requested to note that our white lead is now packed in steel kegs, dark gun-metal finish, instead of oak kegs as heretofore. The Dutch Boy Painter trade mark is on the side of these new kegs, as of the old, and is your guaranty that you are getting our pure white lead.

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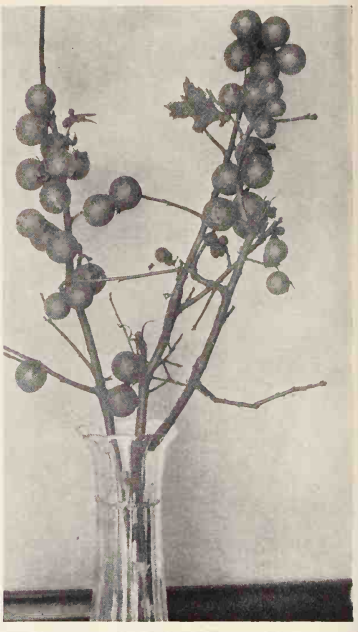
soming sprays of cherry and apple and all the others — a window garden of unexpected loveliness, when your study of the buds is done. February is preëminently the month to force twigs. The rush of bloom in May never brings more delight than the few blossoms which open on the window sill, while snow lies on the ledge outside.

JULIA E. ROGERS.

[NOTE.—All communication should be addressed to the Nature Club, 133 East 16th Street, New York City. Nature students are invited to contribute records of their work — photographs and brief articles — like the following.
— THE EDITORS]

AN OAK-APPLE TREE

WHEN a tree grows old, or suffers injury by lightning or other causes, its enemies multiply and hasten its death. Sometimes these enemies are so numerous and their effect upon the tree so marked as to make an interesting study. The accompanying illustration shows one of a number of black oaks which skirt the shore of a small lake near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All of



A branch from the oak-apple tree, showing how close together the gall nuts hang

them are more or less infested with the gall-fly; but this tree, which lost its top in a wind storm four years ago, is doomed to sure death. The deadly ravages of the Cynips are more noticeable each year.

The gall-fly deposits her eggs near the tip of the leaf in the latter part of May, apparently, and the tip of the leaf quickly assumes a spherical shape and develops into the gall-nut. Sometimes the gall-nut takes the whole of the leaf, sometimes the base of the leaf is spared. These gall-nuts hang thickly on the old tree all winter and make it a curiosity. The tree is being killed by inches. The few leaves spared by the insects and the portions of the bases of the leaves not rolled into the gall-nuts are able to make but a scanty supply of food for the tree. In the summer some bare branches die and in the winter they are broken by the winds.

FRED J. LAZELL.

A FEATHERED WOODSMAN

THE execution of the pileated woodpecker's powerful beak is well illustrated by the accompanying photograph. The tree is a balsam, nine inches in diameter, and is sound in health, excepting that worms have penetrated its heart. Two or three worm borings may be seen in the hole made by the woodpecker. This bird must have heard the worms at work inside of the tree and chopped through the solid wood to obtain them. The largest hole in the photograph is 7 inches from top to bottom, 2½ inches wide and 3¼ inches deep. The dollar watch hanging above

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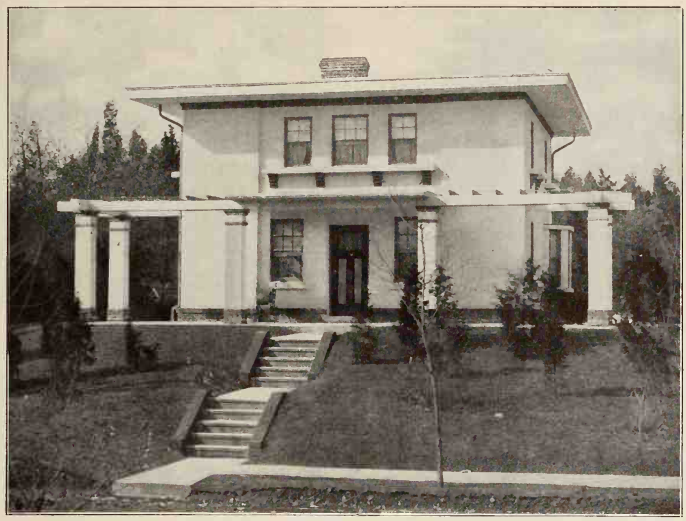

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Besides the inestimable value of their being fireproof, buildings of Hollow Tile throughout are better than frame, brick and wood, or concrete-and-wood, because they are of

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By reason of the indestructibility of the material and their substantial construction, these houses

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Exteriors of frame houses must be painted frequently; walls of Cement Coated Terra Cotta Hollow Tile, never. Walls of wood, stone, concrete or brick absorb, retain and carry to the interior of the house the frost of Winter and heat of Summer. The air space in walls of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile furnishes complete insulation against atmospheric conditions, thereby reducing the cost of heating to a minimum, and buildings of this material compared with brick, frame, stone, concrete or a combination of all four are

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Houses with walls of brick, stone, concrete or frame, must be "furred" or lined with wood to be plastered, and they carry sound vibrations and are subject to the penetration and ravages of vermin. Terra Cotta Hollow Tile Houses require no furring, the plastering being applied direct to the Hollow Tile, and they are

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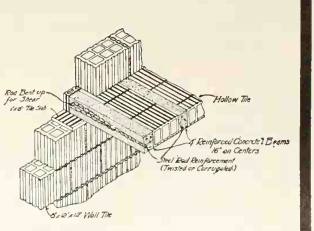
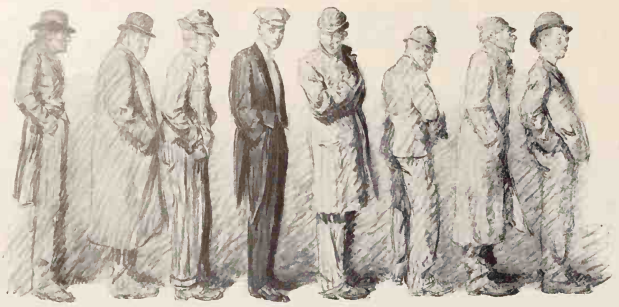


Typical fireproof floor and wall construction of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile.



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Holes made in balsam by woodpeckers, to get at worms in the heart of the tree

gives an idea of the proportions. The bird cut sixteen angular rings, or through 1¾ inches of wood before it came to the first worm boring. The woodpecker delivered many smashing blows at the top and at the bottom of the hole and split out the chips at the side. The chips were of all sizes, many of them two or three inches in length and a half inch wide.

There were four holes in this tree, showing that this bird strikes into healthy soft woods as easily as the smaller woodpeckers work in rotten wood. The dimensions of the lower hole are 2 x 2½ x 3 inches deep. The little hole at the right is 1½ x 1½ x 2½ inches. On the other side of the tree is the fourth hole which is 3 x 2 x 3 inches. An 11-inch balsam tree near by was attacked by the bird, which made a hole through the solid wood to a depth of 5 inches. This one was 3½ inches from top to bottom and 3 inches wide. All the holes led to worm borings. E. A. SPEARS.

THE NEW SPORT OF FLYING

(*Continued from page* 424)

not be any steeper than the operator desires. The weight carried should also be in use all the time, and therefore the motor must be run at its maximum efficiency and at the speed at which it will use the least amount of gasolene, for that also means weight, and only a limited amount of fuel can be carried. A motor must be perfectly reliable and must be able to run without stopping, for if it should stop, the consequences might be far more disastrous than with an automobile.

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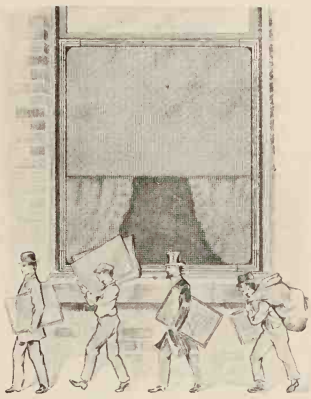

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THE ordinary kind can't stand the weather. The wooden frames soon *warp, split, swell* and *rot*. The netting eventually *rusts, pulls loose, breaks*. In a few years you need a new set or must worry along with the unsightly, stick-fast, weather-beaten old ones.

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last as long as the house and *always* look like new. The frames are enameled steel or dull finished copper. Sun and rain *can't* hurt them. The channels are metal, too, so that the screens *always* fit perfectly—*always* slide easily. *Nothing* to shrink, swell, warp, or rot.

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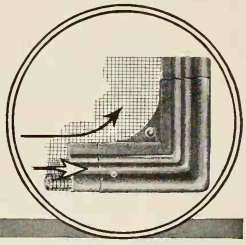

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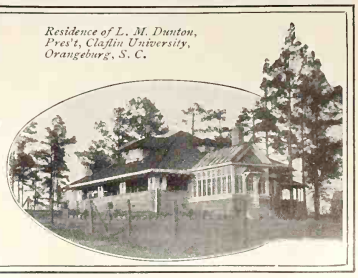

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And the owner says:

"The sides are silver gray and the top green. We are very much pleased with the stain, and the cottage is attracting much attention."

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is looked upon by people who know as perhaps the best writing paper that has been made. It is a perfectly white paper, bearing the delicate imprint of the linen fabric which gives it its finish, made from such carefully selected rag stock, by such carefully watched processes, that the resulting paper is absolutely white and perfectly uniform in color. Hold a sheet of Linen Lawn to the light and you will note that beautiful, uniform texture which is the mark of a good writing paper. Try it with your pen, and you will find that it receives the writing so easily that letter-writing becomes a delight.

Crane's Linen Lawn is one of a number of Crane writing papers all of which are correct, though just now, because of its fabric finish, Crane's Linen Lawn is perhaps the most popular.

It is made in many shades besides white. Two of these—Aeroplane and Vintage—are new this Winter.

All first-class dealers in stationery carry Crane's Linen Lawn, or can get it. If you have any difficulty in buying it where you are and would like to see samples, we will send them free on receipt of request for them and the name of the dealer with whom you usually trade.

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ciency. The best speed for ordinary flying, as it seems to them now, and which is based on their experience and practice, is 40 miles an hour. There is a limit also to the least speed with which an aeroplane can fly, and this speed seems to be about 20 miles an hour; a certain initial velocity must be attained in order to obtain support from the air and to get a grip upon it by the propellers.

It would be very interesting to see a prize offered for competition which would be won by the slowest flying machine. This would require the greatest thought and the building of a machine with almost perfect stability and a very efficient supporting surface, for it is much easier to increase the speed of an aeroplane than it is to add to any of the other elements that enter into its construction. A high-speed machine, by its very momentum, is apt to be less affected by irregularities in the air currents and wind gusts than the slow-flying one.

M. Blériot seems to have larger ideas, and he is quoted in the French papers as saying that a speed of 200 miles an hour is possible, and that we will see aeroplanes built to carry as many as 300 people.

THE aeroplane may be used to carry mail and for transportation in regions where it would be difficult for any other form of vehicle to be used. It is popular in France, for there are many people there who have the time to devote to sport and the money to enable them to indulge their tastes, and flying far surpasses any other form of sport. There are also many good flying fields and many beautiful country estates in France, where aeroplanes may find grounds large enough for flying. There are not so many available places in Germany, and suitable locations are harder to find. England has many good places. But the largest future for aeronautics seems to be in America, with its extensive plains and energetic sportsmen, and its manufacturers who already have forged ahead of the world in the automobile industry. They will no doubt follow up the present American success in aviation with other still more wonderful and brilliant achievements.

POWER YACHTING

(Continued from page 426)

parts of the country, the sheets being 20 x 16½ inches, sold at five cents each. Various sections of the coast and of inland waters are now covered by these maps, which, though not suitable for navigation as are the Coast Survey charts, are, nevertheless, useful for cruisers in small craft, the topographic work being very complete and accurate, though depths and dangers to navigation are not given. For all salt-water cruising a tide table is absolutely essential, and it is strange how few yachtsmen know and use the very complete tide tables of the Atlantic Coast, including Canada and the West Indies, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and sold for fifteen cents; a similar tide table of the Pacific Coast is also issued. These tide tables give not only the times of both high and low water twice each day, but the calculated height of each of these four tides, with much other valuable data, and are far superior to the almanacs given out by business houses.

With the route of the summer cruise roughed out in a general way, the necessary charts may be obtained and carefully studied, and special inquiries made for information as to details, such as canal regulations, dimensions of locks and bridges, etc. After this preliminary planning it will be easy to decide on the length of time that may properly be allotted to the cruise, the points and dates at which different members may join the party, the provisioning, etc., and when the time actually comes everything is likely to run more smoothly and satisfactorily than if a hurried start is made, with no definite plans.

THE CHANGING FASHION IN SHOW DOGS

(Continued from page 410)

smaller owners, who did not care to show against strings which were certain to beat them. This rivalry passed, however, and last year 137 collies were shown, the largest number since 1890, when 190 were on the benches. The first good dogs of this breed were shown in 1895 when J. Pierpont Morgan had all the best of it, and Sefton Hero was in his prime. After that came Chorlton Phyllis, Ornament, Old Hall Admiral; and, in

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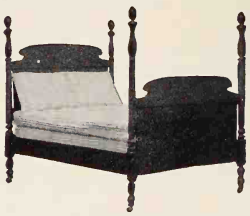

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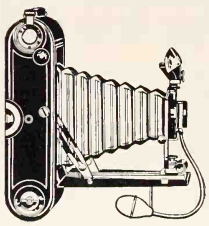

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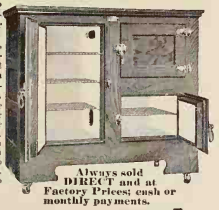
This book tells how to select the home Refrigerator, how to know the poor from the good, how to keep down ice bills, how to keep a Refrigerator sanitary and sweet—lots of things you should know before buying ANY Refrigerator.

It also tells all about the "Monroe," the Refrigerator with inner walls made in one piece of solid, unbreakable, White Porcelain Ware an inch thick and highly glazed, with every corner rounded. No cracks or crevices anywhere. The "Monroe" is as easy to keep clean as a china bowl.



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Most other Refrigerators have cracks and corners which cannot be cleaned. Here particles of food collect and breed countless germs. These germs get into your food and make it poison, and the family suffers from no traceable cause.

The "Monroe" can be sterilized and made germlessly clean in an instant by simply wiping out with a cloth wrung from hot water. It's like "washing dishes," for the "Monroe" is really a thick porcelain dish inside.

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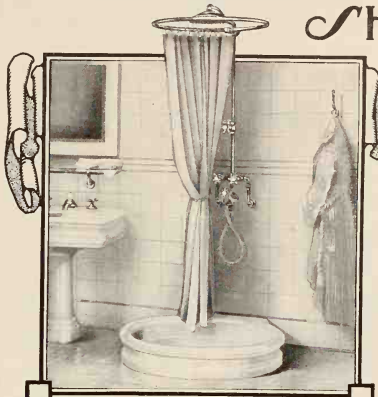
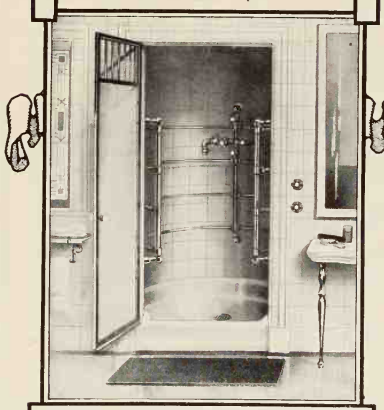
SHOWER BATHS



Shower with Receptor



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Get "Improved," no tacks required.

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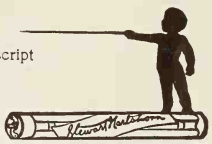

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Be sure that the name "REECO-RIDER" or "REECO-ERICSSON" appears upon the pump you purchase. This name protects you against worthless imitations. When so situated that you cannot personally inspect the pump before ordering, write to our nearest office (see list below) for the name of a reputable dealer in your locality, who will sell you only the genuine pump. Over 40,000 are in use throughout the world to-day. *Write for Catalogue* **C5,** *and ask for reduced price-list.*

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the late years, even better dogs, when Mr. Morgan's rivals increased in numbers and the Chestnut Hill Farm Kennels, H. Mowbray Palmer, the Coila Kennels, and the Balmoral Kennels entered the field, and now there are a dozen breeders with high-class dogs.

One of the breeds which has had ups and downs is the Old English sheepdog, which had few representatives for a number of years, but which

The Scottish terriers have steadily gained in popularity year by year. Ch. Walescott Invader

had a decided boom in 1902, when the number shown was increased from seven to twenty-four. This was due to the advent of an English kennel with some fine specimens, among them being Stylish Boy and Bouncing Lass. Some Americans took up this dog, Frohman and Dillingham

The only pug that enjoys any popularity at present is the black. One of Howard Gould's dogs

among them, and the next year the high-water mark of the breed was reached. Since then the number has fallen off, and last year only seventeen were on the benches, and the quality of the exhibits was also not as high as it had been, the impetus given by the two importations having been lost.

The Chow doesn't like strangers but is devoted to his master. Ch. Chinese Chun

The future of the dog is a matter for conjecture, but it is doubtful if it is likely to be any more popular than at present.

Poodles have had their ups and downs as well. At first H. G. Trevor, with his champion Milo, had about all that were worth having. When he began to breed fewer dogs the number shown slowly dwindled, but later the Misses Grace and Lucille Alger established the Red Brook Kennels and were successful, and now poodles seem to be holding their own. Dachshunde, fox hounds and beagles have varied in numbers but little in twenty years, each show having a few more or less, but no great change has been apparent, although those

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are designed for just such homes as ***your own.*** Be it large or small there is a ***Leader*** plant of a size and capacity exactly suited to your needs.

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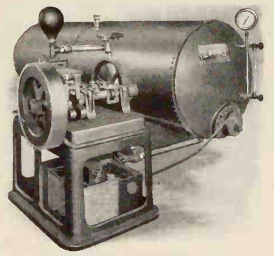
This illustration will give you some idea as to the cost of a complete Water Works System for a building of similar size.

This building is equipped with the ***Kewanee System*** No. 250, which includes a gasoline engine pumping outfit.



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We will also direct you to the nearest building made of Tapestry Brick, for your examination.

A Tapestry Brick House at New Haven, Conn.
MURPHY & DANA, Architects.

Horticultural Directory

Information about trees, shrubs, flowers, plants, etc., will be furnished upon request.

Address HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, 133-137 East 16th Street, New York.

Have Us Inspect Your Trees

This opening looks innocent

But here is the decay cavity we found

JUST because your trees look all right does not prove that they are all right. You can't go by looks. They may be infested by scale, and you not know it — and scale kills trees in short order.

The very heart of some of your finest specimens may be infested by borers, which not only rapidly riddle the wood, but the destructive decay of the tree always follows in the borers' trail.

An innocent looking decay spot or crack may not seem serious to you, but the illustrations show how what looked to be but a slight opening, barely big enough to put the fingers in, turned out to be the front door to a cavity almost large enough to crawl into.

Such a tree might possibly stand for years, and then a wind come along some day and strike it right, and over it would go. It would take fifty years to grow another such tree.

These are just a few of the things our inspection covers. We locate the troubles, because "looking for trouble" is our business. You will be advised frankly on the probable cost of any needed work to give your trees an absolutely clean bill of health.

Our inspection men are Forestry graduates of the leading colleges, they know their business — Our workmen are carefully trained, and thoroughly know their end of it in every detail.

In the broader sense we are likewise Foresters. We can show you how to make your woodlands pay.

We have two booklets; one, "The Care of Trees," the other, "Profit in Woodlands." Will gladly send you either one or both. Or, still better for you, arrange at once with you for an inspection.

Note that we have offices in four leading cities.

MUNSON-WHITAKER CO.

COMMERCIAL & LANDSCAPE FORESTERS

842 Tremont Building, Boston 832 Monadnock Building, Chicago 1702 Flatiron Building, New York

GARDEN GUIDE AND RECORD

is the title of our new hand book of condensed cultural instructions, and which we consider to be one of our most valuable publications. One of our customers who has had an advance copy, says: "*It is the most complete, concise and comprehensive book of its kind.*" To give our annual catalogue, "Everything for the Garden," described below, the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer.

Every Empty Envelope Counts as Cash

To everyone who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** (in stamps) we will mail our annual catalogue **"Everything for the Garden" described below, the "Garden Guide and Record," and also send free of charge, our famous 50c "HENDERSON" COLLECTION OF SEEDS** containing one packet each of *Giant Mixed Sweet Peas; Giant Fancy Pansies, Mixed; Giant Victoria Asters, Mixed; Henderson's Big Boston Lettuce; Freedom Tomato and Henderson's Blood Turnip Beet* in a coupon envelope which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to $1.00 and upward.

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN, our 1910 catalogue is a book of 200 pages with 700 photo engravings direct from nature. 8 superb colored and duotone plates of vegetables and flowers. Complete and thorough in every respect, it embodies the results of sixty years of practical experience. We believe it is the best we have issued and the premier horticultural publication of the year.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLAND ST. NEW YORK CITY

It requires sharp tool-steel to cut grass

This is shown by the man with a scythe who frequently stops to "whet up." The Pennsylvania Lawn Mower is the only one made in which all the blades are *actually* self-sharpening, because they are all made of *crucible tool steel*, hardened *and tempered in oil*. The self-sharpening feature keeps the blades of the

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER

always in first class cutting condition. Most any mower cuts when new—none but a Pennsylvania will cut equally well when a dozen or more years old and without spending a dollar for sharpening. Buy a Pennsylvania Mower for the same reason that you buy a high-grade carving knife or pair of shears — good service and lasting satisfaction.

Our booklet "The Lawn—Its Making and Care" was written by a well-known authority. It will be found invaluable to any one interested in lawns and shrubbery. We will gladly forward a copy free on request.

SUPPLEE HARDWARE COMPANY

Box 1576, Philadelphia, Pa.

who show fox hounds and beagles have big strings — too big, in fact, for the good of the breed, as when they quit there will be no one to take their places. Cocker spaniels have always been liked and are now in the height of their popularity, and they, too, are lovable animals. Bull terriers have about held their own, their numbers having decreased with time, but the number of exhibitors

Smooth fox terrier. Ch. Warren Remedy

Welsh terrier. Ch. Walescott Amazon

The popularity of the Dalmatian seems to be on the increase Ch Runaway

The French poodle's hair-cut is purely a vagary of fashion. Ch. Enchantress (black)

has become larger, which is always a good sign. Bulldogs have added to their popularity and the specialty club which looks after this breed is the most active of all. Competition among the

KELWAY'S

Old English Flowers

All the bright, hardy flowers that charm the eye in the English country-house garden are conveniently within your reach now that the duty on bulbs, seeds and plants is practically removed under the new Tariff. All the world knows of the skill and experience of "Kelway's of Langport" in the development of the pæony, the delphinium, the gaillardia, and many other garden favourites; and this skill and experience are at your disposal.

The Kelway Artistic Herbaceous Border will keep a garden bright with a constant succession of harmoniously grouped flowers for the greater part of the year. All the plants are from strong country-grown stocks, which will flourish in almost any soil and climate; but special care is taken to select those most suitable for American conditions. Borders will be planned free to fill any space if dimensions are given.

The Kelway Booklet, "Gardens of Delight," will be mailed free to you on application.

KELWAY & SON

The Kelway Booklet, "Gardens of Delight," will be mailed free to you on application.

LANGPORT · SOMERSET · ENGLAND

Farr's New Catalogue of Hardy Plant Specialties

describing a wonderful collection of *Irises, Peonies* and *Phloxes*—everywhere acknowledged to be the most complete in this country—a quarter million Irises and Peonies, in upwards of a thousand varieties, besides Delphiniums, Chrysanthemums, Poppies and all the essentials of the Hardy Garden.

A Retrospect—*A Boy's Garden* on a prairie farm out in Iowa which developed a passionate love of "growing things." *Then* the great city, with "a nameless longing," till one day my doctor said: "Go back to the country and *dig*." A final surrender and an utter abandonment to an absorbing passion—*a man's garden* that long since overflowed out into the open fields, a glorious riot of color, an intoxication of delight. Peonies, Irises, Phloxes—I *must* have them all, and for ten years I have gathered them from all over the world.

A Revelation: An Inspiration—My first catalogue, issued about a year ago, became almost a necessity, but in offering my plants to the public for the first time, I had many misgivings lest the pleasure from growing flowers just for themselves would be marred by growing them to sell. I little anticipated the generous response my first book brought forth. From all over the country have come the most delightful letters—a wonderful inspiration to me. I want to thank my many new-found friends, whose appreciation, so kindly expressed, has given me a new and unexpected pleasure.

A Resolution—But you have made me realize the grave responsibility I must assume if I continue to "make good" in the face of a business that has expanded so rapidly, maintaining the high standard I have set and returning the confidence with which I have been favored. New friends I hope to make, but I care more to keep the old ones, and I am resolved if possible to make **Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties** mean more than a mere name for selling plants. My new book I have tried to make more beautiful, more complete, and better in every way. If, as many wrote, the old one was helpful, I have tried to make the new one more so.

The new catalogue is free to all who love hardy plants. Send for it today if you have a garden and are interested.

BERTRAND H. FARR, Wyomissing Nurseries,
809C. Penn Street **READING, PENNA.**

JOHN DAVEY
the father of tree surgery

A Tree Fell Down And Was Forever Lost

The owner loved and prized it, and would give hundreds of dollars to replace it. Now he must wait years and years for another tree, and in the meantime the comfort and beauty of his place have lessened because the tree is gone.

It was not the Tree's Fault—Wounded, it Called for Help!

But the owner could not hear its silent appeal! The tree butcher, years before, cut off a limb the wrong way, decay set in and disease followed. Slowly dying, the tree fought for its life, but to no avail.

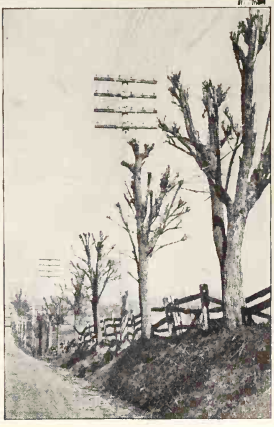
The Davey Tree Surgeons

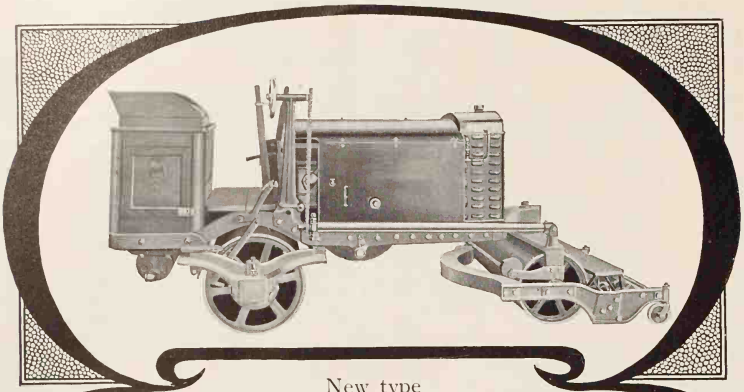
could have saved that tree, as they can save any tree, if called early enough; as they have saved thousands of trees. They understand tree language, and tree diseases, can read the trees' warnings and appeals, prescribe for their ills and heal their wounds.

"Our Wounded Friends, the Trees"

is a handsome book, full of tree lore, tree love and practical tree facts. It tells how John Davey, father of the new profession of tree surgery, has trained a host of tree-loving experts to save the lives of trees. This book will be sent free to any person who owns trees.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY
142 Elm Street **KENT, OHIO**





New type

Simpson

Motor Lawn Mower and Roller

produces the perfect lawn.

The up-to-date machine for giving the right care to large lawns—cutting the grass and rolling the ground—and saving time, labor and money. Invaluable for the grounds of country clubs, golf courses, public parks, and especially large private estates.

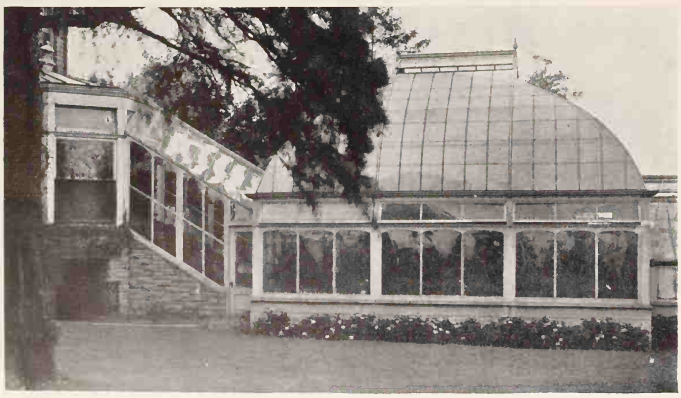
It not only mows and rolls at one operation, but works equally well as an independent roller, which makes it additionally valuable for gravel walks, tennis courts, and roadways.

Does more and better work than three horse-mowers. Indispensable for making a golf course record breaking and for keeping it up-to-date.

The Simpson is driven by an 18 horse-power gasoline motor, with ½ to ¾ gallon of gasoline an hour. Anyone familiar with automobiles can operate it on sight, and inexperienced persons require but a few lessons.

Write for full information and illustrations.

William Simpson & Sons, 1011 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia



A CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE COMBINATION

ATTACHED DIRECTLY TO THE RESIDENCE

THIS is an ideal arrangement for those whose love of flowers brings the wish to have them readily accessible, no matter what the weather.

But aside from this purely personal point of view, there is the pleasure it affords your guests. For instance, in this case the dining room looks directly into the conservatory which is kept filled with blooming plants, hanging ferns and beautifully marked foliage plants; the finest specimens of which are continually supplied from the greenhouse. A delightful outlook it is!

The greenhouse only a few steps down the plant-lined passage, is always interesting.

The portion of the greenhouse shown here is filled with the taller plants and palms, while the greenhouse garden proper is adjoined directly to it—you can just see a part of it at the right.

Here are the beds of roses, carnations and general flowers that are cut by the armful from the time the out-doors garden is over, till it is in bloom again.

So you see this combination works out ideally. It is this sort of thing we make possible for you. Our business is solely that of building conservatories and greenhouses, and we know our business.

In writing to us you will save delay in reply, by sending your letter to any one of the four branch offices that may be nearest you.

LORD AND BURNHAM COMPANY

IRVINGTON, N. Y. NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CHICAGO

makes them easily cared for. One peculiar characteristic, in the experience of the writer, is their utter inability to comprehend their great size, for they average the largest of all breeds. They have a way of trying to get into one's lap, a rather difficult proposition for a dog weighing close to 200 pounds, but this is simply a display of affection which is common with the breed. Since the first dog was benched the number shown has gradually increased from one to sixty-four

The French bulldog is really not a bulldog at all. Ch. Richelieu and Ch. Sarah

— the number in the last show. In the early days the great brindle Major McKinley was a favorite, and since that time the best have been Sandor Vom Inn and Guido of Broughton, both splendid specimens. The biggest dog was probably the Earl of Wurtemburg.

To the credit of the show is one new breed, the Boston terrier, which made its first appearance

The Black Swell—a typical Pomeranian

in the show of 1894 when a class was made for him and thirteen were on the benches. They were looked at with curiosity, but with no particular interest that year, or the next, when thirty-two were shown. But in 1896, when sixty-eight specimens were benched there seemed to come an awakening and the public began to take an interest. Prices were high owing to the difficulty of rearing the puppies, but that did not prevent

Cocker spaniels are lovable animals and they have always been popular. Ch. Lady Drassac

purchases, and soon the demand was greater than the supply and a great boom set in, which has steadily increased until the Boston terrier has become the largest in point of numbers of any in the show. Buster of A. L. Goode was the first good one, and then came Monte, and his son Cracksman, with his sons Sportsman, Eastover Lancelot, and Oarsman; Sullivan's Punch, and his sons Opal and Lord Derby, and his daughter Lady Dainty, and Tony Boy, all of which are

DREER'S GARDEN BOOK

Thousands of flower and vegetable-growers

—both professional and amateur, turn every year to Dreer's Garden Book as their authority on what, when and how to plant.

The 1910 Edition is ready. 256 large pages of practical gardening information, based on an experience of 72 years. More than a thousand photo-illustrations. Descriptions and prices of over 1200 varieties of flower seeds; over 600 varieties of vegetables; and more than 2000 kinds of plants, besides numerous shrubs, climbers, small fruits, aquatics, etc., etc.

In addition to catalog information Dreer's Garden Book contains upwards of five hundred

Cultural Notes

of special interest and advantage, particularly to the amateur who takes pride in being successful with flowers, vegetables, climbing plants, hardy shrubs, etc. For example:

How to Grow Flowers from seed, both annual and perennial.

How to grow Asters, Pansies, Sweet Peas, Dahlias, Ferns, Gladioli, Palms, Roses, Water-Lilies, etc.

How to make and care for borders of old-fashioned hardy plants.

How and when to plant and prune shrubs.

The tools to use, insecticides, fertilizers, etc., etc.

Also hints for the amateur who grows plants in the home; the kind of soil to use; about drainage; about repotting.

We mail the Garden Book to our patrons without application. If you have not received it we will mail a copy free on mention of this magazine.

HENRY A. DREER 714 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

An Interesting Collection

of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs and Interior Decorations

is constantly on exhibition in our spacious show rooms, which contain everything that adds comfort, utility or beauty to the house.

¶ Furniture for Dining Room, Living Room, Library, Bed Room, Sewing Room and Den, in appropriate designs, woods and finishes.

¶ An extensive collection of rare and exquisite Oriental Rugs; new weaves in Carpetings; also a specially fine showing of high grade Wilton Rugs.

¶ Lace Curtains, Portieres, Hangings, Draperies, Tapestry Panels, Couch and Table Covers; Window Shades, Rods and Fixtures.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

NEW YORK

Registered Trade Mark.

Established Half a Century.

Washable Dress Fabrics

For Spring and Summer

The 1910 assortment which is now ready, includes an unusually large and carefully selected stock of the best Imported Linen and Cotton fabrics from the leading European manufacturers.

We mention a few of the most popular lines below:

White French, Austrian and English Madras, 32 inches wide, 35c to $1.00 per yard.

French and English Piques, white and colored, 35c to $2.00 per yard.

White Dimities, checked and striped, 30 and 32 inches wide, 25c to 50c per yard.

Japanese and French Crepe, in white and fancy colors, 75c to $1.50 per yard.

White Embroidered French Batiste, 40 inches wide, at 85c, $1.00, $1.25 to $2.75 per yard.

White Dotted and Fancy Figured Swiss, 31 inches wide, 40c to $1.50 per yard.

Printed Irish Dimity, 27 inches wide, 25c per yard.

Printed Irish Linen Lawn, 24 inches wide, 40c per yard.

Printed Handkerchief Linen, in stripes and figures, 32 inches wide, 50c to $1.00 per yard.

Printed French Percales, 32 inches wide, 30c per yard.

Fancy colored Madras, in a wide range of plain shades and fancy stripes, 40c to $1.00 per yard.

Austrian Galateas, 27 inches wide, 50c per yard.

D. & J. Anderson's Ginghams, 32 inches wide, in plain shades, checks, stripes and fancy plaids, 40c and 45c per yard.

In addition to the above we carry in stock at all times a complete assortment of the best French, Irish, Austrian and Dutch Linens in a great variety of weights and widths, suitable for embroidery, lingerie waists and underwear. Also a full range of the latest colorings for tailored garments and dresses.

Samples. On request we will gladly mail samples of any of the above lines.

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Ave. & 34th St., N.Y. Opposite Waldorf-Astoria

Blood Red Japanese Maples
American Grown

No other tree or shrub to-day has such intense, blood-red foliage as this beautiful Japanese Maple. It commands attention wherever seen, but unfortunately is almost unknown.

This beautiful dwarf tree should be on every property large or small. It is easily grown, attaining 8 feet only after years of growth and is perfectly hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

To get the best, buy American-grown plants. They have more vigor and vitality and are thoroughly acclimated.

Meehan-grown Japanese Maples are recognized among well-informed gardeners as the choicest in America.

They are well-grown in every respect. Good roots, well-formed tops, and so frequently transplanted they move now with almost no disturbance or check to the growth.

Decide to have some of these beautiful plants of ours for your lawn or garden this spring. Order early — we can satisfactorily ship to all points.

The prices at which we offer these plants are exceptionally reasonable, especially when you realize they are from 6 to 8 years old. Bushy, well-formed plants in all the sizes:

12 to 18 inches, $1.00 each, 5 for $4.00
2 to 2½ feet, $2.50 each, 5 for $10.00
2½ to 3 feet, extra bushy, $5.00 each, 5 for $20.00
Specimens, 3 to 4 feet, $8.00 to $10.00 each

America's Best Perennial Creation

Thousands of Meehans' Mallow Marvels have been sold since their introduction in 1907 and from ocean to ocean have come letters commenting on their wonderful beauty.

They are acknowledged the choicest and best herbaceous perennial creation introduced for years and America's best product. Just picture them, bushes in one season, 5 to 8 feet high, completely covered with flowers and buds which come in late July and continue until frost.

The huge blossoms, from 6 to over 10 inches in diameter, in fiery crimson, rich blood red, soft pinks, and white.

Perfectly hardy, easy to grow and [illegible] in any good garden soil.

Decide at once to have some of these gorgeous perennials on your grounds this season. *Send your order at once.*

Big, two year old plants which will flower this season, in Crimson, Red, Pink [illegible] — $1.00 each.

Meehans' Garden Bulletin

New, intensely practical garden paper for the interested owner of home grounds. Edited by the House of Meehan — 56 years old.

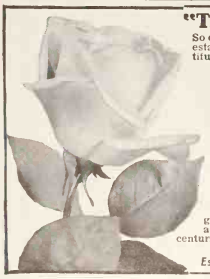
Full of dependable articles by experienced horticulturists, experts — men who know of what they write. Particularly dwells on landscape gardening, trees, shrubs, evergreens and hardy plants. The hints and suggestions are invaluable—no theories.

Send 10 cents for three spring numbers. One number is well worth the price.

We will on request include with the Garden Bulletin our new price list (unillustrated) listing all our hardy plants.

Special. Anyone ordering plants from this ad. will receive "*The Garden Bulletin*" for three months and our new price list (unillustrated) *free of charge.*

Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., Box 16, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.



"The Aristocrats of the Rose Garden"

So called, not only because they are found growing on most of the famous estates of the country, but because they are sturdy, hardy roses, of beautiful colors and delicate tints, evidence of high-bred quality.

DINGEE Roses

are positively the best grown. Always sold on their own roots, and warranted to grow and bloom. Plants sent to any point in the United States and Canada, and safe arrival guaranteed.

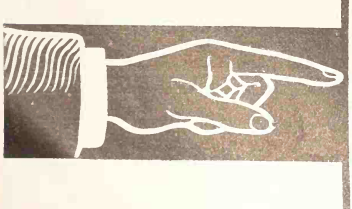
We have seventy greenhouses, a large acreage of the finest rose land in the country, and over a million plants in a thousand different varieties from which to make your selection.

The Greatest of Rose Books Free

"DINGEE GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE"

Gives you the knowledge of how to care for roses and make them grow and bloom. 120 pages, beautifully illustrated. On the cover is a true picture of the marvelous new **Blue Rose**, the novelty of the centuries in the Rose Kingdom. We also sell the best flower and vegetable seeds.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Box 39, West Grove, Pa.
Established 1850. *The Leading Rose Growers of America.*



The best in trees, shrubs and plants is our hobby. Hundreds of satisfied patrons tell us that we know how to ride the hobby. Growing extra-fine stuff and supplying it to tip-top trade, as we do, we feel that we must offer our products through a book quite some out of the ordinary. So we've just completed a handsome volume, on fine paper with cracker-jack pictures.

"Peter's Perennials and Other Plants"

A copy will be mailed free to any of the elect who know a good thing when they see it. When you write, tell us if our landscape department can be of service to you. We make a specialty of planting plans that don't bankrupt one to follow.

PETER'S NURSERY CO.,
713 Prince Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

represented in the dogs of to-day, for it is from them that all the good dogs have come. The breed is not likely to lose in popularity for cost has been the only thing which has kept purchasers away, and the supply is getting larger all the time.

The only real rival the Boston terrier has is the French bulldog, which is really not a bulldog, but has had the name fastened upon him until it is certain to stick. He was first shown in New York in 1896 when seven were benched, but since that time the number has steadily increased and bids fair to continue. The Chow has also come up rapidly and is likely to be more popular than he has been, but he is not a dog to make friends with as he is especially averse to strangers. Furthermore he is of little value except for the purpose for which he was bred in China — the table — and he is not likely to become valuable here for that reason.

Of the older dogs which have come up to popularity from small beginnings may be mentioned the Irish and the Scottish terriers and the Airedales. All are good dogs, and they have gained in popularity year by year, and have many followers. The Pomeranian was shown for five years, beginning in 1894, without attracting notice, and then, in 1899, there was a sudden desire to own one, and the number increased from three to thirty-four. Since then there have been more every year, the largest number benched being 105 in 1908, with a slight falling off last year. The tailless little Schipperke may yet be a rival of the Pomeranian, for he is coming into demand more each year. A passing word is due to the Dalmatian, which has measurably increased in popularity in the last five years and seems likely to become even more fashionable.

HOMESTEADING IN FLORIDA

I WAS a salesman in a Northern city. My wife was a bookkeeper. Neither of us was satisfied with our prospects. We were rather inexperienced to take so decided a step as we determined upon, but we wanted a change and the novelty of the situation appealed to us. We decided to go South and finally we chose Miami as our objective point. When the day of our departure arrived, we set out with $200 in our pockets and railroad fare paid.

After a stay of several days in Miami, we hired a horse and buggy and started for the homestead country, about thirty miles to the south. The first fifteen miles of the way, the road followed a ridge parallel to the bay and as we emerged from the dark avenues of the hammocks along the way, we could catch bright glimpses of the blue water and white sails. At Cutler, the last outpost of civilization, the road turned inland and at length vanished, leaving only a rough trail, which on the prairies broadened out into many individual wagon tracks, only to converge again upon the pine ridges. This part of Florida is arranged on a scale of parallels; on the outside is the Atlantic Ocean; then the keys, narrow, sandy and rocky; inside the keys is the bay with its indigo waters, several miles in width. On the mainland, there are the same general divisions corresponding to the birth of the land. Along the bay is a strip of prairie. Inside of this and still to the west is a more or less irregular chain of rocky pine ridges. These are separated by small prairies or arms of the Everglades, which connect the front or bay prairie with the Everglades proper, still to the west. These glades are not at all what many people think. They are in reality what the name implies, great open plains, their vastness broken by here and there a pine island or a palmetto thicket. In the dry season, the Everglades support large numbers of the red deer of Florida and from its edges the vegetable grower ventures out farther and farther, converting the wilds into periodic farms.

In the rainy season, the Everglades and the connecting prairies become vast inland seas, with water only a few feet in depth and as clear as crystal. It is a blow to the luckless tomato grower, if the rains come early or if his crop is late, for sometimes in a few days the water may rise as many feet.

On our trip into this unknown land, we found the water up, and as we left the trail on the pine ridges, we plunged into the water, guided by the wheel tracks plainly visible beneath. In some places, rude corduroy roads had been built by placing sections of pine poles side by side and driving over them until they were firmly imbedded in the earth. These were under the water and

Success with Your Garden

Just as easy for you to plant the very best seeds as the ordinary kinds.

My new 1910 seed catalogue is a **directory of the kinds that bring best results.** No guess-work—the varieties have all been thoroughly tried out, and you can have as successful a garden as if you had specialized in each vegetable and flower for years. My catalogue shows photographs of what the seeds produce—what you can raise yourself.

Special 10-Cent Offer I'll gladly send you a copy of Stokes' Seed Catalogue free. If you send me 10 cents in stamps or silver, and mention Country Life in America, I will send in addition a 10-cent packet each of my "Bonny Best" Early Tomato and "Stokes' Standard" Sweet Peas. Write today.

WALTER P. STOKES

Dept. B, 219 Market Street, Philadelphia

"Stokes' Standard" SEEDS

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE

A Beautiful Lawn
and a
Riot of Wonderful Bloom in the Garden

will come surely and quickly if Wizard Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure is used for top-dressing and mulching in the Spring. One barrel equals two wagon loads barnyard manure. Is easy and cleanly to apply and brings no weed seeds.

$4.00 per barrel, freight prepaid East of Missouri River. Cash with order. Write for quantity prices and descriptive matter.

The Pulverized Manure Co.
No. 26 Stock Yards
Chicago, Ill.

RAWSON'S ALL STAR OFFER

10 NEWEST CACTUS DAHLIAS $1.00 POSTAGE PAID

Delivery May 1, 1910

This collection is made up from surplus stock of our choicest novelties; each bulb is named, no two alike.

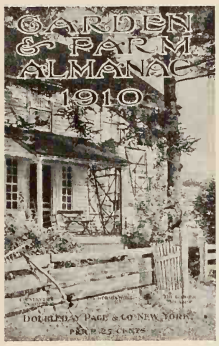
Rawson's Garden Manual for 1910 (the most complete garden book published) and

Rawson's Special Catalogue of Dahlias and Gladiolus, the only catalogue of its kind in the world. Mailed free to all applicants.

W. W. RAWSON & CO.
BOSTON, MASS

YOU NEED A COPY OF

The Garden and Farm Almanac for 1910



If You Own a Garden, a Farm, or a Country Place, or Hope to

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Start with the largest stock that can be secured! It takes **over twenty years** to grow such Trees and Shrubs as we offer.

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There is no corner so shady but that certain ferns and plants will thrive there. There is no soil so light and sandy but that some of our hardy wild ferns will beautify it. For 25 years we have been growing these hardy ferns and flowers and know what is suited to each condition. We can supply ferns for the dark corner by the porch, or ferns and flowers, including our native orchids, in quantity, to make beautiful country estates. Wet and swampy spots, rocky hillsides, dry woods, each may be made beautiful by plants especially adapted to them. Nothing adds greater charm to the home grounds than clumps of thrifty ferns. We also grow the hardy flowers which require open sunlight—primroses, campanulas, digitalis, violets, etc.

Write for my descriptive catalogue. It tells about this class of plants.

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Hicks' Large Trees Line This Drive

Immediate effects like this are what you can secure by planting our large trees.
Not one of these maples was less than 25 feet high and 25 feet wide when moved here nine years ago.
It would have taken twenty-five years to get anything like such a result by planting the customary small trees.
In our Nursery are many hundred Lindens, Maples, Pin Oaks, Catalpas, Cedars and White Pines, from 20 to 30 feet high. Every one of these trees has been root-pruned, and they are dense and well shaped.
We will move and also plant them for you if you want us to, taking all the bother and responsibility off your hands.
Next month we will show how trees twenty-five feet high, are packed for shipment by rail, singly or in car lots. Our catalogs show just how you should carry them from the railroad and plant them.
This moving of large trees may be somewhat new to you, but our results proved long ago that it is perfectly practical when done by our method of carefully preserving and protecting the entire root system.
No roots are chopped off—the tree gets its full nourishment, consequently, there is no serious setback, and the trees go on growing as if they had never been disturbed.
Come to our Nursery if you can; if you can't come, send for our catalog, and order direct from it.

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Find in the Iron Age Book devices of which they never dreamed for the easy, economical, exact cultivation of the pleasure-profit garden. Think of one pair of easy-going handles performing every operation from the opening of the soil to the gathering of Nature's reward and you have a slight idea of Iron Age methods.
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ALMOST helpful book to assist you in making your home surroundings artistic and beautiful. It will save you expense and many disappointments. Our Landscape Department has used these plans with great success in laying out gardens, both large and small. With the plans we send "Landscape Gardening for Amateurs," a book of instructions and suggestions, beautifully illustrated. Contains principles of correct landscape gardening, styles of gardens, verandas and window boxes, public and private grounds, vines, bedding plants, hardy plants, shrubs, trees, hedges, etc., all fully illustrated and described so that you too can be sure of success. Plans and book mailed postpaid for 50c, which will be credited to you on any future order of $5 or over. Send today and we shall also be glad to give you individual advice and help. Our Landscape Department is at our patrons' service FREE.

FREE—Catalog of Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Trees, etc.
Wagner Park Conservatories
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Florists—Nurserymen
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we had to watch carefully not to drive off the edges.

Just after nightfall, we reached one of the largest of the pine islands and went into camp at a log-cabin on a homestead temporarily abandoned. This had been used as hunters' headquarters and contained everything necessary to keep house in the wilderness. There were not more than five families in all that country at the time. We had brought provisions with us and we cooked our dinner (Thanksgiving dinner it was too) in a little Dutch oven over an open fire of pine chips. The biscuit were burned; but they were good, and the sweet potatoes and bacon and the coffee, served in tin dishes, could not have been improved.

That afternoon I located a homestead, which had already been entered but abandoned, and we returned to Miami the next day. We could have

Front and side view of the house, which cost us less than $530

contested this homestead, but we preferred to buy the relinquishment from the party who first entered it. This we were able to do for a small sum.

In a week we returned to the homestead and began housekeeping in the cabin where we camped at first, which was on the claim adjoining mine. I started a clearing, planted a garden, and we were fairly launched upon our adventure. That year we decided to try a small crop of tomatoes on one of the nearby prairies, as we had no land cleared. We hired the land plowed and harrowed by one of our neighbors.

In this country it is necessary to use chemical fertilizers, and this had to be hauled from Cutler. Under the circumstances it was an expensive crop. Breaking the land cost $32—$4 per acre for plowing and $4 for harrowing twice. We used a cutaway harrow. These figures will appear large when compared with prices charged in the North, but it must be remembered that feed is very high here and the cost of keeping a team is correspondingly great. We used commercial fertilizer at the rate of 1,600 pounds to the acre. This cost $33.50 per ton or $107.20 for the field. In setting the plants it is necessary to use stable manure, which cost at that time, seventy-five cents per barrel. We put a good handful upon the root of each plant, and this required twenty barrels at a cost of $15. Hauling the fertilizer cost $28. Work cost $30, and Bordeaux, Paris green and other incidentals $10

Our tomato field in the pine clearing. Early rains and late tomatoes form a losing combination

more, making a total of $190.20. We found afterward that the cost of making a crop was variously estimated at from $50 to $75 per acre, so we kept well within the limit.

In March it began to rain. Day after day we watched the clouds and hoped that the sky would clear, but it soon became only too evident that the rainy season had came early and our tomatoes went the way of all others on the low land. Our loss was not so great as it might have been, for a portion of the field was on high prairie and

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5 Three-Year-Old Vines for $1.00

These are strong, hardy vines, and will bear the year after planting. Order now and vines will be sent proper time to plant. With every order is sent free our valuable book how to plant, cultivate and prune. Grapes are easily grown and should be in every garden.

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You may not live where the winters are so cold as to kill back your flowers, shrubs and trees, but if you are troubled in this way, better try Horsford's hardy kinds which he grows up in cold Vermont. He has a long list that do well up there. It pays, in cold countries, to use the kinds best fitted for cold climates. His new catalogue offers a lot of things you would like to know. Ask for it.

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ASTERS Single Chinese Asters are now in fashion. One packet each, white, rose and lavender and my *Little Green Seed Book*, 10c. Try the Adams' method.

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Personal instruction. Expert Advice.
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50 cents worth for 10 cents

1 package Aster Giant Comet, mixed, 5c.
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1 package Phlox Drummondi, mixed, . 5c.
1 package Pansy, mixed . . . . . 5c.
1 package Bachelor Buttons, ... 5c.

The above ten packages by mail postpaid for 10 cents in coin, together with our handsome calendar and our profusely illustrated catalogue for 1910. With the above collection we will enclose a certificate worth 25 cents. If returned with $1 you may select seeds in packages or ounces to the value of $1.25.

GREGORY'S HONEST SEEDS

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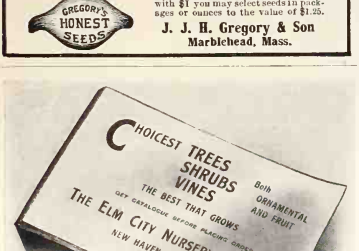
Marblehead, Mass.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Let Us Plan Your Landscape Gardening

BEFORE setting out your trees and shrubs, let us help you with your plans. We furnish this service to our customers without charge. It's a waste of time and money to plant blindly. We are prepared to give you valuable advice. Our landscape gardener has had years of experience on all kinds of work, including parks, estates, cemeteries, boulevards, also grounds surrounding smaller residences and cottages. He will tell you how to make the best use of the space at your disposal, how to take advantage of trees already grown and the natural contour of the land—in short he will give you explicit directions for making the most of your surroundings. Write at once for full particulars of our plan.

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Viburnum Opulus 20c
Our Special Introductory Price

This is a hardy shrub that flourishes in all soils and climates. It is commonly known as the high-bush cranberry. The leaves are broad and color crimson in the fall. The flowers are white and are borne in clusters. Its brilliant red berries hang on the bush in clusters throughout the winter. Birds will not eat them. An excellent decorative shrub for both summer and winter. We are making a special introductory price of 20c on this shrub to demonstrate the large possibilities of a moderate outlay.

Early Richmond Cherry Tree 25c

A strong, sturdy, young cherry tree, Early Richmond, Montmorency, Black Tartarian and other desirable varieties only 25c. Remarkable opportunity to start an orchard. Other fruit trees at correspondingly moderate prices.

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Send for our book on landscape gardening, "*A Handy Book of Hardy Plants.*" If you are interested in modern methods in landscape gardening you ought to have this book. You may be surprised at the results that can be produced for a very small expenditure. Learn what plants, shrubs and trees are suited to your locality. Let us tell you about our facilities for furnishing plans of landscape gardening. We can give you the effects you want in color, variety of foliage, special effects in summer and winter. This book sent prepaid on your request. Address

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Special Introductory Offer We will mail you a rare 75c Cactus Plant (variety E. C. Dasyacanthus) with beautifully colored spines; bears handsome yellow flowers 2 to 3 ins. wide for our Special Introductory Price of only - - - - **28c**

Write Today for Free Catalogue. "Cacti and How to Grow Them." Include with order the name of two flower-growing friends and we will add a free sample of our delicious Cactus Candy.

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LUTHER BURBANK'S GREATEST CREATION. A Luscious Berry Ripening in Three Months From Seed

SEED 20 CTS. PER PKT. 3 PKTS. FOR 50 CTS. POSTPAID

This is positively the GREATEST new Fruit and the best NOVELTY of modern times. These are facts which no one can get away from. The proofs are overwhelming in number and conclusive in character. Grown last year by 350,000 people.

Fruit blue-black like an enormous rich blueberry in looks and taste. Unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, canned or preserved in any form. This great garden fruit is equally valuable in hot, dry, cold or wet climates. Easiest plant in the world to grow, succeeding anywhere and yielding great masses of rich fruit all summer and fall. The greatest boon to the family garden ever known. Leaves and branches are also used for greens and are superb. Everybody can and will grow it.

Luther Burbank of California, the world-famous plant wizard, originated the Wonderberry and turned it over to me to introduce. He says of it: "This absolutely new berry plant is of great interest and value as it bears the most delicious, wholesome and healthful berries in utmost profusion and always comes true from seed."

READ my Catalogue for full description, culture, uses, etc. Also scores of testimonials from well-known and reputable people all over the country. Read the "Crime of the Wonderberry."

The SUNBERRY is an improved form of the Wonderberry which proved so satisfactory last year. It is greatly superior to the original type, and I alone have genuine seed.

SEED **20c. per pkt.; 3 pkts. for 50c.; 7 for $1.00.** *Agents Wanted, $12,000 in cash offers.*

With every packet of seed I send a booklet giving **99 Receipts** for using the fruit, raw, cooked, canned, preserved, jellied, spiced, pickled, jams, syrup, greens, etc. It is superior for any of these uses. **Also a copy of my 152-page Catalogue with every order.**

MY GREAT CATALOGUE of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Rare and New Fruits **FREE** to all who apply. 152 pages, 500 illustrations, and colored plates. I have been in business 35 years and have half a million customers all over the country. Complete satisfaction guaranteed to everyone. Do not fail to see the many great Novelties I am offering this year of which the **SUNBERRY** is the greatest ever known. *Address,*

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

P. S. This offer will not appear again. Write for Sunberry seed and Catalogue at once.

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SIX NEW

"Spencer" SWEET PEAS

All for 25 Cents!

These six are of the Choicest Re-selected strains,—all true to type, and of such quality as has not been possible to obtain before at any price.

For 25 Cts. we will mail one regular packet each of BURPEE'S KING EDWARD SPENCER, the largest and best of all crimson-scarlet Sweet Peas, *the greatest novelty of* 1909, which sold 20 seeds for 25 cts. OTHELLO SPENCER, the first gigantic rich maroon,—*see illustration above*,—this sold last year at "ten seeds for a quarter," ASTA OHN, the large lovely waved true lavender Spencer, BURPEE'S WHITE SPENCER, largest and most beautiful of all whites, HELEN LEWIS, a glowing crimson-orange and our re-selected pink COUNTESS SPENCER, the parent of all this new race of "Truly Gigantic," ruffled, Orchid-Flowered Sweet Peas.

These six superb Spencers, together with our new Leaflet on culture, mailed for **only 25 cts., five collections for $1.00,** and mailed to separate addresses if so ordered.

Eight Grandiflora Sweet Peas for 25 Cts!

For 25 Cts. we will mail one regular packet each of ST. GEORGE, the most gorgeous orange, which sold last year at 15 seeds for 25 cts., New MID-BLUE, the unique deep sky blue which sold last year at 20 seeds for 25 cts., MILLIE MASLIN, largest size in a new shade of rosy-crimson, LADY GRISEL HAMILTON, light Lavender, BURPEE'S JANET SCOTT, best deep pink, MRS. COLLIER, primrose, HELEN PIERCE, the gloxinia-flowered blue mottled and a large packet of the *Special New* BURPEE'S BEST MIXED SWEET PEAS, for 1910.

25 Cts. buys either of the above collections, or **$1.00 any five collections,** mailed to separate addresses, if so ordered.

For 50 Cts. we will mail **both collections** as above, together with *your choice* of a 15-cent packet of either *Re-selected* BURPEE'S QUEEN VICTORIA SPENCER,—BURPEE'S APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER or BURPEE'S *Unequalled Mixture for* 1910 *of* NEW SUPERB SPENCER SEEDLINGS, which will delight Sweet Pea lovers everywhere. Thus you obtain **for only 50 cts.** fifteen of the finest Sweet Peas, which even at our reduced prices for 1910 *amount in value to* $1.35! Nowhere else can you obtain such value and never before has it been possible even for us to equal this offer! We have been long recognized as AMERICAN "HEADQUARTERS FOR SWEET PEAS" and are determined to maintain this unique position.

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AN ELEGANT BOOK OF 178 PAGES—it is "THE SILENT SALESMAN" of the World's Largest Mail-Order Seed Trade. It tells the *plain truth* about the Best Seeds that can be grown,—as proved at our famous FORDHOOK FARMS,—the largest, most complete Trial Grounds in America. Handsomely bound with covers lithographed in nine colors it shows with the utmost plates, Nine Novelties and Specialties in unequaled Vegetables, and five of the finest Beautiful New Flowers. A SAFE GUIDE to success in the garden, it should be consulted by every one who plants, whether for pleasure or profit. It is **mailed FREE to every one** who *has a garden* and can appreciate QUALITY IN SEEDS. Shall we mail You a copy? If so, kindly *name* COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA and **write TO-DAY!**

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO.
Burpee Building, Philadelphia

we shipped over 100 crates, netting within a few dollars of our expenses. Meanwhile, we began work upon our house.

The lumber had to be hauled from the mill eleven miles distant, and the shingles and hardware from Cutler on the Bay. I made a little clearing and started in to haul my lumber. We had already purchased a good strong horse. Day after day I hauled lumber, leaving home at three o'clock in the morning and driving many times all day through a steady rain. At last the lumber was all on the ground, the timbers were cut and framed for the foundation and our first home became a reality. We moved in as soon as it was habitable, though considerable work still had to be done. We planned the house after the bungalow style, which is appropriate to this country, as it resists high winds.

I used novelty siding, double dressed. This was all the interior finish there was, but in a country where it never freezes this proved very comfortable and looked well. The cost of the house, not including my own labor, was as follows:

Carpenter work	$227.50
Lumber	153.75
Shingles	52.00
Hardware	35.20
Hauling	60.00
Total.	$528.45

After our house was completed, I began to enlarge the clearing. It seemed a pity to burn the logs, but that was the only way to dispose of

Grape fruit tree three years old. In our experience they are more profitable than oranges

them. Many a pine giant went up in smoke to make way for the orange and grape-fruit trees which were to follow them. The clearing grew slowly for other work needed my attention and had to be done.

The second year I planted eight acres of tomatoes. This season was as much too dry as the preceding one was wet. Still we made a little. I cannot give the exact figures, as the record for this year was destroyed.

In the spring I secured a position in Havana for two months and made enough to pay our expenses while there. This gave us a little vacation after our two years in the woods.

After returning, I was requested to take the homestead school, which I did for the next three years, tending my grove and raising an acre or two of vegetables for home use in my spare time.

From sources other than my homestead, I have taken in during our stay here $2,160. It would be impossible to estimate what we have received from the place. Aside from regular crops we always have had fresh vegetables, bananas, eggs, etc., and found a good market at the saw-mills and railroad camps.

All our surplus has gone to make our orange grove, which is just coming into bearing. This consists of 500 trees. We have a few of a number of tropical trees such as mangoes, avacado pears, etc., but by far the greater part of the grove is in citrus trees, mostly oranges and grape-fruit. So far we have found the grape-fruit the most profitable. Last year they sold on the tree for $2.25 per box, while the best grade of oranges hardly netted $2 packed. Last year my oldest trees were four years old. The balance were all ages down to buds just planted. From fifty three- and four-year old trees, I shipped ninety boxes of fruit. I find that the late varieties are the most profitable, as the fruit can be held in good condition until the bulk of the crop is shipped.

$200

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VICK QUALITY SEEDS

We offer these cash prizes at the New York State Fair next September. Fair officials will be the judges. No entrance fees. Anyone can enter. It will be a wonderful show of the most beautiful flowers that grow—Vick's Asters. Write for full particulars and we will send with them a copy of Vick's Garden and Floral Guide. This is the sixty-first annual edition and we've made it better and more helpful than ever. Every lover of flowers should have it—write for your copy to-day.

$840.00 IN PRIZES for the best specimens of vegetables grown from Vick Quality Seeds and exhibited at the New York State Fair next September. Anyone can enter, no entrance fees. Write for full particulars.

SPECIAL OFFER So you can find out for yourself how beautiful Asters can be, we will send 1 pkg. Vick's Daybreak, 1 pkg. Vick's Mixed Branching, and our book "How to Grow Asters"—all three for 10 cents.

James Vick's Sons, 406 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

A Touch of Color Early in the Year

A planting of our choice Azaleas, as illustrated here, makes a glorious showing of color early in the spring, before most things come out. We have them in many tints, shading from flesh to crimson—fine, stocky plants that will thrive not only in the South, but many sorts also in New York and further north. Beside Azaleas, we have an extensive stock of very desirable Trees and Plants for Spring—Hardy Shrubs of all kinds, Conifers, Field-Grown Roses, etc. Our attractive Catalogue for 1910 illustrates and describes these and will interest you. A copy will be mailed on request.

We're Ready with Trees and Plants for Spring

P. J. BERCKMANS CO., Inc.
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If you want effective, economical landscape service based upon thirty years' experience on fine estates of all sizes, public parks, etc.—

write today for our practical planting plan

Tell us your problem—and *without any retaining fee* we submit suggested plan, detail planting list and exact cost of stock required.

If you want to

plant for immediate effect

be sure to get our booklet "Beautifying Home Surroundings." Shows examples like California Privet Hedge illustrated below—*from photograph taken the day it was planted.*

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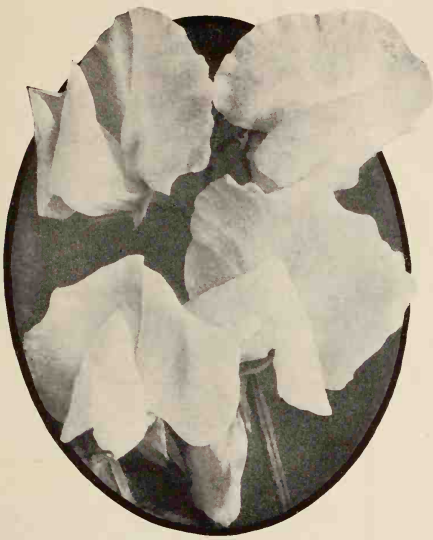
Do You Know the Secret of a Successful Garden?



Orchid-Flowering Sweet Pea Marie Corelli. Fully described in our free Garden Guide for 1910

It lies in securing quality seeds and getting them on time — seeds that will germinate quickly and properly and develop into thrifty, vigorous plants of the highest type.

Quality seeds are the kind we grow and sell; it is their excellence that has built up our large business and made it possible for us to issue a splendid GARDEN GUIDE that we are willing to send you free — 144 pages, heavily illustrated from real photographs of real flowers, and real vegetables, grown from

Boddington's Quality Seeds

Whatever your particular "hobby" in gardening, our Garden Guide will help you make it a greater success in this good year of 1910. Do you love flowers? Here are many pages devoted to Sweet Peas alone, with interesting articles by prominent and successful growers, telling how to plant and care for them. Pansies? Asters? Poppies? Nasturtiums? Petunias? These are all here, and hundreds of other varieties as well—beautifully illustrated and accompanied by concise, practical cultural directions for successful results.

"Boddington's Garden Guide"—1910

The Vegetable Department of this valuable Garden Guide is just as complete as the Flower section; in it are listed hundreds of the finest varieties of Quality Seeds for all gardens large or small—Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Cabbages, Lettuce, Beets, Celery, Corn, etc. These seeds have produced prize winning vegetables annually, at Lenox, New York, Madison, N. J., Lake Geneva, Lake Forest, Sewickley, etc.—and they will produce them for you!

There are also Bulb, Rose, Plant and Tool Departments, etc.—in fact, whatever is needed for the modern Garden may be selected through this Garden Guide. It is so conveniently arranged that you'll find no trouble whatever in making your selection. And we want you to have a copy—so write **now** and make up your order while there's time to do it right. It's Free. DON'T DELAY.

ARTHUR T. BODDINGTON, Seedsman, Dept. C, 342 W. 14th St., New York City

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Complete Home Study Courses in **Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Landscape Gardening, Forestry, Poultry Culture,** and **Veterinary Science** under Prof. Brooks of the Mass. Agricultural College, Prof. Craig of Cornell University and other eminent teachers. Over one hundred Home Study Courses under able professors in leading colleges. **250 page catalog free. Write to-day.**

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If you are out of reach of central station current and wish to install a gas engine electric outfit, either with or without storage battery, write for our Handbook, here illustrated. Alamo Electric Outfits are standard. Our prices are as low as consistent with high-grade machines suitable for permanent installations. Investigate our proposition, it places you under no obligation.

The Alamo Manufacturing Co., 52 South St., *Hillsdale, Mich.*

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ADVANCE EXHIBIT OF SPRING and SUMMER STYLES

To those who take personal pride and pleasure in the furnishing of their summer homes, our Advance Showing of Spring and Summer Styles offers exceptional opportunity for choice selections at attractive prices.

Enamel suites in soft colors, also enamel and gold, reproducing French Period designs, inimitable in distinctive beauty and elegance of workmanship.

Inspection of our New Decorative Fabrics is equally interesting and makes possible artistic results even at a most modest expenditure.

Visitors incur no obligation to purchase and comparison of prices with the best values obtainable elsewhere is particularly invited.

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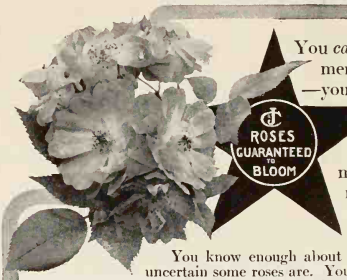

You *can't afford* to experiment with rose bushes —you should have the best roses in America, our roses, the kind supplied the most discriminating rose growers everywhere and the United States Government.

You know enough about roses to appreciate how uncertain some roses are. You know why this is, viz., because most rose growers *force* their roses for sale purposes only—and if they don't make good, why, then it's your fault.

Then you'll appreciate some of the things we do to *insure* the growth and bloom of our roses.

We grow all our roses on their own roots under conditions similar to those they'll encounter when they are planted in your garden. They're grown slowly and surely — *not forced.*

Also we take care of them in the matter of soil, etc., etc., doing certain things that we know will assure their growth and bloom when you plant them — in whatever locality you live.

That's why we can guarantee our roses to grow and to bloom.

That's why they are the best roses in America — and more.

That's why the leading rose-growing amateurs, the finest and most exclusive estates and the United States Government buy roses from us.

Now we want you to buy *our* roses and here's a suggestion we're going to make:

Send for The Blue Rose (The Sensation of the Century)

The Blue Rose is a new rose from Holland that originated from Crimson Rambler. It bears semi-double flowers of medium size, in large bunches. The originators describe the color as "reddish or rosy lilac when opening, changing to amethyst or metallic blue." Those who have seen it praise the Rose "Violet Blue" as a "very distinct and pleasing" novelty. We have for sale probably the largest and finest stock of this rose in the United States.

Send 25c. for the New Blue Rose, postpaid — or by express: 2-year size, 50c.; extra strong field plants, $1.00.

For a 25c. order for one of our Blue Roses or any other of the orders we will send our very interesting and instructive 132-page Guide to "The Best Roses in America," and other flowers, free, with our compliments. As we are sure to receive many orders for the Blue Rose, we would suggest you send your order immediately. Write

The Conard and Jones Co. Box 43 West Grove, Pa.

The Grounds Beautiful

A Home, to be ideal, must be set amid beautiful and harmonious surroundings. The costliest mansion is without attraction if the grounds about it are ugly or barren; while the house of modest pretensions in the midst of skillfully planned masses of green and flowering shrubs, or flanked by tasteful gardens, is possessed of immeasurable charm. Every home, old or new, where there is any room for planting, can be beautified by intelligent landscaping; nor need it call for great expenditure. No matter where you live we can accomplish this for you.

Superior Landscape Service Without Cost

You are offered the services of our large staff of professional landscape gardeners, practical growers, and expert planters; men who have designed and executed artistic and scientific landscape effects, who have grown and worked with plants all their lives.

We submit complete plans for beautifying city or suburban homes, public grounds or private estates. These plans are without charge. You, therefore, save the high fee and expense you would otherwise incur. There is no obligation on your part unless our plans for your grounds are acceptable to you. All you pay us for is the nursery stock necessary to work out the ideas.

All this stock is grown on our own extensive grounds of 1200 acres near Rochester, N. Y., the Flower City. We positively guarantee everything sold.

ASK FOR HANDSOME BOOK OF LANDSCAPE SUGGESTIONS

We want everyone interested in landscape improvement to have this book—"Beauty Out of Doors." It describes and pictures ideal landscape architecture, shows the treatment suggested for various problems, and gives several plans for as many different types of homes. To receive the book address

Brown Brothers Company
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Our complete descriptive catalogue of fruits, ornamental trees and shrubs sent upon request.

House at East View, New York. Built Entirely of Reinforced Concrete

UNBURNABLE HOMES—REINFORCED CONCRETE

We undertake the entire construction and equipment of house (including that of garage or stables), road building and grading, sewage disposal, water supply, etc., under a single contract.
ILLUSTRATIONS of our finished work sent on request.

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Engineer and Builder, 17 West 28th St., NEW YORK

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with choice shade and ornamental trees, vines, hedges, shrubs and roses. Complete assortment of

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

All guaranteed true to name and government inspected. Buy direct from the grower at wholesale prices. 1910 catalogue lists all the best new varieties. Send for it to-day.

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Old English Garden Seats
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Send for Catalogue of Many Designs
NORTH SHORE FERNERIES CO.
BEVERLY, MASS.

I did practically all the work, from clearing the land to budding the trees. The actual cost of raising a five-acre grove, based upon my own experience, is as follows:

FIRST YEAR	
Clearing land and digging holes	$250.00
Cost of trees (500 one-year-old buds)	125.00
Setting of trees (10 days at $1.50)	15.00
1 ton fertilizer	30.00
Hoeing trees (15 days at $1.50)	22.50
Total	$442.50
SECOND YEAR	
1½ tons fertilizer at $30	$ 45.00
Work (30 days at $1.50)	45.00
Total	$90.00
THIRD YEAR	
2 tons fertilizer at $40	$ 80.00
Work (30 days at $1.50)	45.00
Total	$125.00
FOURTH YEAR	
2½ tons fertilizer at $40	$100.00
Work (40 days at $1.50)	60.00
Total	$160.00

The third year the trees will usually set enough fruit to pay expenses. It is better to pull off the fruit as the trees will make a much better growth and that is what we work for during the first few years. The fourth year, an average of two boxes

Banana plant eighteen months old. It was necessary to stake it to keep it from falling

to the tree is a conservative estimate. At $2 net, this grove will net $2,000. Deducting $817.50, the total expense of the grove, there is a net gain of $1,183.50

The trees of bearing age in my grove have done somewhat better than this. However, to get this result, it is necessary to know the business and to do the work well. For instance, some groves are badly damaged by scale. In my grove, I have had very little trouble, as I always use high grade fertilizers. A little experimenting will show even an amateur what is best to use in these lines.

Many changes have taken place here in six years. The railroad has passed through on its way to Key West and with the railroad have come many settlers. The wagon roads are improving and the country is thickly dotted with homes and green orange groves. South of Cutler there have been established five schools.

In July I proved up on my homestead and the valuation my witnesses placed upon my improvements was $3,000.

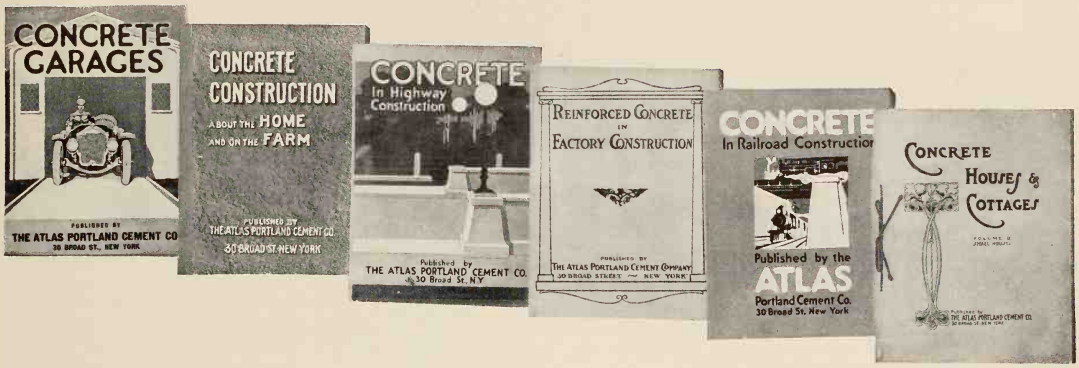
In our efforts, we have met with perhaps as much of failure as success. We knew nothing of citrus culture, or in fact any kind of horticulture, and our knowledge had to come through experience.

When we have been discouraged we have gone into our grove where every one of the trees is a personal pet. This one was raised from such a seed. That one was budded from a certain tree. All have been nursed and watched and enjoyed, and we did it all from the beginning. There is a satisfaction in picturing the untouched forest as it was at first and in remembering how it receded little by little, with our fruit trees following like the outposts of a conquering army.

Last summer were able to visit our old home and as I saw how little my fellow salesmen had advanced during those years, I felt that our adventure had indeed proved a success.

C. R. Ross.

ATLAS CEMENT LIBRARY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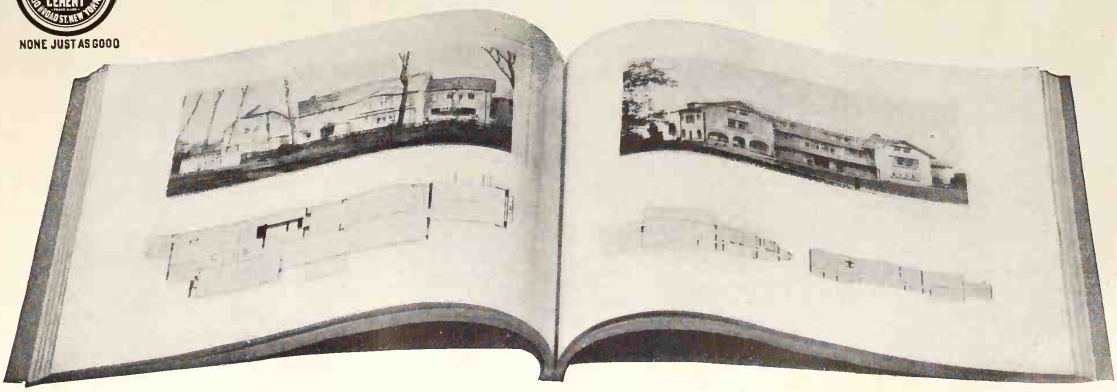
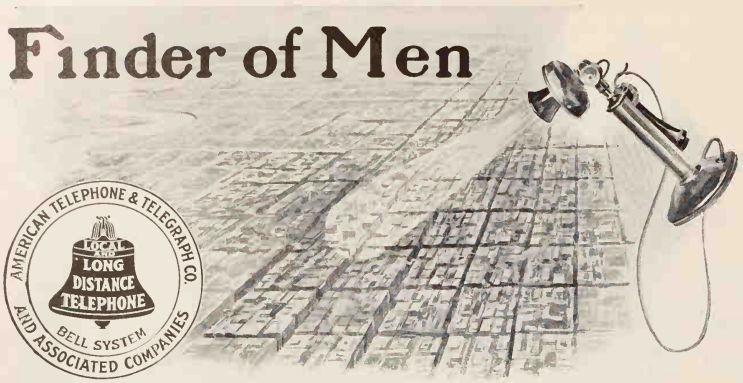


Finder of Men



An average American knows many people. But he does not always know where they are.

He has a thousand friends and acquaintances. Where are they at this particular moment? He can be sure of some of them—perhaps a dozen. But he wants to locate one or more of the others.

The Bell system enables him to reach them.

If he finds his friend at home, or in his place of business, he talks with him at once. If he learns that his friend is in some other town the Bell System will furnish the connection.

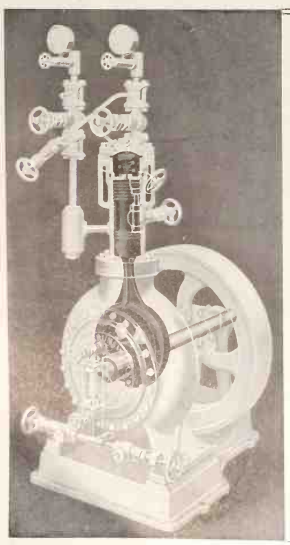
Cities are larger than they used to be. Men know and need to know more people. Yet the need of keeping in touch is as great as ever. Without Bell service there would be hopeless confusion.

The range of the telephone is not confined to one town or one community. It is not satisfying simply to learn that a man is out of town; through the Long Distance Service of the Bell System he may be reached, wherever he is.

The Bell Service extends to all communities. It reaches the millions of American people. One in twenty is a Bell subscriber. The other nineteen can be found because Bell service is universal service.

The telephone does more work for less money than any other servant of mankind. There is economy as well as efficiency in one system, one policy, universal service. Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



It Will Pay You to Look into the Brunswick Refrigerating Machine

This phantom illustration was made to show the simplicity and strength of construction of our ice-making and refrigerating machine. Many people who should have such a machine in their homes, still associate them with cold-storage houses and factories. Our machine is built for home use, yet its efficiency is relatively as high as the largest commercial machines.

Saves Ice, Food and Health Requires Less Care than an Ice-box

The fact that best proves our case is that the best homes in America are equipped with our machines, which refrigerate separated boxes designed for the storage of food, liquors, furs, etc., and also make hygienic ice for table use and cool water throughout the house. Any or all of these great conveniences are possible with our installations, yet no technical knowledge or experience is necessary to handle them. Simply switch on the power until the desired temperature is obtained, then turn it off again.

The machine will run for years with practically no repairs, and costs less for operation than your present bills for impure ice.

Write for free booklet and list of prominent users.

The Brunswick Refrigerating Co.,
119 Jersey Avenue New Brunswick, N. J.
NEW YORK OFFICES, 30 CHURCH STREET

A POULTRY CONTEST

THE value of competition as a stimulant to interest in any line of activity has long been recognized, but its application to poultry raising is something new.

A poultry contest, under the auspices of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., is announced by the Portland Junior Poultry Association, and the plan seems so remarkably good and worthy of emulation that we give below the rules governing the contest.

Any boy or girl between the ages of twelve and eighteen may take part in the contest, which will last one year.

The contestant must have not less than five nor more than fifty fowls in his flock. He shall choose his own chickens, and they may be of any breed or variety he prefers, or they may be crosses.

The contestant is not required to use any certain style or plan of house.

No hard and fast rules for the feeding and care of the fowls are laid down. The Agricultural College gives him the best information they can, but if for some reason he cannot follow their suggestions, he is at liberty to use other methods. The prizes will be given to those scoring the highest in the manner indicated below, whether the contestant follows the college's ideas or his own.

All contestants will receive exactly the same information or instruction, and this will be sent to them by the Department of Poultry Husbandry of the Oregon Agricultural College.

Blanks on which to keep records will be furnished by the College. All food must be weighed and the amount placed on the record sheet. The cost of the same will also be recorded; likewise the number of eggs laid each day, and the amount of money received from sale of eggs and chickens. These records will be easily kept with the blanks that will be furnished. Record-keeping is given a high value in the scoring for the reason that it is the records that will be of value to the public. The purpose of the contest will be defeated unless records are secured that have been carefully and accurately kept.

The flock and yards of each contestant will be inspected about once every two months by the professor of poultry husbandry of the College or his assistant, and markings will be given on the following basis:

SCALE OF POINTS

1.	Good record-keeping will count	20 points
2.	Good condition of the flock	20 points
3.	Good housing	10 points
4.	Good arrangement of yards	10 points
5.	Cleanliness of yards and house	10 points
6.	Good business methods in marketing products	10 points
7.	Well-fattened and well-dressed chicken	10 points
8.	Completion of Reading Course	10 points

Marks will be deducted from the score as follows:

DEMERITS

1.	Failure to send in reports when called for	5 points
2.	Reports coming in late	2 points
3.	Feeding rations that are not practicable	2 points
4.	Methods that entail too much labor	2 points
5.	Records missing at inspection	2 points

It will be understood that the number of eggs laid, or the amount of profit shown by the records, will not be considered in making the awards. It is expected that those scoring the highest in the manner outlined will secure a good egg yield, but the one getting the highest egg yield will not necessarily get the prize. Fowls vary greatly in egg-laying capacity, and it is possible that one contestant may do the best work with his flock and not get the highest egg yield. The prizes will be given to those who have done the best work with their chickens regardless of how many eggs they may have laid.

Those completing the reading-course will have 10 points added to their score, but any may enter the contest without taking the course, though they will have a better chance of securing a prize if they take it. The lessons will be sent free on request.

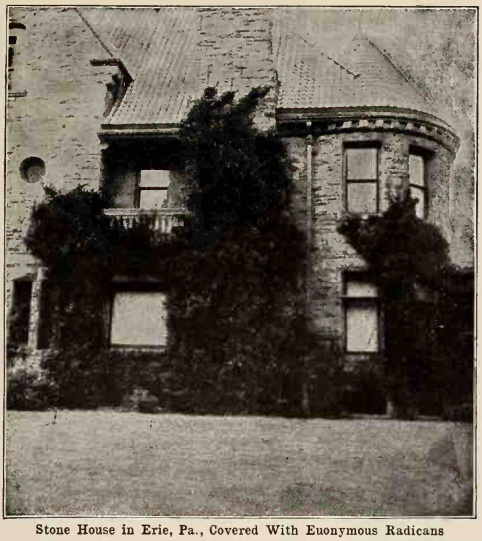
There will be no charge to those engaging in the contest. Each contestant will provide his own chickens and house, furnish the feed for the fowls, and whatever he makes out of the flock will be his own.

Each chicken must be leg-banded with a sealed leg band, furnished by the executive committee.

Some time during the spring a chicken show will be held, open to the members of the Association, at which special prizes, in addition to the

A SPLENDID EVERGREEN VINE

Euonymus Radicans



Stone House in Erie, Pa., Covered With Euonymous Radicans

WHY PLANT THE BOSTON IVY or *Ampelopsis Veitchi* which loses its leaves with the first frost, when you can have a more beautiful vine that holds its leaves all winter and is perfectly hardy. More beautiful than the English Ivy which is not hardy. For covering stone or brick walls this Euonymus is unsurpassed. The leaves are small, of a rich lustrous green and look just as well in the winter as they do in the summer. This vine can also be used instead of Box which is not hardy north of Washington, for making garden-edges or little hedges, and nothing is more beautiful for the purpose.

20 cents each, $2 per dozen, $14 per hundred
Extra Strong Plants, 30 cents each, $3 per dozen, $20 per hundred

We have the largest, finest and most comprehensive stock of Hardy Plants in America, including three hundred varieties of the choicest Peonies, one hundred varieties of Japanese and European Tree Peonies, and also the largest collection of Japanese Iris in the world, and an unsurpassed collection of named Phloxes. Our illustrated catalogue, describing these and hundreds of other Hardy Plants, Trees, Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Shrubs, will be sent on request.

"A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS," by J. Wilkinson Elliott, contains much information about Hardy Gardens, with plans for their arrangement We have made arrangements with the publishers of this book to furnish it to our customers at a very low price. Particulars on request

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It offers a relief from the dirt, danger and unsanitary conditions arising from old methods of illumination and gives an economical light that is both safe, convenient and healthful, in fact, there is no substitute for the soft, white light diffused by Tungsten Lamps, it is even said to rival day light.

Same engine can be used for operating pumping plant or other machinery. Engine operates on Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene or Distillate.

Larger plants in proportion up to 500 H. P.

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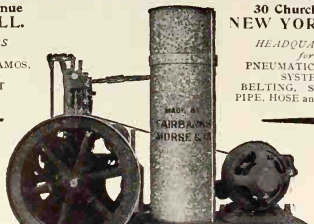

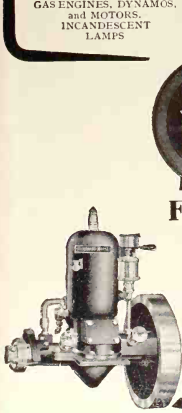

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The same relative skill in designing demanded by the more elaborate memorials is also necessary in securing a beautifully proportioned one of the simpler type.

To have done the larger things so surprisingly well, we must first have excelled in the smaller ones. We are still doing the smaller, simpler subjects in that same careful way, both as to design and workmanship.

At any of our various offices, you will find examples of our work, along with numerous goodly-sized photographs. When it is convenient, we would suggest your calling and having a talk with us.

However, many of our orders are taken solely by the aid of our booklet and photographs, which we are always glad to send. Having customers all over the States, frequently makes this latter way necessary.

The Leland Company

557 Fifth Avenue, New York

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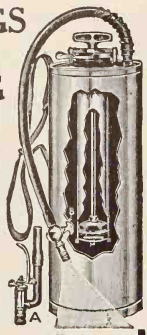
KEEP THINGS GREEN AND GROWING

IT will soon be spraying time. Men anxious for good results, whether for profit or personal satisfaction, will have the right equipment in readiness. There is the right equipment for every spraying purpose among the 40 styles and sizes of Auto-Sprays. Used and recommended by the U. S. Government and State Experiment Stations and by 300,000 Fruit Growers, Gardeners and Farmers. They have proved themselves the most efficient, convenient and all 'round satisfactory sprayers made.

Brown's Hand and Traction-Power

Auto-Sprays



No. 1

THIS HAND-POWER Auto-Spray No. 1 is just the thing for all such spraying as small trees, berries, potatoes and other vegetables up to 5 acres, and for whitewashing and disinfecting poultry-houses and stables. It has a capacity of 4 gallons; is conveniently carried over the shoulder, and, when fitted with our Auto-Pop Nozzle, will do the work of three ordinary sprayers and do it better with less solution.

THIS TRACTION-POWER Auto-Spray No. 28 is better than any other power sprayer, not excepting any steam, gas or gasoline rig. It develops and sustains power to spare for the large operations. No experienced help needed; no expense for power; no breakdowns. Capacity, 250 gallons. Other styles for field crop and vineyard work. All fitted with Non-Clog Atomic Nozzle, etc.

Book and Spraying Guide Free

Write today, and let us give you the right start with the right outfit. Any Auto-Spray may be returned if not satisfactory, and money will be cheerfully refunded. A postal brings you our book, showing just the Auto-Spray for your needs. Also contains a valuable spraying guide.

THE E. C. BROWN CO.
26 Jay Street Rochester, New York

Auto-Spray No. 28

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PROF. CRAIG

A course for Home-makers and Gardeners taught by Prof. Craig and Prof. Batchelor, of Cornell University.

Gardeners who understand up-to-date methods and practice are in demand for the best positions.

A knowledge of Landscape Gardening is indispensable to those who would have the pleasantest homes.

250 page catalogue free. Write to-day
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. C, Springfield, Mass.

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20 for 25c

Everybody loves the Lily of the Valley and they are the most delicately beautiful of all flowers. They are perfectly hardy, easily grown and require no attention after once setting out but grow and multiply year after year. They produce an abundance of lovely, pure white bell-shaped flowers which are deliciously fragrant.

Lily of the Valley

roots have usually been rather expensive, but we now offer 20 choice roots for 25 cents, 100 for $1.00, 1,000 for $8.00, charges prepaid and with full directions for growing. They are nice to plant beside porches, in borders, amongst shrubbery, in shady nooks and in cemeteries.

Large descriptive catalogue of all kinds of plants, seeds, and bulbs mailed free. Ask for it.

IOWA SEED CO.
Dept. 11, Des Moines, Iowa.

general prizes, will probably be offered. There will be exhibits of hens with chicks, broilers alive and dressed, fancy and utility fowls.

The boy or girl having the highest score at the end of the contest will receive the first prize of $100 in gold. To the one having the second highest score $50 will be paid; and to each of the next ten highest, $5 will be paid.

This poultry contest is undertaken solely for the purpose of stimulating an interest in the poultry industry and to give the young people an opportunity to employ their spare hours in a profitable way. It will not be necessary for the contestant to neglect his school duties; the work may easily be done in his spare time outside of school.

THE GILA MONSTER

THE strange and forbidding lizard known as the Gila monster, would hardly be included among possible pets, yet some years ago the writer was on fairly good terms with an adult specimen, though it should be said that all expressions of good fellowship on his part, as scratching the animal's head, were made with a stick of liberal length, and no liberties were taken with Heloderma, as the lizard is denominated.

Of all the lizards of America, indeed of the world, this is the most interesting; not only on account of its hideous and armored appearance, but from the fact that it has been known to kill a human being by its bite and has an established reputation, at least in Arizona and New Mexico,

The Gila monster is the only lizard known to be venomous, except the Mexican crust-lizard

as a decidedly dangerous reptile. An interesting difference of opinion exists on this point among naturalists, Dr. Wier Mitchell leading the advocates of its poisonous nature. Dr. Shufeldt of the Smithsonian was bitten by a Heloderma while examining it, and had some difficulty in reaching a friend's room. He was treated with a small quantity of whiskey, the hand being kept in ice and laudanum applied, and later a lead-water wash. The pain was intense all through the night, but did not extend above the wrist, and in forty-eight hours had practically disappeared.

Notwithstanding this, Dr. Shufeldt declared that the bite was not more poisonous than that of any enraged animal, to which Dr. Wier Mitchell took exception. The lizard which bit Dr. Shufeldt was induced to bite the edge of a saucer, and during the process a secretion exuded, which was collected, examined, and found to be of an alkaline character, differing entirely from the venom of snakes; the poison of the latter affecting the respiratory organs, while that of the Heloderma attacks the spinal cord and heart.

Some of the matter taken from Dr. Shufeldt's specimen was injected into the breast of a pigeon, producing death in seven minutes. In the instance of a rabbit, the animal died in one minute and thirty-five seconds.

Despite the conflict of opinion among naturalists who have experimented with Heloderma, I know of one man who was killed by the bite, and I received the following account from an acquaintance, a well-known man on the Pacific slope. In riding across the country in Arizona, near

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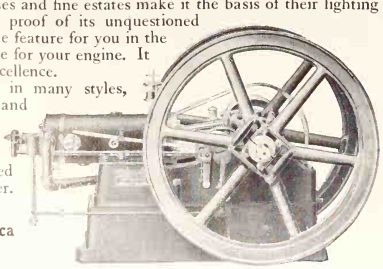

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Tempe, he came across a large Heloderma, and wishing to secure it for a friend he caught and lashed it to his saddle behind him. Later, forgetting it, he threw his hand behind him, when it was seized by the lizard, which clung to his fingers with a bulldog-like grip impossible to dislodge. My informant at the time was a number of miles from a ranch house or town, but realizing that time was an important factor in the incident, he put spurs to his horse and raced at full speed. In a few moments his arm began to swell, and doubtless few rides have been made under such conditions, the details of which are not necessary. He barely reached the ranch house, and had a narrow escape from death, establishing, at least in that part of Arizona, the fact that the Gila monster is poisonous.

The specimen I had under observation for some months was eighteen inches in length, and as disagreeable a creature as one could well imagine. Its general color was a purplish black with seven or eight yellowish or dirty white or orange rings, which gave it a blotched or ringed appearance; the skin was rough, seemingly made up of plates or tubercles of a complex nature, which in color, shape, and general appearance suggested an armor, the animal presenting a decidedly forbidding appearance. Its head was blunt, suggesting a battering ram; the eyes small; the tail was as long as the body, but stout and blunt. The feet were short and stout, each having five pronounced claws.

This specimen was lethargic even in the hot sun, slow of movement and difficult to arouse, though it would occasionally, when enraged by persistent nagging, seize a stick and hold it with suggestive force. At other times it would slowly raise its head and expel air from its mouth — a possible attempt to hiss — its breath being fetid and intensely disagreeable. When scratched with a stick it would often settle down or try to flatten

Granite Creek, Arizona. Places like this, where the heat is intense, are favorite haunts for the Gila monster

itself out, doubtless enjoying the sensation, but would suddenly rise and eject its breath with a blowing sound.

In its native state in the Sonora region, or in New Mexico, Arizona or Nevada, where it is found in the hottest places, the Heloderma displays the same sluggish nature; it makes little or no attempt to escape, merely writhing when picked up.

The most interesting feature of this forbidding creature is its poison. The teeth are elevated, long and conical and slightly curved, and have a conspicuous furrow from the base to the tip, apparently for the passage of some secretion, though no poison gland has been found and the saliva is supposed by some observers to be the poison, and without question the bite of the lizard is poisonous to the average person, the question of fatality depending upon the condition of the victim.

The Heloderma, two species of which are known, is characteristic of the strange region in which it is found, a denizen of arid country where the heat is often intense and pitiless. It is a fitting inhabitant of the areas which abound in heated rocks, strange cacti, and conditions which seem impossible to the average lizard, and where progressive dessication appears to be the rule. It is frequently found in localities which appeal to the imagination, as peculiar enclosed basins of lofty cliffs of superheated rocks, like Granite Creek, or narrow canons leading down from hills or mountains where the heat is intense and the conditions almost impossible at times for human beings. Like the rattlesnake, it is considered a menace to life, and is invariably destroyed by Mexicans and Indians. CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

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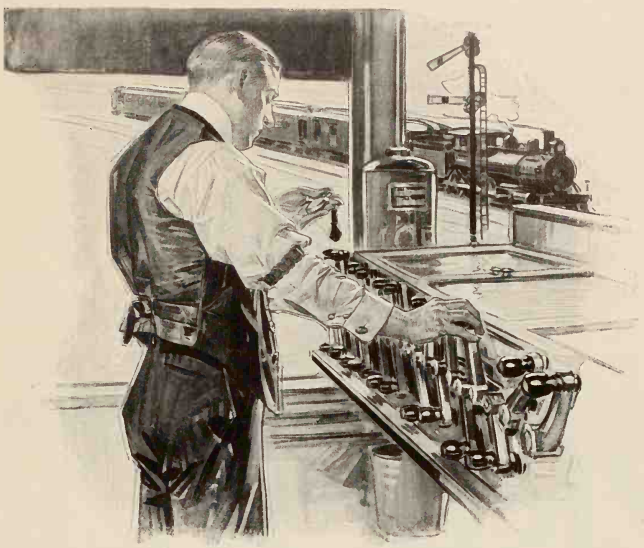

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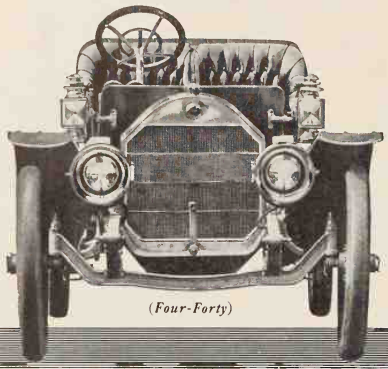

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SOME GENERAL HINTS FOR GOLFERS

DON'T play too much golf if you want to get on in the game. Three rounds a day are too much for any man, and if he makes a practice of playing them whenever he has the opportunity, his game is sure to suffer. He often says that his third round is the best of the day. But what about the first next morning? Two rounds a day are enough, and these two rounds on three days of the week are as much golf as is good for any player who does not want to become careless and stale.

Remember that the player who first settles down to the serious business of a hard match has the advantage. In a majority of cases concentrated purpose is the secret of victory.

You must be thoughtful if you want to get on in golf. Most players when they make an exceptionally good stroke gaze delightedly at the result, and then begin to talk about it as to exactly how they did it, though it must be obvious that for that good result to have been obtained the stroke must have been played in a particularly correct and able manner. Unless by pure accident, no good ever comes of a bad stroke. When you have made a really wonderfully good shot — for you — bring yourself up sharply to find out exactly how you did it. Notice your stance, your grip, and try to remember the exact character of the swing that you made and precisely how you followed through. Then you will be able to do the same thing next time with great confidence. Usually when a player makes a really bad stroke you see him trying the swing over again — without the ball — wondering what went wrong. It would pay him much better to do the good strokes over again in the same way every time he makes them, so as to impress the method of execution firmly upon his mind.

Take more risks when you are down to your opponent than when you are up on him. If you play a difficult shot successfully, the circumstance will probably have some effect upon the other man.

It is a mistake continually to exercise extreme caution. One's play is severely cramped by an excess of care.

Try, whenever possible, to make matches with opponents who are at least as good, if not better, than yourself. This will do your game more good than playing with an inferior player against whom you will always be liable to play in a careless manner.

Always make an effort to improve your game, and do not content yourself with the idea that you go out on the links for the exercise only. It is more difficult or less pleasant trying to play better than it is to go on continually in the same old way.

When making a match, do not try to get a greater allowance of strokes than that to which you are entitled on your handicap, alleging to your opponent that the said handicap is an unfair one. Your opponent may think you are a little too "keen"; and if he grants your improper request, and you should then win the match, he may think some other things besides.

Remember that more matches are lost through carelessness at the beginning than through any other cause. Always make a point of trying to play the first hole as well as you have ever played a hole in your life. The favorite saying of some players: "I never try to win the first hole," is the most foolish thing ever said in connection with the game of golf. Win as many holes as you can in the early part of the game. They may be useful for you to fall back upon later on, and in any event you are that much to the good.

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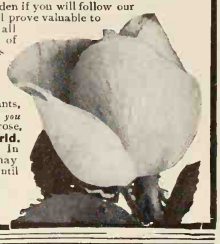

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TRAFFIC IN BOGUS ANTIQUES

A BULLETIN issued on November 24, 1909, by the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, at Washington, contains information of value to collectors. The bulletin may be obtained from the Bureau on request; it is No. 3644. It is of such unusual interest that we reprint it in part:

Consul Maxwell Blake, in writing from Dunfermline of the frauds which are still perpetrated on the inexperienced collector of old silver and china and period furniture by dealers throughout the United Kingdom and continental Europe, says:

"The United States is reputed by the well-informed to harbor more 'artistic atrocities' that were purchased as genuine than any other country in the world, and we may see even a greater flux of pseudo works of art to American shores unless these frauds are detected by Government experts, or rejected by the public taste. The purpose of this article is to state facts, not opinions, and it is not addressed to the experienced collector. A real service, however, may possibly be conferred by warning the inexperienced — those who, perhaps, go abroad for the first time and find the curiosity shops places of interest, and many of whom, doubtless, can little afford to be so heavily penalized for their credulity by antique dealers.

"Just now miniatures and decorated snuff and patch boxes are being most extensively collected by Americans. These and other such small 'articles of vertu' are manufactured by dextrous copyists and are readily procurable by the gross. No one not possessing knowledge of the subject, great experience, and discrimination should ever allow himself to be tempted to purchase miniatures unless he is content to possess a cabinet of forgeries. The vast quantity of bijouterie, Dresden, and Battersea enamel ware that is just now flooding the market is made on the Continent, principally for the American trade. Apart from the painting on these boxes, which is poor in quality and generally a crude copy of some original example, if one will observe closely it will be revealed that the rim to which the top is hinged is artificially colored, and that the evidences of fresh glue exuding from underneath is a further betrayal of its modern and hasty origin.

"Color prints are almost as difficult to judge as miniatures and snuff-boxes, since in the past they have been very legitimately, and sometimes very beautifully, copied. But many of these fine reproductions, which originally were only intended as such, have been converted into 'antiques,' to be sold to the inexperienced at much enhanced prices. It may, therefore, safely be accepted, on the authority of those who know, that genuine old prints and engravings are never to be found on the bargain counter by the amateur collector.

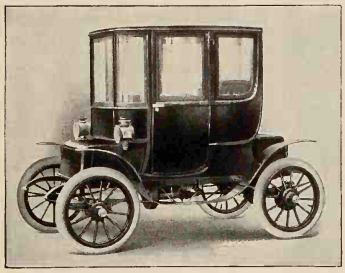
"OLD MARKS" ON CHINA MEANINGLESS

"The collection of china, likewise, must inevitably lead the novice to an even more hopeless plight. Genuine examples of Dresden, Chelsea, Worcester, or Bow are worth more than their weight in gold; yet what one may fondly imagine to be a convincing piece, with its refined decoration and simple gilding, bearing the golden anchor, is not a bit of old Chelsea, but a 'fake' made by well-known firms on the Continent. Only the uninitiated now put any reliance in 'old marks.' They are meaningless, and are freely applied to modern copies with open and notorious forgery. There are occasionally some rare pieces of china and pottery yet to be procured, as well as genuine examples of the more recent periods of some of the notable factories (usually early nineteenth century), such as Derby, Worcester, Spode, Coalport, and Rockingham china, and Wedgwood, Spode, Mason and other Staffordshire potteries. But even then such pieces should be purchased only under expert advice and with a written guaranty of genuineness.

"With reference to the effectiveness of the written guaranty, the English courts have recently sustained the contention that if a false description of an antique is given in the invoice, the purchaser is entitled to full recovery. The written guaranty is, therefore, far from being valueless, and should always be insisted on as a protection. Furthermore, any evasion or hesitation on the part of a dealer to give one should be accepted as a token of his dishonesty.

"Before leaving the subject of china it might be stated that Cromwellian coins of small denomination, wholly worthless to the numismatic collector, bring from ten to fifteen times their face value

The "First and Foremost" Electric



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are the Acknowledged Standard of the world. Their pre-eminence is unassailable because it is based on all-around superiority. The name Baker stands for all that is best in a motor car — Handsome Bodies — safe control, reliable brakes, ample speed, great mileage, and absolute dependability under all conditions. All new models have our improved bevel gear shaft drive transmission—the greatest improvement ever made in electric motor car construction. It requires no adjustment, and its constant lubrication gives practically unlimited life, increasing the efficiency of the car the longer it is operated. This new drive entirely eliminates all chain troubles and puts the Baker so far in advance of all other electrics that comparison is no longer possible.

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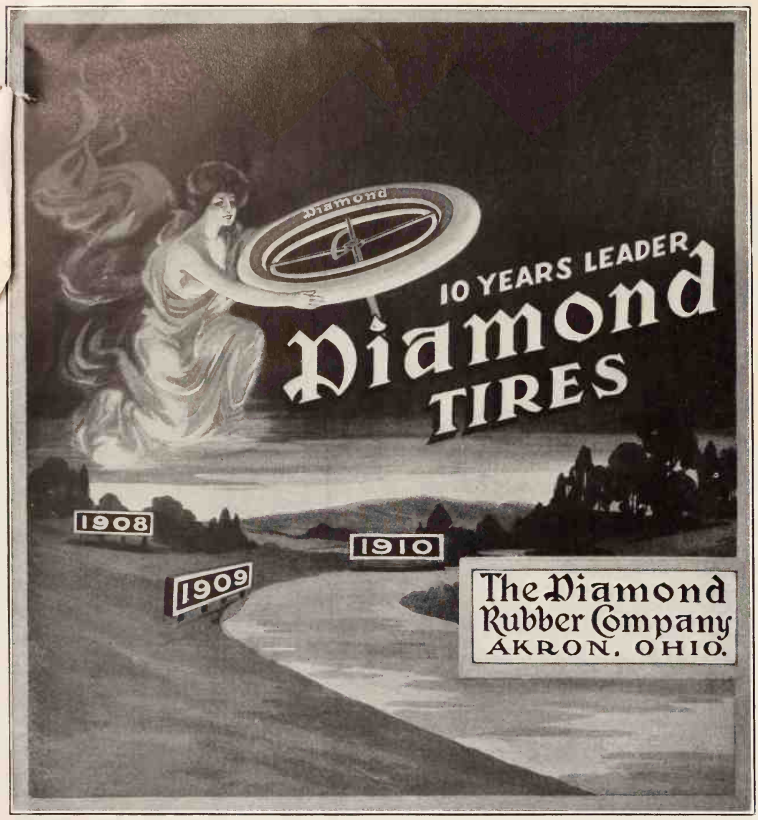

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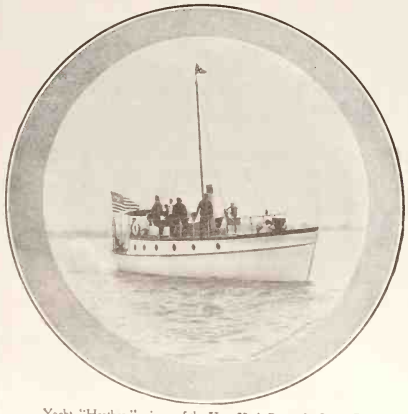

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among purveyors of 'fake' antiques, since they can be embedded in a tray or the bottom of a punch or toddy ladle to convince the gullible of the genuineness of his purchase.

"The forger of old English silver has been somewhat restrained by fear of the law, which makes the sophistication of hall-marks in Great Britain a very hazardous occupation. Likewise, the almost prohibitive prices for which Early English silver is offered confine its collection, generally speaking, to connoisseurs. The ingenuity of the fakir, however, is none the less occasionally exercised to insert into some late piece or modern copy old marks taken from an article of little value. Beyond the actual intrinsic value of the metal, specimens of the Late Georgian period are worthless, yet they are now being extensively collected by many dealers throughout Great Britain for sale to American customers, who willingly pay from ten to twenty times their trade value.

MUCH FAKED SHEFFIELD PLATE OFFERED

"It is a difficult undertaking to attempt to dispel the threefold illusion that old Sheffield plate is to be found almost anywhere in the United Kingdom; that it is as valuable as silver of the same period, and that the genuine can easily be detected from the spurious by the fact that it has a discernible subsurface of copper. Now the truth of the matter is that much modern electroplate is done on a copper body, as was the case with the old. The precise difference, however, between the old and the new is that, with respect to the former, the silver was first fused and beaten on to a copper block, the whole slug afterward being worked into shape by hand; whereas, after the discovery of the process of electroplating in 1840, or thereabouts, the article to be silvered was mechanically evolved and the silver instantaneously applied by means of the electro process. The results of these two methods are vastly dissimilar, for instead of the play and accident of light on a beaten and uneven surface, which imparts one of the chief charms to the hand-wrought process there is, when the silver has been mechanically applied, only an assertiveness and garish regularity of surface. Genuine old Sheffield plate in its original and unrenovated condition is worth about 80 per cent. as much as modern silver, and about 25 per cent. of silver of a contemporary period. It is, however, worth five or six times the commercial value of 'faked' Sheffield plate, with which in no other way can a comparison be made. Literally tons of faked Sheffield plate are now being manufactured, most of which, sooner or later, finds its way to America and the colonies.

"With respect to pewter, the love for which did not assert itself until long after most of it had disappeared in the melting pot, it might safely be said that 95 per cent. of all one could find through England and Scotland has been made within the last ten years. Likewise, practically all the 'old Dutch' brass articles, such as alms dishes, plaques, candlesticks, and jardinières, are of modern make, although they may reach the dealer via Holland. The production of 'old masters' and ancestors continues a lucrative industry in Great Britain, it being a matter for serious regret that the talent, and sometimes even genius, suggested by these fraudulent works of art should be abased to such mean ends.

CLEVER RUSE OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE DEALER

"Difficulties thicken as the subject of old English furniture is approached. Large stakes are here frequently played for and the cunning of the dealer amounts to sheer genius. Illustrative of this, an instance of recent occurrence may be cited: What purported to be some exceptionally rare Chippendale chairs were sold by a well-known dealer to a certain nobleman who unhesitatingly accepted the dealer's word that they were genuine. Some time after this, however, the services of an expert were employed to further examine them, when it was revealed that a swindle had been perpetrated, the chairs being nothing more than fine modern copies. The customer informed the dealer of this discovery, demanding, on penalty of exposure, that the full purchase price be immediately refunded. Much to the purchaser's surprise the dealer refused to make restitution under circumstances which he alleged involved both his reputation and his honor. But to put it differently, if the customer would simply state his dissatisfaction with his purchase, then he (the dealer), knowing the chairs to be genuine, would thank him for the privilege of being allowed to recover them, but, it must be dis-

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YOU'VE simply got to have Weed Chains. No experienced motorist will leave his garage without Weeds tucked away in his car. If it isn't raining or snowing it is likely to before you get back. Weed Chains are positively as "necessary as gasolene." They have proven their effectiveness during many years of service. They are not an experiment. They made the New York-Paris Race possible. They are used by the winning cars in every Glidden tour. They are on practically every car when there is danger of skidding—in fact, they are an absolute necessity. You can't get along without them so buy a set to-day.

Here are some Weed Chain Facts. They eliminate the only danger left in motoring because they prevent skidding. They enable every automobile to climb hills easily. They secure positive traction. They prevent slipping or sliding over ice-covered pavement, slippery or "greasy" asphalt. You can travel over snow-covered roads or highways deep in mud. In fact, you go anywhere anytime with Weed Chains. Weed Cross Chains are specially hardened—our process of hardening lengthens the life of the Cross Chains, thereby enabling them to outlast and outwear other so-called anti-skidding devices. Check coupon below for our interesting little non-skid folder. It contains valuable information that you ought to know.

WARNING:—Weed Chains are imitated. If you value your safety beware of the imitation. Genuine Weeds—real Weeds have Brass Plated Cross Chains and the word "Weed" is stamped in the hooks. Insist upon getting Weed Chains with the Brass Plated Cross Chains. They make motoring safe—comfortable—enjoyable. They cannot injure your tires because they are constantly creeping.

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Up in a jiffy—down in a jiffy. Just as easy as taking off a derby.

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Everything for ignition. Other makes are sold "as good as Connecticut"—there's a reason.

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Use it and take the hills on "the high."

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Absolutely accurate—the only speed-indicator above suspicion.

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The "Big Noise" that goes down the road—not back in the car.

We fill mail orders only if you mention your dealer's name and address, so that we can adjust the matter with him.

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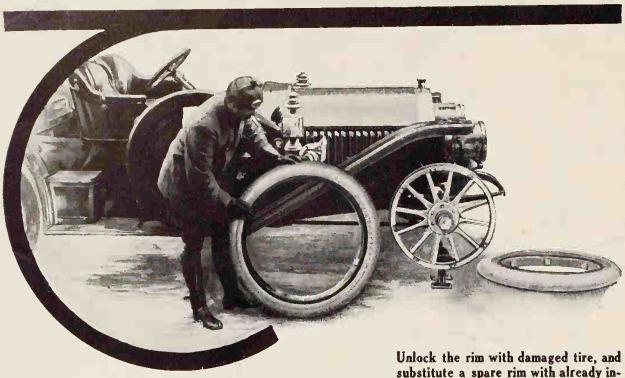

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Enable you to change your tires anywhere, without loss of time, annoying exertion or even tire-pumping.

Abolish the lug and staybolt nuisance of other rims.

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tinctly understood, only upon the terms and conditions of an ordinary sale. The dealer thereupon offered about $1,000 over and above the sum for which the chairs had previously been purchased. To this, of course, the nobleman demurred, protesting that he desired no profit from an unfortunate venture, but in the end, in order to secure the recovery of his money, he was prevailed upon to acquiesce in this extraordinary proposal.

"The chairs having been duly returned, no great time elapsed before another customer took their purchase under consideration. A sale had now, however, become much simplified, for not only could the source of the purchase be pointed to with pride, but actually the check was exhibited, showing beyond all doubt that the chairs had been purchased from Lord ——, the well-known collector, at a price indicative of their apparent worth. Thus the dealer, shadowing his own dishonesty by this clever ruse, contrived to snatch even a further profit out of this second and more unscrupulous transaction.

"It is no exaggeration to say that such episodes are a daily occurrence in the antique trade, except that, generally speaking, the ignorant purchaser seldom gets in exchange for his investment even so much as a good modern copy. Many so-called antique shops actually carry on business without having one genuine piece of antique furniture in their establishments. Fine pieces of period furniture bring higher prices in London than in New York, and the inexperienced American collector has little chance of outwitting the alert dealers and connoisseurs of England when it comes to securing something for nothing.

OTHER PITFALLS FOR THE INEXPERIENCED COLLECTOR

"In Holland, old chests, cabinets, desks, and chairs of little value are collected and, after being veneered with cheaply made marquetry, are sent to Great Britain. Old oak beams from demolished churches or granaries are likewise in constant demand for conversion into Jacobean refectory tables and Queen Anne furniture. Mid-Victorian pedestal sideboards are amputated into specimens of Robert Adam, and conventional inlay suitable for Sheraton furniture is cut out by machinery and supplied in any quantity to those who have skill and inclination to fabricate antiques. Grandfather clocks are frequently made up of such incongruities as a modern dial with a forged maker's name and date, an old case patched up and set off by modern inlay, and perhaps works of about fifty years ago. Grandfather chairs are also, almost without exception, modern, or old frames debauched by new cabriole or claw-and-ball legs. Violins signed Stradivarius or Jacobus Stainer, surreptitiously hidden in rubbish heaps, are replaced by others as soon as sold. 'Old' armor, medals, and medallions, all of modern origin, abound in rich profusion. 'Antique' Spanish, Portuguese, and English paste jewelry everywhere intrudes itself. A flood of cheap and inartistic Japanese ware is also pouring out over the country; prints, gold lacquer, cloisonné enamel, ivory, and bronze contributing a full share to the swelling volume of alloys and commercial antiques.

"To successfully collect nowadays requires expert knowledge and technical training, since it may be generally stated that nothing but the veriest trash is to be found in 90 per cent. of the antique shops of Great Britain and the Continent. Those, therefore, who wish to secure genuine antiques would better make up their minds that it will be more satisfactory and cheaper in the end, to purchase only on expert advice or of dealers willing to give a written stipulation that all articles sold are guaranteed to be approximately of the period represented, and, with respect to English furniture, that no carving, inlay, or repairs not frankly admitted have been added; purchase money to be refunded should any of these statements prove on examination to be untrue."

HOW TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES

THE object of pruning is to keep the tree open and well balanced. After the third or fourth year from planting it should be pruned only enough to keep it in shape and to prevent limbs from making a disproportionate growth.

Quinces should be pruned vigorously every year, cutting back from one-half to two-thirds the length of the tree to form an open head so that the light can penetrate the north side of the tree. Pear, cherry and plum trees need very little pruning after they commence bearing, except cutting out dead wood. D. MACPHERSON.

For all Social Exigencies
—the theatre, shopping, calling or evening functions, and in all kinds of weather.

The Town and Country 15-30 H. P. is "the car luxurious." It is designed and built throughout to embody the fullest degree of richness, refinement, elegance and convenience for town and country use.

Its motor is so quiet and evenly balanced that neither sound nor vibration is noticeable. It is so powerful that every road hill is taken with ease, so flexible and can be turned in so short a space that progress through congested city thoroughfares is made quickly without jerking—silently.

Limousines and landaulets are fitted with electric light, clock, note pad, cigar lighter, speaking tube. The design and finish being the expression of the greatest elegance, luxury and refinement.

The Sturdiest Car

The yearly depreciation of Stearns Motor Cars, as compared with other makes, is very small. This is particularly true of our closed cars, as Stearns Limousines and Landaulets after five years of service are in very good order and in steady daily use.

Stearns cars have more reserve power than any car of like rating of any make—the reserve force in a Stearns engine is what has made Stearns power famous.

We spend extravagantly in the making, where the expenditure adds to the strength.

That is why the Stearns costs more than common cars.

But that is also why the Stearns endures.

All Stearns cars are equipped with Continental Demountable Rims.

Therefore the Ultimate

No car is more luxurious or aristocratic.

It is mechanically perfect, the sturdiest made and therefore the ultimate car.

Most Stearns owners have owned other makes. It has seemed natural for them to progress gradually through varying grades of quality until they reached the Stearns—the ultimate of excellence. But once Stearns owners, they have settled down into a contented pride of ownership.

The car shown above is the famous 15-30 H. P. Stearns Limousine Town and Country Car. It can also be had in landaulet, touring car or toy tonneau body.

A more powerful car, of equal quality and luxury, will be found in the 30-60 H. P. chassis.

Licensed under the Selden patent.
Member A. L. A. M.

(33)

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"...t Riding Car In The World"

A Vanderbilt Winner.

Has Amazed Motordom by Its Long Non-Stop Mile-a-Minute Runs

Few cars endure the tremendous strain of a mile-a-minute speed for any great distance without stopping.

In the Vanderbilt, the Marmon "Thirty-two" stock car won the Wheatley Trophy, going the 190 miles in 190 minutes without a stop.

In the Atlanta Races, the Marmon "Thirty-two" stock car won the 120 mile race in 109 minutes without a stop.

In the New Orleans Races, the Marmon "Thirty-two" stock car won the 100-Mile Race in 107 minutes (on a one-mile circular track), without a stop.

From the inception of its racing career, at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Races last August, the Marmon's superb stability — even more than its speed — has made it a prominent factor in strenuous long-distance events.

The same stability has been proved in Glidden Tours and other reliability contests, year after year.

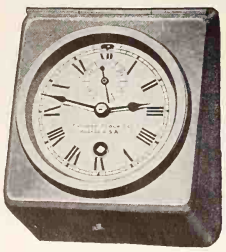
No other car has ever proved so convincingly, by every known test, that it has the STABILITY to endure and satisfy under hard service.

The Marmon is manufactured (not merely assembled) by a company known to buyers of high-grade machinery, the world over, for more than fifty years.

One chassis only—the "Thirty-two"—with option of body. 32-40 H. P. Weight 2300 lbs. Complete, high-class equipment. $2650.

Nordyke & Marmon Co. (Estab. 1851) Indianapolis, Ind.

Bronze Metal DORIC



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A WORD FROM THE EDITORS

IF YOU are a gardener, on a large or small scale, now is the time when you ought to be doing your planning. To that end we publish in March our big double gardening number. This year we hope to have a bigger, better, more beautiful, more helpful garden number than ever before.

Detailed description of the contents is unnecessary here, because it appears on page 395, in "The Talk of the Office."

Owing to the crowded condition of this special number, the two series, by Mr. Butler and the Dimocks, will be omitted in March. In April will appear one of Mr. Butler's funniest stories — "Chesterfield Whiting"; in the series on Canadian life we have a stirring chapter — "The River Driver of Quebec."

LAWN NOTES

EARLY spring is the best time for sowing your newly made lawn, although it may be sown at any time if water is sufficiently plentiful to keep the seed from drying out.

Kentucky blue grass is the best to sow. It does not start quickly, however, so that it is well to put with it a little red top and white clover. These come up very quickly and make a good showing the first season, but are finally choked out by the blue grass, A good mixture consists of three bushels of blue grass, two pounds of solid red top and two pounds of white clover. For use on steep banks, add to the above a pound of timothy to each bushel of blue grass.

In sowing, scatter the seed evenly, then rake it into the ground and roll evenly.

If a grass cover is desired at the earliest possible moment, sow oats with the grass, cutting them off when six inches high. Keep this coarse lawn well trimmed, and do not allow the oats to go to seed.

Do not run a mower over a newly made lawn; cut the grass for the first time by hand. After the grass is once cut, keep it well trimmed, mowing it especially often during the cool weather of spring and early autumn. It will not hurt the lawn to leave the clippings upon it occasionally, but of course a lawn is always improved by a light raking. Use a wooden rake or one with rounded tines, so as not to tear out the roots. Keep the grass closely trimmed about the shrubbery with hand shears. J. S.

CANNING EGGS

THE home manager who keeps a small flock of hens (and often she who keeps a large flock, too) knows that several times in the year there is a shortage in the fresh egg supply. Setting time, moulting time and severe winter weather are the periods which try cooks' souls.

The following inexpensive plan for regulating the egg supply has stood the test of years in our family, no failure having resulted when directions have been carefully followed, and perfectly fresh, sound eggs have been put into clean, dry cans, covered by thoroughly dried coal ashes — not wood ashes — the cans being turned every third day, at least, on side or end. These eggs have been used throughout six and eight months for the most delicate cookery, for boiling, poaching, etc. True, after the fourth month the cook prefers not to hard-boil them for fear the white should be dark colored, though the egg is pure.

We melt the tops off old quart fruit and vegetable cans, sift coal ashes through an old-fashioned sifter, both cans and ashes being perfectly dry. Then a heavy cushion of ashes is placed in a can, three eggs put upon this, without touching; over these ashes are filled, then another layer of eggs, and so on to the top, the eggs being entirely separated by the ashes, and a heavy cushion of the latter topping off the can. Over this is tied heavy paper bearing the date and number of the can in the order of filling, the first filled cans being first used. At least twice a week, oftener if possible, these cans are turned on the sides or opposite ends to prevent the yolks from sinking through the whites to the shells, sticking to them and thereby inducing decay.

The cans may be used again and again; the ashes, too, by keeping both in a dry place.

We put up a few cans whenever eggs are plentiful, using them whenever they are needed, but the principal winter and spring supply is packed in September and October. L. B. M.

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GRACE AND BEAUTY OF CASE DESIGN,
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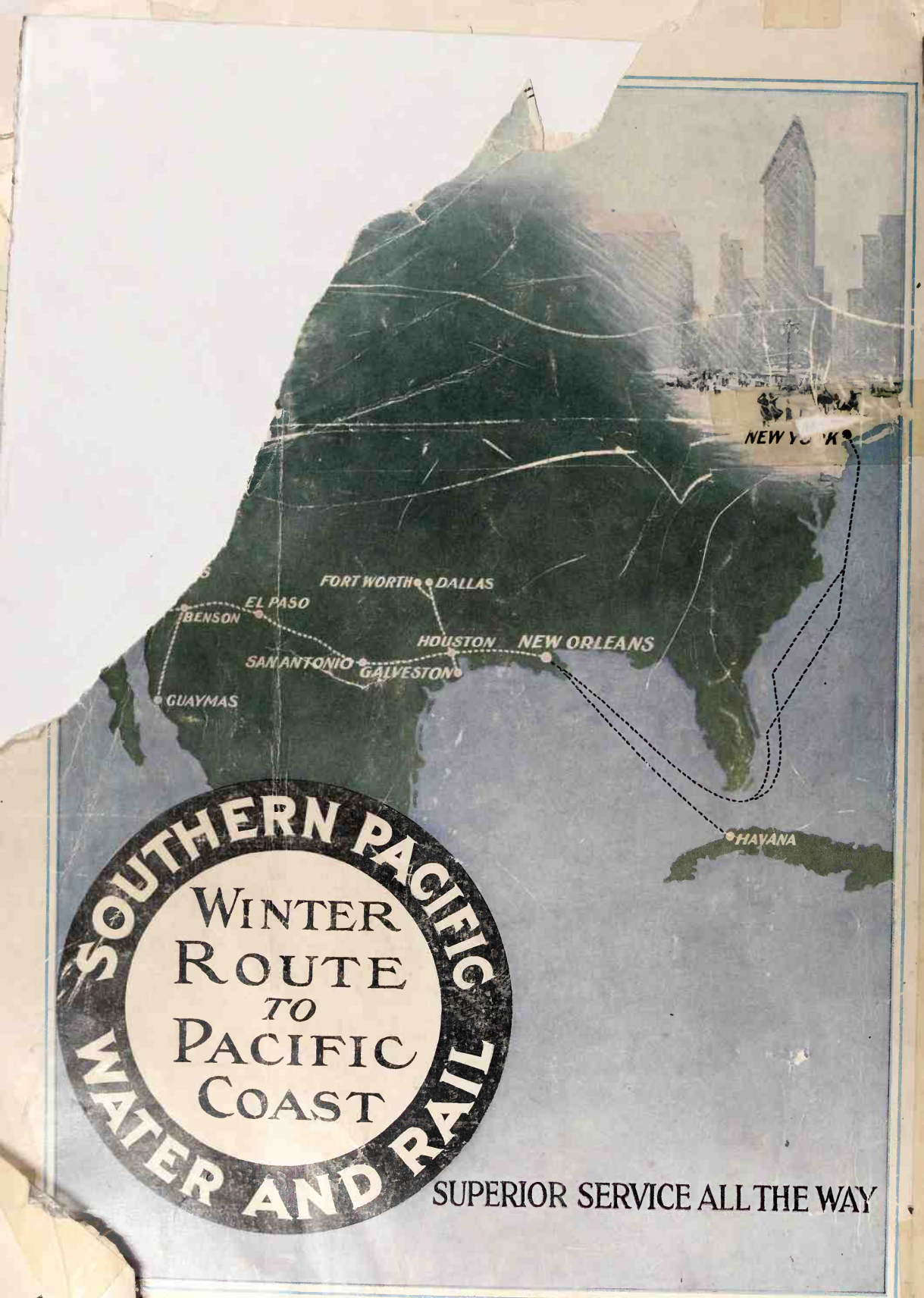

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